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THE

ROMAN HISTORY,

FROM THE

BUILDING OF ROME

TO THE

RUIN OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS.

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BY

N. HOOKE, ESQ.

A NEW EDITION, IN ELEVEN VOLUMES.

VOL. VI.

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ATTALUS, ambassador at Rome from his brother EUMENES, is incited by some of the fathers to ask of the Senate a part of his brother's kingdom, but is diverted from this project by one of his attendants, and thereby incurs the anger of the Senate. Though the Rhodians had condemned to death all of their countrymen who had been convicted of having done or said any thing in favour of PERSES, yet the Senate of Rome refuse to give audience to their ambassadors; and the Prætor makes a motion to the people, to have war declared against Rhodes. Peace, however, is granted her; but the Senate take from her Lycia and Caria, Caunus and Stratonicea. Some years after, she is admitted into an alliance with the Romans, a favour which till the overthrow of the kingdom of Macedon, she had neither asked nor coveted. PRUSIAS servilely flatters the Senate, who are the more gracious to him on that account. The fathers, to avoid receiving the compliments of EUMENES, who is on his way to pay them in person, pass a decree forbidding all kings to come to Rome.

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591. is refused. The fathers send CN. OCTAVIUS to assume the administration of the government there; and order him to burn the Syrian ships and disable the elephants. While he is executing his commission, he is assassinated at Laodicea. DEMETRIUS, after being a second time refused leave
592. to return home, makes his escape from Rome, arrives in
593. Syria, and, being declared king, puts to death EUPATOR,
596. and his tutor LYSIAS. A treaty is concluded between the Romans and the Jews, in the time of JUDAS MACCABÆUS. DEMETRIUS having expelled ARIARATHES from his kingdom of Cappadocia, and set up, in his room, HOLOPHERNES, a supposititious son of the late king of that country, ARIARATHES flies to Rome for protection. The conscript fathers divide Cappadocia between him and his competitor.

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607. CARTHAGE taken and destroyed.

BOOK VI.

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CHAP. I.

THE imprudent behaviour of the Achæans draws upon them a war with Rome. They are defeated in battle by METELLUS, and afterwards by MUMMIUS, who demolishes Corinth, Chalcis and Thebes. Greece is reduced into the form of a Roman province.

CHAP. II.

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CHAP. III.

The Consul FABIUS, (brother to SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS) being sent into Further Spain, leaves his Quæstor to discipline the army, and makes a journey of devotion to Gades. In the mean time, VIRIATUS vanquishes the Romans in battle. 608.

A regulation is made at Rome, that the six Prætors shall continue in the city during the year of their office: two of them to take cognizance of civil causes, as formerly; and the other four to try criminal causes: and that after the expiration of their year they shall repair to their respective provinces abroad. 609.

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In a speech to the people, he vindicates his proceedings against Octavius. He stands candidate for a second tribuneship. On the day of election, SCIPIO NASICA and the Senate, in a body, followed by a multitude of clients and slaves, armed with clubs, fall furiously upon the Tribune and his adherents. He is slain in the tumult, together with above three hundred of his followers. Their dead bodies are thrown into the Tiber; many of the friends of TIBERIUS are banished, and many put to death without a trial. The Senate, to pacify the people, permit CAIUS GRACCHUS's father-in-law to be chosen one of the Triumvirs for dividing the lands, in the room of TIBERIUS. To screen NASICA from a trial before the people, they send him into Asia, where he dies. Some reflections on the conduct of TIBERIUS GRACCHUS.

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622. finishes the war with the destruction of the rebels. P. LICINIUS CRASSUS, Consul, and Pontifex Maximus, is sent into Asia, against ARISTONICUS, (a bastard brother of ATTALUS the late king) who had taken possession of the throne of PERGAMUS. Two Plebeians are chosen Censors for the first time. CRASSUS is defeated, falls alive into the hands of the enemy, and is killed by a Thracian soldier. Next
623. year, the Consul PERPENNA vanquishes ARISTONICUS, takes him prisoner, and sends him to Rome. ATINIUS LABEO, a Tribune of the people, makes an outrageous attempt upon the person of the Censor, METELLUS MACEDONICUS. The same ATINIUS procures a law, ordaining that the Tribunes of the people shall be Senators. M. AQUILLIUS, by the basest methods, finishes the conquest of PERGAMUS; after which, in conjunction with ten commis-
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transfers it to the Consul SEMPRONIUS; who soon after leaves the city on pretence of a rebellion in IAPIDIA, a canton of Illyricum. SCIPIO dies suddenly, which occasions surmises about the cause of his death. The Consul is vanquished in battle by the Iapidians, but afterwards obtains a victory over them, for which he triumphs. Nothing very remarkable happens at Rome in the two succeeding years.

Scipio Æmil. dies. 625. 626.

In 627 CAIUS GRACCHUS goes Quæstor into Sardinia with the Consul AURELIUS, who is sent thither to quell a revolt. CAIUS persuades the allied cities in that island to furnish clothes for the Roman army, though the Senate, at their request, had freed them from that burden. FULVIUS FLACCUS, a friend of CAIUS, being raised to the consulship, proposes a law for granting the rights of Roman citizenship to the Italian allies, but drops his enterprise to undertake an expedition against the Saluvii, a nation of Transalpine Gaul, who had made incursions into the territory of Marseilles. The Prætor L. OPIMIUS rases the town of Fregellæ, to punish the inhabitants for a plot they had formed to shake off the Roman yoke.

627. 628.

CAIUS GRACCHUS returns to Rome from Sardinia, is accused before the Censors of a misdemeanor, in leaving his general, and his acquitted. Being chosen Tribune, he, to the great mortification of the nobility, obtains several laws advantageous to the Commons. In the meantime the Consul METELLUS subdues the inhabitants of the Baleares. SEXTIUS CALVINUS, one of the Consuls for the last year, having reduced the Saluvii, builds Aquæ Sextiæ (now Aix in Provence), and there establishes a Roman colony.

629. 630 CAIUS GRACCHUS.

CHAP. X.

CAIUS GRACCHUS is chosen Tribune a second time, and by his credit with the people, obtains the consulship for C. FANNIUS STRABO, in opposition to L. OPIMIUS. The Tribune transfers the right of judicature from the Senators to the Roman knights; ordains that the Senate shall, before every election of chief magistrates, determine what provinces shall be consular and what prætorian; plants new colonies; and gives the freedom of Rome to the Italian allies. DRUSUS, one of his colleagues, being gained over to the party of the Senate, endeavours by unworthy

631.

methods to make them gracious among the people, and to supplant CAIUS in their esteem. The latter goes into Africa, at the head of a colony, in order to rebuild Carthage. On his return to Rome he proposes several new laws. Many of the Italians flocking to the city to give their votes, the Consul FANNIUS publishes an edict, forbidding any of the allies to appear within five miles of Rome, till the *comitia* shall have determined concerning the laws in question. CAIUS stands candidate for the tribuneship a third time, and loses his election. L. OPIMIUS being raised to the consulship, purposes to get several of CAIUS's
632. laws repealed. ANTYLLIUS, one of the Consul's lictors, is slain by some of the followers of FULVIUS FLACCUS, one of the Triumvirs, a warm opposer of the measures of OPIMIUS. The Senate, as if the commonwealth were in the utmost danger, vest OPIMIUS with a dictatorial power. He commands the Senators and knights to take arms. Next morning FULVIUS and his party possess themselves of the Aventine hill. CAIUS persuades them to send to the Consul, and propose an accommodation. OPIMIUS disdains to treat, and advancing with his troops, disperses the followers of CAIUS and FULVIUS. These two Romans, with many others, are slain, and their dead bodies thrown into the Tiber. OPIMIUS builds a temple to Concord: the people raise statues to the Gracchi, and worship before them. The Agrarian law is repealed; and the rich get possession of the public lands.

THE

ROMAN HISTORY.

BOOK V.

CHAP. XXII.

Attalus, who comes from his brother Eumenes to congratulate the Romans on their victory, disobliges the Senate by declining their favours.—The Rhodians harshly treated by the Romans.—The servile flattery of king Prusias to the Senate.—They refuse to receive a visit from Eumenes, king of Pergamus.

Year of ROME DLXXXVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-six.

285th Consulship. Livy, B. 45. c. 19. Polyb. Legat. 93.

Of the many ambassadors that came to Rome from kings and states, after the victory over Perses, Attalus and the Rhodian ministers engaged the attention and curiosity of the public more than all the rest. Attalus came from his brother Eumenes to congratulate the Romans, and to ask their assistance, or countenance at least, against the Gallo-Greeks, who molested him. The Senators in general entertained the ambassador in a friendly manner; and some of the most considerable privately incited him to request of the Senate a part of his brother's kingdom for himself, assuring him that it would

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285th Consulship.

be granted. Attalus, not disliking the motion, promised to do as he was advised. But Stratius, a physician, (whom Eumenes, suspecting what might happen, had sent to watch Attalus's conduct) represented to him, That, by the unanimity between his brother and him, he already reigned in Pergamus, and had every thing of a king but the title; that Eumenes was infirm, could not live long, and had no heirs but him. [For the king of Pergamus had not yet owned that son who reigned after him.] By such arguments, Attalus, though with difficulty, was prevailed upon to bridle his mad ambition.—In his speech, therefore, to the Senate, he only congratulated the Romans on their victory over Perses; desired that they would, by their authority, restrain the Gallo-Greeks from making incursions into Pergamus; and, in reward of his services in the late war, grant him Ænos and Maronea. These cities of Thrace had been formerly conquered by Philip the father of Perses, and had since been disputed with him by Eumenes. The Senate, imagining that Attalus designed to take another opportunity to ask a part of his brother's kingdom, not only granted him what he now asked, but, in their presents to him as ambassador, shewed singular magnificence. Attalus would not understand their meaning, but left Rome satisfied with what he had already obtained. This so highly displeased the fathers, that while he was yet in Italy, they passed a decree, declaring Ænos and Maronea free cities. As to the Gallo-Greeks, the Senate dispatched an em-

bassy to order them to keep within their own bounds; doubtless not caring that they should make a conquest of Pergamus.

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The Rhodians had lately sent two embassies to Rome; the one close after the other; the first occasioned by the rough answer before mentioned, that was given to Agesipolis; the second, by the haughty and tyrannical behaviour of Popillius and his colleagues at Rhodes. These Roman ambassadors, in their way to Antiochus Epiphanes, had landed at Loryma in Caria. Thither came to them the principal men of the Rhodians, earnestly entreating them "To visit Rhodes," (which was but 20 miles distant) "it greatly concerning the safety and honour of the city, that they, by informing themselves upon the spot, of the state of things, should be able to report the truth to the Senate." The Romans were not without great difficulty prevailed upon to stop their voyage. And, when they came to Rhodes, it was necessary to use pressing instances before they would condescend to honour with their presence an assembly of the people. And this honour did not cease the terror of the Rhodians, by the manner in which Popillius delivered himself. His discourse was nothing but reproaches, uttered in the tone of an angry accuser, and with a stern menacing countenance. But C. Decimius, another of the ambassadors, spoke with more moderation, says Livy, yet he mentioned all the faults of which he could possibly accuse the Rhodians; and these faults amounted to no more than that they had made

285th Consulship. Livy, B. 45. c. 10.

Year of ROME DLXXXVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-six.

285th Consulship.

decrees, flattering Perses, and sent embassies of which they had reason to be ashamed and repent: "Nevertheless he would by no means have these crimes imputed to the body of the people, but to some turbulent citizens, on whom alone the punishment ought to fall."—In short, he was so moderate as to desire, that only all those who had shewed themselves favourers of Perses, by attempting to bring about a peace, should be put to death. The multitude, glad to have the blame removed from themselves, applauded the discourse; and instantly passed a decree, condemning to death all who should be convicted of having done or said any thing for Perses, and against the Romans. Of those whom this decree affected, some had left the city before Popillius arrived; others killed themselves; the rest were executed.

Such absolute submission to the will of the Romans, one would naturally think, should have procured the Rhodian ambassadors a ready and favourable audience of the Senate. Yet they were not only refused a hearing, but the Consul, by order of the fathers, signified to them, that they should not be entertained as ambassadors from a state in friendship with Rome. More than this, Juventius Thalna, the Prætor Peregrinus, moved the people to declare war against Rhodes. Hereupon the ambassadors went about in mourning habits, soliciting with tears the favour of the principal citizens. And now two of the tribunes took the part of this distressed people; and, having made the Præ-

Livy, B. 45. c. 20. Polyb. Legat. 93.

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285th Consulship.

tor come down from the rostra, suffered two of the Rhodian ambassadors, Philophron and Astymedes, to take his place, and, one after another, harangue the assembly. They received such an answer as freed them from the apprehension of a war. At length the Senate also admitted them to audience. Astymedes humbly confessed before the fathers the folly of his republic, in the late steps she had taken with regard to the war between Rome and Macedon; yet he hoped that her former services would be remembered, and make her faults be overlooked: and in conclusion declared, that if Rome should resolve upon a war against the Rhodians, they were determined not to defend themselves.

The ambassadors then prostrated themselves on the ground, holding out olive branches to the conscript fathers. All those of the Senators who had commanded in Macedon as Consuls, Prætors, or Lieutenants, declaimed with heat against the Rhodians. Cato spoke in their behalf. There remain only some fragments of his speech, preserved by A. Gellius. They are to this effect: "I am very apprehensive, conscript fathers, lest, intoxicated with our present great prosperity, we should be hurried into some resolutions that will, in the end, overthrow it. Let us not be too hasty; but take time to come to ourselves.——

Aul. Gell. B. 7. c. 3.

"I believe, indeed, that the Rhodians did wish that Perses might not be conquered by us; and I believe also, that many other states and nations wished the same. Some of them,

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285th Consulship.

perhaps, not out of ill-will to us, but fear for themselves; lest, if there should be no power remaining to check us, and keep us in awe, we should become their absolute lords and masters. Yet the Rhodians never openly assisted Perses. Do but consider with how much more precaution we act with regard to our private affairs. There is not one of us who does not set himself to oppose, with all his might, whatever he thinks is doing against his interest.—Yet the Rhodians, in the like case, were quiet and passive.——

"Their bitterest accusers have not charged them with any thing worse than an inclination to be our enemies. And is there any law that makes inclinations penal? Is there any one of us that would care to be subject to such a law? For my part I would not. Who has not wished to have more land than the laws allow? Yet nobody is punished for this. Does any man think of rewarding another, for having had an inclination to perform a good action, which he did not perform? And shall we think of punishing the Rhodians, because they are said to have had an inclination to do some ill, which however they did not do?——

"But it is said the Rhodians are proud. Be it so. What is that to us? Are we angry because there is in the world a people prouder than we?"

Cato's discourse had probably some effect, and the weight of his character more; but it would seem (from Cæsar's speech in Sallust) that what chiefly moved the Senate to drop en-

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285th Consulship.

tirely the design of attacking Rhodes, was the apprehension lest it should be thought that not revenge, but covetousness, the desire of plundering that wealthy city, was their motive to the war. They returned, however, a very harsh answer, "That they would not treat the Rhodians either as friends or as enemies." The fathers soon after declared Lycia and Caria free; provinces which they had given to the Rhodians for their services in the war against Antiochus the Great. And, not long after, they were ordered to evacuate the cities of Caunus and Stratonicea, which produced a yearly revenue of 120 talents: the first they had bought of Ptolemy's generals for 200 talents; the other had, for signal services, been given them by Antiochus and Seleucus. The Rhodians not only submitted to every thing, but decreed the Romans a present of a crown of gold of great value, which they sent to Rome by their admiral Theodotus. This minister had orders to solicit the Senate, that Rhodes might be admitted into an alliance with the republic[1]; a favour which in 140 years that she had been in friendship with the Romans, she had never before asked, or even coveted. For it had been the steady policy of the Rhodians to keep themselves free from all such engagements as might

Polyb. Legat. 99. & 104.

Polyb. Legat. 93. See vol. v. p. 437, 438.

[1] The Rhodians appointed their admiral to negotiate this affair at Rome, he alone being legally qualified to act in it without a decree of the people; and such decree they chose not to have, because it would make the ignominy the greater, in case the alliance were refused. *Polyb. Legat.* 93. *Livy, B.* 45, *c.* 25.

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285th Consulship.

hinder them from giving their assistance, whenever they pleased, to any king or state that wanted it. Rhodes, therefore, was much courted by all her neighbours; and drew advantage to herself both from their hopes and from their fears. A year or more passed before the Senate condescended to grant the Rhodians that alliance which necessity now urged them to request.

Polyb. ap. Livy, B. 45. c. 44. Polyb. Legat. 97.

BUT, of all the worshippers of the Roman Senate, there was none so devout as Prusias king of Bithynia. He had long been in this devotion. Whenever any ambassadors came to him from the republic, he used to go out to meet them with his head shaved, and wearing a cap, habit, and sandals, like those which the slaves at Rome put on when they were emancipated. In this dress, saluting the ambassadors, "You see," said he, "one of your freed-men, ready to obey all your commands, and to conform himself to all your customs." And now when he came to congratulate the Romans on the success of their arms, stooping down, with both hands on the ground, at the entrance of the senate-house, he kissed the threshold of the door, and began his address to the fathers in these words, "Hail, senators, ye gods, my saviours." The rest of the speech was suitable to the beginning, and such as, Polybius says, he should be ashamed to repeat; who adds, that the Senate were the more gracious to the king for the meanness of his behaviour. They granted him every thing he asked: a renewal of the league between him

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and Rome: leave to discharge a vow he had made to sacrifice ten oxen to Jupiter in the Capitol, and one to Fortune at Præneste, in thanksgiving for the Roman victory: and a certain territory which, as the king pretended, the Romans had conquered from Antiochus, and which, they not having since given it to any body, the Gallo-Greeks had seized. But this last grant was made conditionally, that, upon examination, they should find what the king had said to be true. The Senate also promised to continue their care of his son, who had been educated at Rome. And when the Bithynian was to set out on his return home, they appointed Scipio to attend him, pay his charges on the road, and never leave him till he had seen him safe on board his ship at Brundusium, from whence 20 galleys were to convoy him to a fleet, of which the fathers had made him a present.

Polyb. Legat. 97.

ABOUT the time that Prusias left Italy, the Senate received notice that king Eumenes was coming. As they had an immoveable hatred to the Pergamenian, and yet were unwilling to publish it, this advice embarrassed them. Should they give him an opportunity of speaking in defence of his conduct, they must return him an answer: to give him a favourable answer, would be not only contrary to their inclination, but to good policy; and openly to proclaim their hatred to him would derogate from their reputation of prudence and discernment, they having treated this unfaithful prince as one of their best friends and allies.

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To avoid both these inconveniences, they passed a decree, forbidding all kings to come to Rome. And when they heard that Eumenes was landed at Brundusium, they sent a Quæstor to notify to him this decree, and inquire whether he had any thing to ask of the Senate. If he had not, the Quæstor was to desire him to leave Italy as soon as possible. The king said he had nothing to ask; and without entering into further conversation with the Roman, returned to his ships and sailed home.

CHAP. XXIII.

Complaints brought to the Senate from Asia against king Eumenes; he is insulted by a Roman ambassador.—On the death of Antiochus Epiphanes, the Senate commission some of their body to go into Syria, and do mischief there.—Octavius, the chief of the commission, is assassinated.—Demetrius, the nephew of Antiochus Epiphanes, escapes from Rome into Syria, and makes himself king.—The Senate determine a dispute between two competitors for the kingdom of Cappadocia.

Livy's history of Rome, from the time that king Prusias made his visit to the Senate, is lost; a loss not richly supplied by Plutarch, Appian, the tribe of abridgers, and the collectors of fragments; nor consequently by the elegant and ingenious patchwork of Freinshemius. Of the year 587 (if this be not the date of the decree that stopped Eumenes's journey)

the most important events recorded are these: That the Consuls, C. Sulpicius Gallus and M. Claudius Marcellus obtained some advantage in the endless war against the Gauls and Ligurians [1]; and that a kite catched a weasel behind the statue of Jupiter in the Capitol, and dropped it among the conscript fathers, assembled in that temple: a dreadful omen, which it was thought necessary to avert by expiations.

Year of ROME DLXXXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-five.

286th Consulship. Liv. Epit. B. 46. Jul. Obseq. c. 71.

In the succeeding consulship of T. Manlius Torquatus and Cn. Octavius Nepos, ambassadors came to Rome from Prusias, complaining of some irruptions which Eumenes had made into the kingdom of Bithynia; and accusing him of having entered into a league with Antiochus against the Romans. His neighbours also, the Galatians, sent complaints of his encroachments. This people the Senate supported underhand, without declaring openly against the Pergamenian. For though Tiberius Gracchus, deceived by the artful behaviour of the kings of Syria and Pergamus, to whom he had been appointed ambassador, made a favourable report of their dispositions; yet the Senate continued to suspect them of some mischievous machinations. Eumenes dispatched his two brothers, Attalus and Athenæus, to apologize for every thing in his conduct which had given umbrage to the Romans. The fa-

Year of ROME DLXXXVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-four.

287th Consulship. Liv. Epit. B. 46. Polyb. Legat. 104, 105.

Ib. 106.

[1] The Capitoline Marbles give the Consuls a triumph. Cicero speaks with great contempt of the triumphs granted for victories in Liguria, calling them *Castellani triumphi*, triumphs for taking a castle. *In Brut. c.* 73.

Year of ROME DLXXXVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-four.

287th Consulship.

thers received those ambassadors graciously, and dismissed them with honours and presents. Nevertheless they sent new commissioners into Asia, C. Sulpicius and M. Sergius, to examine things to the bottom, and learn the real intentions of Eumenes and Antiochus.

Year of ROME DLXXXIX *. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-three.

288th Consulship.

Sulpicius being a vain man, would needs make a figure by insulting Eumenes; in whose dominions he no sooner arrived, than he ordered proclamations to be made in the principal towns, inviting all, who had any cause of complaint against the king, to repair to Sardis. There the ambassador erected his tribunal of inquisition; and during ten days, gave full scope to the Pergamenians, to say whatever they thought fit against their sovereign. However, for any thing that appears to the contrary, all this bustle came to nothing.

Year of ROME DXC. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-two.

289th Consulship. Polyb. Excerp. L. 31. Liv. Epit. B. 46. 2 Maccab. c. xi.

In the following year, when Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and M. Juventius Thalna were Consuls, died Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria; and was succeeded in the throne by his son Antiochus Eupator, a minor, only nine years old, and under the guardianship of Lysias.

This Lysias had commanded the Syrian troops against the Jews, and having been defeated several times by Judas Maccabæus, had made peace with them, granting them the free exercise of their religion and laws. Nevertheless, Judas, to secure the continuance of this peace, applied himself to Manlius and Memmius, two Roman deputies then going to An-

* A. Manlius Torquatus and Q. Cassius Longinus, Consuls.

tioch, and received a favourable answer from them.

Year of ROME DXC. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-two.

When the news of Epiphanes's death came to Rome, Demetrius (the son of Seleucus, the late king's elder brother) who had been 12 years a hostage there, asked permission of the Senate to return home; that he might take possession of the kingdom. The fathers refused his request; thinking it more for their interest to have a child upon the Syrian throne. They dispatched Cn. Octavius[2] and two others to assume the administration of the government. And to these they gave instructions to burn all the decked ships, disable the elephants, and, in a word, weaken as much as possible the forces of the kingdom.

289th Consulship. Polyb. Legat. 107.

New Consuls were chosen at Rome, P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica and C. Marcius Figulus. But these magistrates, upon the discovery of some defect in the ceremonies of their inauguration, abdicated; and P. Cornelius Lentulus and Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus took their place.

Year of ROME DXCI. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-one.

Octavius, in his journey, passed through Cappadocia, where king Ariarathes offered him an army to escort him into Syria, and to keep the people of that country in awe while he performed his commission. But he, confiding in the majesty of the Roman name, disdained all other protection. At Laodicea, he began to put the orders of the Senate in execution; burning the ships and disabling the

290th Consulship. Polyb. Legat. 108.

App. in Syr. p. 117.

[2] He had been Consul some years before, and was the first of his family who obtained that dignity. *Cic. Phil.* 9. 4.

Year of ROME DXCI. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-one.

290th Consulship. Cic. Phil. 9. c. 2. Polyb. Legat. 114.

elephants. His pretence was the treaty made with Antiochus the Great, in which it had been stipulated, that the Syrians should not have above a certain number of ships of war, nor tame any elephants. This despotic manner of proceeding highly exasperated the people; and one Leptines, supposed to be hired by Lysias, assassinated Octavius in the Gymnasium. Lysias sent ambassadors to Rome, to assure the Senate, that the fact had not been committed by the king's authority. The fathers returned no answer.

These events encouraged Demetrius to think of addressing the Senate once more for permission to go into Syria. He sent for his friend Polybius, then at Rome, to consult with him upon this matter. Polybius advised him "to avoid striking his foot twice against the same stone; to place his hope in himself; and to dare something worthy of a king;" hinting, "that the present state of things afforded him sufficient opportunities." The prince understood his friend's meaning, but said nothing. Opening himself afterwards to an intimate acquaintance named Apollonius, (a simple man, who considered only the justice of the case, and the absurdity of retaining Demetrius as a pledge of his competitor's fidelity) he was by him counselled to make a second application to the Senate. He did so, and met with a second refusal; the same reasons subsisting which had been the ground of the first. About this time came from Syria one Diodorus, who had formerly been employed in the education

Year of ROME DXCI. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty-one.

290th Consulship.

of the young prince. Demetrius, from the accounts which this man brought of the state of things in that country, concluded, that there wanted little more than his appearance there, to get him the possession of the throne. He resolved therefore to attempt an escape from Italy; the very thing which Polybius had hinted to him, and to which he was now instigated by Diodorus. Before the prince took any measures for the execution of his purpose, he asked the advice and assistance of Polybius; who, not caring to act in the affair himself, engaged his friend Menithyllus (ambassador at Rome from Ptolemy Philometor) to provide a ship and every thing necessary for the design. Demetrius having left the city, under the pretence of a hunting match, embarked at Ostia in a Carthaginian vessel bound for Tyre. The Senate had no information of his flight till four or five days after he had set sail, when it was too late to think of stopping him. But they deputed Tib. Gracchus and two more to follow him into Syria, and watch his motions.

Year of ROME DXCII.* Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty.

291st Consulship. Zonar. B. 9. c. 25.

Demetrius landed in Lycia, from whence he wrote a respectful letter to the conscript fathers, importing, that he had no design against

* M. Valerius Messala and C. Fannius Strabo, Consuls. The Fannian Law, so called from Fannius the proposer of it, was passed this year; enacting, That no man's daily expenses for his own eating and drinking should exceed ten asses, *i. e.* seven-pence three farthings. The Senate also passed a decree for banishing from Rome the philosophers and rhetoricians, as a mischievous, pestilent set of men.

Year of ROME DXCII. Ref. J. C. One hundred sixty.

291st Consulship.

his uncle's son Antiochus Eupator, but against Lysias, and to revenge the death of Octavius. From Lycia he sailed to Tripolis in Syria, where he gave out that he was sent by the Roman Senate to take possession of the kingdom. This occasioned a general desertion from Eupator, who, with his tutor Lysias, being seized by the soldiers, in order to be delivered up to Demetrius, he refused to see them, and commanded both to be put to death.

App. in Syr. p. 118.

After this, the new king delivered the Babylonians from the tyranny of Timarchus and Heraclides. These brothers had been great favourites of Antiochus Epiphanes, who had made the first governor, and the other treasurer of that province. Demetrius put Timarchus to death, and drove Heraclides into banishment, for which actions the people of Babylon gave him the surname of Soter [*i. e.* Saviour] which he ever after retained.

Polyb. Legat. 120.

Notwithstanding all this success, being sensible that the favour of the Roman Senate was necessary to his firm establishment on the throne, he made application to Tib. Gracchus, then in Cappadocia, by his means to get himself recognised king by the Romans. Gracchus promised him his good offices; and Demetrius, to smooth the way for his advocate, sent an embassy to Rome with a rich present of a crown of gold. At the same time he delivered up to the vengeance of the Roman people, not only Leptines the murderer of Octavius, but a certain grammarian named Isocrates, who, in an oration to the multitude, had justified and

commended the act. Leptines had begged of Demetrius not to proceed to any extremities against the Laodiceans, on account of the assassination, but to send him to Rome, where (he said) he would convince the Senate that what he had done was with the good pleasure of the gods. As this man went cheerfully and of his own accord, and, during the whole voyage, continued surprisingly gay, he was brought from Syria to Rome without fetters. At his arrival, he frankly owned the fact to every body that asked him about it, always adding, that he was sure the Senate would do him no hurt. His confidence arose from the mean opinion he had of himself and his orator: sacrifices too insignificant, in his judgment, to be accepted by the Romans in satisfaction for the offence. But the grammarian (with whom Polybius is extremely angry, for his meddling with politics) fully apprised of his own importance, ran stark mad with fear. Leptines judged rightly: the Senate would not, for two such victims, preclude themselves from calling the Syrians to account, when it should be thought convenient. However, they did not reject the king's gold: in return, they sent him this answer, "that he might depend upon their favour, provided he took care to be as submissive to their orders, as he had formerly been."

Year of ROME DXCII. Bef. J. C. One hundred sixty.

291st Consulship. Polyb. Legat. 122.

THE year following (L. Anicius Gallus and M. Cornelius Cethegus being Consuls) was concluded a treaty between the Romans and the Jews in the time of Judas Maccabæus, who had sent an embassy to Rome to ask protection

Y. of R. DXCIII. Bef. J. C. 159.

292nd Consulship. 1 Macc. c. 8.

Year of ROME DXCII. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-nine.

292nd Consulship.

against Demetrius. Justin tells us*, that the Jews were the first of the oriental nations that received liberty by gift from the Romans; who, he adds, were very liberal of what was not their own: for the Jews, according to him, had revolted from the Syrians. The Senate wrote to Demetrius in these terms, as we find them in the first book of the Maccabees: "Wherefore hast thou made thy yoke heavy upon our friends and confederates the Jews? If therefore they complain any more against thee, we will do them justice, and fight with thee by sea and by land[4]."

*B. 36. c. 3.

1 Macc. c. 8.

We have hardly any thing for the years of Rome 594† and 595‡, but the names of the Consuls.

Year of ROME DXCVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-six.

295th Consulship.

Justin, B. 35. c. 1.

App. in Syr. p. 118.

In the year 596 (the consulship of Sex. Julius Cæsar and L. Aurelius Orestes) Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, came to Rome for protection. Demetrius, partly to revenge himself on this prince for refusing to marry his sister, and partly to earn a hundred talents, had driven him from his throne, and placed

[4] Æmilius Paullus died this year. Father Catrou observes, that this Roman seems to have wanted nothing but the knowledge of the true religion (the religion of the Jews) and the graces, by God, annexed to it, to render his virtues meritorious: that, in this respect, Judas Maccabæus, who died about the same time, had greatly the advantage of him. *Gratia efficax per se* would doubtless have made Æmilius a saint; but I question whether any grace, that required the simultaneous operation, would have been effectual.

† Cn. Cornelius Dolabella and M. Fulvius Nobilior, Consuls.

‡ M. Æmilius Lepidus and C. Popilius Lænas, Consuls.

upon it Holophernes, a supposititious son of the late Cappadocian king. Ariarathes pleaded his own cause before the Senate; and some ambassadors from Holophernes defended that of their master. These asserted that Holophernes was the elder brother of Ariarathes, by the same father and mother; though the mother, out of partiality to her younger son, had persuaded her husband to a belief, that the elder was neither his son nor hers. It seems, this mother (who was a daughter of Antiochus the Great) thinking herself barren, because she had been several years married without having children, had imposed upon the king her husband two sons, of whom this Holophernes was one. She afterwards bore a son, the Ariarathes now in question, and then repented of the cheat she had put upon the king, and discovered it to him. The supposititious sons were sent away, that they might be no obstacle to the succession of Ariarathes to the throne.

Year of ROME DXCVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-six.

295th Consulship.

Polyb. Legat. 126. Diod. Sicul. ap. Phot.

The Senate, having heard both parties, ordered Cappadocia to be shared between the two competitors; following, in this, one of the steady maxims of the Roman policy, which was, to divide the strength of kingdoms.

App. in Syr. 118.

CHAP. XXIV.

Cato is sent into Africa to terminate a dispute between the Carthaginians and the king of Numidia. Cato's report at his return.—War against the Dalmatians.—An embassy to the Senate from the Athenians.—King Prusias grows mutinous.—The Roman armies pass the Alps for the first time.—New quarrels between the Ptolemies of Egypt.—Demetrius vanquished and slain by his competitor Alexander Balas, an impostor countenanced by the Romans.

Year of ROME DXCVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-six.

295th Consulship. App. in Pun. p. 37.

MASINISSA had laid claim to a country, which Appian calls Tisca, belonging to the Carthaginians; and these made their complaints at Rome of this new encroachment. The fathers, though always resolved to favour the Numidian in his quarrels with Carthage, yet, to preserve an appearance of justice, and probably to get exact information of the strength and condition of the city, dispatched Cato, with other deputies, into Africa, to take cognizance of the matter in dispute. On their arrival, Masinissa declared himself very willing to submit the contest to their arbitration: for he thought the Romans his sure friends: but the Carthaginians refused; alleging, that the treaty concluded with Scipio Africanus did not want amending; and that nothing more was requisite than that each party should strictly observe the articles of that convention. Cato, on his return to Rome, reported that Carthage was grown excessively rich and populous; and he warmly exhorted the Senate to destroy a city

Plut. Life of Cato.

Year of ROME DXCVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-six.

295th Consulship.

and republic, which, while they subsisted, Rome could never be safe. Having brought from Africa some very large figs, he shewed them to the conscript fathers, in one of the lappets of his gown: "The country," said he, "where this fine fruit grows, is but a three days' voyage from Rome." We are told, that from this time he never spoke in the Senate, upon any subject, without concluding with these words, "I am also of opinion that Carthage should be destroyed." Scipio Nasica, a man of great weight and authority among the fathers, steadily and strenuously opposed him in this particular. He always ended his speeches (according to Plutarch) with these words, "I am also of opinion that Carthage should not be destroyed." It is probable, says the same historian, that Nasica seeing the people's pride and insolence grown, by their victories, to such a height, that they could hardly be restrained by the Senate within any bounds; and knowing their power to be such, that they could force the republic into whatever measures their caprice dictated, he was for preserving Carthage as a curb to check their audaciousness: for he thought that the Carthaginians were too weak to subdue the Romans, but yet too strong to be despised by them. Cato, on the other hand, judged, that for a people debauched by prosperity, nothing was more to be feared than a rival state, always powerful, and now, from its misfortunes, grown wise and circumspect. He held it necessary to remove all dangers that could be apprehended from with-

Year of ROME DXCVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-five.

296th Consulship. App. in Illyr. Polyb. Leg. 125. Livy, Epit. B. 47.

out, when the republic had, within, so many distempers threatening her destruction[1].

In the consulship of C. Marcius Figulus and L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus the republic commenced a war against the Dalmatians, who had made incursions into Illyricum, and rudely treated some Roman ambassadors that had been sent to them the last year. This ill treatment, Polybius tells us, was only the pretence for the war: that the Senate being desirous to give the soldiers some exercise, and having neglected, ever since the times of Demetrius Pharius, that part of Illyricum now invaded, it was from these motives they ordered the expedition against the Dalmatians. Marcius conducted the war with various success[2]; but the next year P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica finished it by subduing the invaders. His colleague in the consulship, C. Claudius Marcel-

[1] This year, upon examination, was found in the treasury 16,810 pondo of gold, which, reckoned in the decuple proportion, is 455,971*l.* 5*s.* Of silver 22,070 pondo, 59,864*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* And of coined money sexagies bis et 85,400 H. S. 50,741*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* which in all comes to 566,577*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* *Arbuthn. p.* 191. *ex Plin. L.* 33. *c.* 3.

[2] According to Pighius, were passed, this year, the Ælian and Fusian laws, which Cicero calls the walls and bulwarks of peace and tranquillity. The first forbade acting any thing with the people while the augurs and proper magistrates were observing the heavens, and taking the auspices. The Fusian law made it unlawful to act any thing with the people on the days called fasti; that is, on such days as the courts were open, and the Prætors sat to hear causes. These two laws P. Clodius got repealed in his tribuneship in the year 695.

lus, gained over the Ligurians a victory, which procured him the honour of a triumph.

Year of ROME DXCVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-four.

297th Consulship.

THE ATHENIANS, this year, sent an embassy to Rome, begging to be discharged from a fine of 500 talents, which the Sicyonians had condemned them to pay for having ravaged the lands of the Oropians. These had, in the first instance, made complaint to the Romans; and the Senate had referred the consideration of the matter to the Sicyonians. Carneades, an academic philosopher, Diogenes, a stoic, and Critolaus, a peripatetic, all three famous for eloquence, each for a different kind, were the ambassadors from Athens. Cicero says of Carneades, that he never advanced any thing which he did not prove; nor ever opposed an argument which he did not overthrow. Multitudes of the Roman youth flocking about these Athenians to hear their discourses, this greatly disturbed the spirit of Cato, who, according to Plutarch, was an implacable enemy to philosophy, and used to call Socrates a babbler. Cato advised the Senate to give the ambassadors an answer in all haste, that they might return to their schools, there to tutor, as they pleased, the children of the Greeks; leaving the Roman children to attend to the laws and the magistrates, their only masters, before the arrival of these eloquent philosophers. The Senate complied with his humour, and dismissed the ambassadors, having first reduced the fine, imposed on the Athenians, to a hundred talents.

Plut. Life of Cato. Aul. Gell. B. 7. c. 14.

De Orat. L. 2. c. 38.

Pausan. in Achaic. c. xi.

PRUSIAS, that religious worshipper of the

Year of ROME DXCVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-four.

297th Consulship. Polybius Legat. 128. Ib. 129. Ib. 133.

conscript fathers, had, by this time, lost much of his devotional regard for those his gods. On the death of Eumenes, the Bithynian had, without leave, invaded the kingdom of Pergamus, of which Attalus was regent; his nephew and pupil, Attalus the son of Eumenes, being a minor. Rome sent ambassador after ambassador to Prusias, commanding him to cease his hostilities, but all in vain. She at length sent ten ambassadors together to him, but neither did these succeed. However, when he found that the Senate would in earnest commence a war against him, and engage all her allies in the east to do the same, this terrified him into an absolute submission. He was condemned to make good all the damages he had done; to give Attalus twenty ships of war; and to pay him five hundred talents in twenty years.

Ib. 135.

Ib. 136.

Year of ROME DCCIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-three.

298th Consulship. Polyb. Legat. 131. * Nice and Antibes.

In the consulship of Q. Opimius and L. Posthumius Albinus, the Roman armies for the first time passed the Alps. It was to make war against the Oxybii and the Deciatæ, people originally of Liguria, but at this time inhabiting the country along the sea-coast, in the neighbourhood of Nicæa* and Antipolis. They had attacked those towns, which belonging to the people of Massilia [Marseilles], these sent a complaint of it to the Senate. An embassy from Rome to the invaders having no success, Opimius led an army against them, and subdued them. He gave the greater part of the conquered country to the Massilienses; to whom also he obliged the vanquished to send hostages.

Polyb. Legat. 134.

Year of ROME DXCIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-three.

298th Consulship. See vol. v. 438, 439. Liv. Epit. B. 46.

While Opimius was carrying on this war, Ptolemy Physcon came to Rome. The Senate had often been pestered with the quarrels of the two Ptolemies of Egypt. After the accommodation between them, confirmed, in the year 585, by Popillius the Roman ambassador, Physcon (a monster of wickedness) had driven his elder brother Philometor from the throne. The latter coming to Rome for protection, the Romans restored him to the possession of all the dominions of Egypt, except Cyrenaica, which they adjudged to Physcon; who, not content with this division, came afterwards to Rome to request that the island of Cyprus might be added to his share. The Senate thinking it for the interest of the republic to make a more equal, and less equitable division of the kingdom, granted the island to the petitioner, and appointed some commissioners to put him in possession of it. Philometor refused to acquiesce in this decree; and the people of Cyrene, hating Physcon for his cruelty, took arms against him, and defeated him in battle. His brother was thought to have incited the Cyrenians to this rebellion. An attempt being afterwards made to assassinate Physcon, who received several wounds, he now came to Rome, and accused his brother of having hired the assassins. As Philometor[3] had

Polyb. Legat. 113.

Ib. 115.

Ib. 132.

[3] Polybius says of him that he was a prince of great clemency and good-nature; that he never put any of his nobles to death, nor so much as one citizen of Alexandria; and though his brother had often provoked him, he as often pardoned him, and even treated him with great generosity. *Excerpt. de Virt. et Vit. in fin.*

Year of ROME DXCIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-three.

298th Consulship.

the reputation of great virtue and benignity, it was very unlikely he should give the least countenance to such a fact; yet the Senate were so prepossessed by what Physcon had said, [or rather so much offended with Philometor for not having obeyed their decree in relation to Cyprus] that they would not listen to any thing his ambassadors had to offer in his defence; but ordered them instantly to leave Rome. The fathers sent five commissioners with Physcon to put him in possession of Cyprus; and wrote to their Greek and Asiatic allies, giving them leave to assist the Egyptian. Physcon having by this means got together an army, landed in Cyprus, where being attacked and vanquished by Philometor, he took refuge in Lapithus, a city of that island. Thither the conqueror followed him, and there took him prisoner. Philometor used his victory with great moderation; so far from taking away his brother's life, he restored to him his dominions, added some other territories to them in lieu of Cyprus, and promised him his daughter in marriage. Thus ended the war between the two brothers; at least we hear no more of it. The Romans seem not to have interposed to hinder the accommodation.

Val. Max. l. 6. c. 5. sect. 4.

About this time, the tribunes of the people at Rome did an act of justice which gained them great honour. L. Cotta, one of their college, refused to pay his debts; believing himself safe in an office which made his person inviolable. But the rest of the tribunes, think-

ing it shameful that the majesty of the people should be made a screen for private perfidy, threatened to take the cause of his creditors into their hands, if he did not pay them, or give security.

Year of ROME DXCIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-three.

298th Consulship.

EVER since the year 531, it had been customary for the Consuls to enter upon their office on the Ides of March (the 15th); but this year the necessity of sending a Consul without delay into Spain, which was in great commotion, made the Romans hold their assembly for the election some months before the usual time. Q. Fulvius Nobilior and T. Annius Luscus entered on the consulship the first of January; which from henceforward was always the day for the two chief magistrates to take possession of the fasces. The events of the war in Spain will be hereafter mentioned.

Year of ROME DC. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-two.

299th Consulship.

In this year, Attalus, the son of Eumenes, the late king of Pergamus, came to Rome, to recommend himself to the favour of the Senate, and was kindly received and treated with honour.

Liv. Epit. B. 47. Polyb. Legat. 140.

Also Demetrius Soter sent his son Demetrius to Rome; but the Senate considering him only as a boy, and not making those preparations for his reception which he thought suitable to his dignity, he in disgust returned home. It has been mentioned that Demetrius banished Heraclides, the treasurer of Babylon, for his oppression of the people. This exile, to be revenged, set up against the king a man of obscure birth, named Balas, pretending that he was the son of Antiochus Epiphanes. The

Liv. Epit. B. 52. App. in Syr. p. 131. Justin, B. 35. c. 1.

Year of ROME DC. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-two.

299th Consulship.

kings of Egypt, Pergamus, and Cappadocia, out of hatred to Demetrius, supported the impostor; and Laodice, the daughter of Epiphanes, joined in the fraud. Heraclides was now at Rome; he had brought with him Balas, (who took the name of Alexander) and also Laodice, to give a better colour to the matter. He presented them both to the conscript fathers, whose assistance he implored to place the young prince on the throne of Syria. The Senate readily passed a decree in his favour.

Year of ROME DCI. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty-one.

300th Consulship.

1 Macc. c. 10. Joseph. Antiq. B. 13. c. 5.

And, in the following consulship of M. Claudius Marcellus and L. Valerius Flaccus, Alexander Balas appeared in Syria with a formidable army, consisting chiefly of the troops which the kings of Egypt, Pergamus, and Cappadocia had furnished him with, at the solicitation of the Romans. He was also joined by Jonathan Maccabæus, with the forces of Judea. In a pitched battle, the army of Demetrius being routed, he lost both his kingdom and his life.

CHAP. XXV.

The Carthaginians are reduced very low in a war with Masinissa.—Rome resolves to seize the opportunity of their distress, to crush them entirely.

App. in Pun. p. 38.

THERE seems to have been a party at Carthage who were for yielding any thing to Masinissa, rather than come to an open rupture with him.

Year of ROME DCII *. Bef. J. C. One hundred fifty.

301st Consulship.

Forty of these the people banished, and bound themselves by oath never to recall them. The exiles repaired to Masinissa, who sent two of his sons, Gulussa and Micipsa, to solicit their restoration. Against these ambassadors the Carthaginians shut their gates; and Gulussa in his return was attacked by surprise, and some of his followers slain[1]. Hereupon Masinissa came at the head of a great army, and besieged a town called Oroscopa, belonging to the Carthaginians, who sent against him, under Asdrubal, an army of 25,000 foot and 400 horse. Two of the king's generals, with 6000 horse, went over to Asdrubal, who, encouraged by this accession of strength, drew near to the enemy, and in several skirmishes had the advantage. The king pretending fear, retired before the Carthaginians, and by degrees drew them to a place where the ground favoured him. A general battle ensued. The Numidians had the advantage, but not a decisive victory. Scipio Æmilianus, who had been sent by the Con-

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[1] The epitomizer of Livy (B. 49.) reckoning up the causes of the Romans declaring war against the Carthaginians, mentions their not admitting Gulussa into their town, but says nothing of their design to assassinate him.

* L. Licinius Lucullus and A. Posthumius Albinus, Consuls.

† T. Quinctius Flamininus and M. Acilius Balbus, Consuls.

This year the Senate, at the motion of Scipio Nasica, ordered a theatre for plays (which, by the direction of the Censors, was building at the public expense) to be demolished, and forbade the use of seats or benches at the public shows in Rome, and within a mile of it. *Val. Max. B. 2. c. 4. sect. 2.*

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sul Lucullus from Spain, to ask some elephants of Masinissa, was, from the top of a hill, a spectator of the action. He often declared afterwards, that of all the battles he had seen (and he had seen many) none had ever given him so exquisite a delight: for it was the only time when, without any danger to himself, he had beheld a hundred thousand men engaged in fight. He added, that such a sight had never been enjoyed by any one before him, except Jupiter and Neptune in the Trojan war.

App. in Pun. p. 40.

Appian relates that Scipio, at the desire of the Carthaginians, took upon him the office of a mediator between them and Masinissa; that they offered to yield the territory in dispute; to pay 200 talents down, and 800 more in a certain time; but that Masinissa demanding further, to have the deserters delivered up to him, this was refused. Scipio returned into Spain with his elephants, and Masinissa pursued the war. He invested the enemy in their camp upon a hill, where they could receive neither provisions nor reinforcements. At this juncture arrived ambassadors from Rome.—Their pretended business was to make peace between the contending parties; but they had private orders to encourage Masinissa to pursue the war, if they found he had the advantage; otherwise, to put an end to it. Accordingly, when they saw how matters went, they suffered the king to push his enemies to the utmost extremity. The Carthaginians held out till great numbers of them perished by famine and pestilence. Compelled by necessity, they at last

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yielded to all the conditions of peace imposed by the Numidian. They consented to give up the deserters, restore the exiles, notwithstanding their oath to the contrary, and pay 5000 talents in fifty years. Masinissa also made them pass under the yoke unarmed, and in their tunics only. It is said that Gulussa, to be revenged for the ill-treatement he had formerly met with from the Carthaginians, detached after the multitude a body of Numidian horse, who fell upon them when they had neither arms to defend themselves, nor strength to fly: of the whole number very few escaped to Carthage.

And now the Romans, taking advantage of the prodigious loss the Carthaginians had sustained, prepared in all haste for war, yet without declaring their design. Carthage suspecting it, and that the pretence for it would be her having taken arms against Masinissa, the ally of Rome, proclaimed, by a public herald, Asdrubal and the other authors of the war, guilty of treason against the state. They also sent ambassadors to Rome, who accused Masinissa and their own generals, laying upon them the whole blame of the hostilities. "Why then," said one of the Senate to the ambassadors, "were you not more early in your sentence against the authors of the war?"—To this, being at a loss for an answer, they asked "Upon what terms Carthage, if judged faulty, might be forgiven?" The fathers replied, "She must satisfy the Romans." On the return of these ministers home, the Carthaginians sent a

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new embassy, to desire a clear and full declaration of the means by which the Romans might be satisfied. All the answer that could be obtained was, "That the Carthaginians knew the means very well:" an answer which, when reported, threw the city into great perplexity and consternation. Their terror was much increased by the sudden defection of Utica, the most considerable place in their dependence next to their capital. The people of Utica had sent deputies to make an absolute surrendry of themselves, their city, and their territory, to the people of Rome. This event furnishing the Romans with a convenient port for landing their forces, and a place of arms within eight miles of Carthage, they deferred no longer a declaration of war in form. The reasons assigned for it were, that Carthage, contrary to her covenants with Rome, had fitted out a fleet, had gone beyond her limits to attack the king of Numidia, a friend and ally of the Roman people, and lastly, had refused to let Gulussa, the son of Masinissa, enter within her gates, though conducted by Roman ambassadors.—But Velleius Paterculus tells us, that the cause of this war was mere jealousy of the power of Carthage, and not any offence by her committed [2].

Liv. Epit. B. 49.

[2] This year, according to Pighius (V. 2. p. 442.) a law was enacted, that no man should be twice Consul. Cato spoke in favour of the law. It was constantly observed till the days of Marius, except in the case of Scipio Æmilianus.

CHAP. XXVI.

THIRD PUNIC WAR.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS OF THE WAR.

The Carthaginians, after extraordinary submissions, vainly employed to divert the war, resolve to defend themselves; which they do with surprising activity and courage.

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303d Consulship. Appian. in Pun. p. 42. Polyb. Legat. 142.

THE conduct of the war in Africa was assigned to the new Consuls, L. Marcius Censorinus and M. Manilius, who had strict orders not to put an end to it, but with the destruction of the city of Carthage[1]. Censorinus commanded the fleet, and Manilius the army. The fleet was considerable, and had on board 80,000 foot and about 4000 horse. Setting sail, they arrived at Lilybæum in Sicily, and there stopped. Carthage did not yet know what had been resolved at Rome; but, upon the obscure answer brought from thence by her last ambassadors, had sent others with full powers to do whatever they should judge necessary; and even, if circumstances required it, to declare, that the Carthaginians surrendered themselves, and all that was theirs, to the Romans at discretion. They had never, in their former wars, entertained a thought of humbling themselves to this degree of submission. And they were sensible that even this would now appear the less meritorious, as the people of Utica had prevented

[1] Florus, after telling us that Cato always voted for destroying Carthage, and Nasica for preserving it, gravely adds, "That the Senate chose the middle way, which was to remove the town out of its place." *B. 2. c. 15.*

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303d Consulship. Diod. Sic. ap. Fulv. Ursin.

them, by a more early example of the like dedition.

The ambassadors finding, on their arrival at Rome, not only that war had been declared, but that the army was actually gone for Sicily, judged that they had no time to deliberate: being therefore admitted to audience, they made the absolute surrendry according to their instructions. It was answered, 'That because they had taken the right resolution, the Senate granted them their liberty, laws, territories, and all the effects belonging either to the public or to private persons, on condition that in 30 days they sent 300 hostages, of their noblest youth, to the Consuls at Lilybæum; and further performed what the Consuls should command.' The ambassadors felt an extreme joy at hearing what the Senate granted; but this joy was instantly damped by the latter proviso. They returned to Carthage, and reported the answer and orders of the Roman Senate. The silence of the conscript fathers, with respect to the towns belonging to the Carthaginians, gave them extreme disquiet. However it was necessary to obey, nor had they any hope to mollify their enemies but by the readiness of this obedience. Without delay therefore they sent the hostages to Lilybæum. Whereupon it was signified to the deputies who had brought them, that the Consuls would let Carthage know their further pleasure when they came to Utica. Thither they sailed with all their forces.

Polyb. Legat. 142.

App. p. 44.

It is easy to judge of the consternation of the Carthaginians, when, after the submissions

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they had made, they learned the arrival of so terrible an army in their neighbourhood. They in all haste deputed some persons to expostulate with the Consuls. "What have we done," said these ambassadors, "to provoke you to this sudden invasion of our country with so mighty an army? Have we not faithfully paid you the tribute? Have we built any ships of war? Have we tamed any elephants? If you are displeased with the defensive war we have made against Masinissa, consider how patiently we endured his encroachments, till he resolved to set no bounds to his avarice and cruelty. But supposing it a fault to have defended our territories against the Numidian, have we not since made an absolute surrendry of ourselves and our country to the Roman people? Have we not with readiness given the hostages you demanded? And does not the decree of your Senate expressly promise, that on condition of our delivering those hostages, Carthage shall remain free, governed by her own laws, and retaining her present possessions?" Censorinus answered, "You have forgot one part of the Senate's decree, that part which requires your obedience to the orders of the Consuls. And we told you in Sicily that we would signify to you these orders when we came to Utica.—You have done very well with regard to the hostages: but if you sincerely desire peace, what occasion have you for arms? Bring to us all your arms, as well those of private persons as those belonging to the public." The deputies begged he would consider what must

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become of Carthage, if he entirely disarmed her, especially at a time when Asdrubal, in revenge for having been condemned to death, had formed an army against her of 20,000 men. Censorinus replied, that the Senate and people of Rome would provide against that danger.

The Carthaginians, without fraud, delivered up all their arms, 200,000 suits of armour, an infinite number of spears and javelins, and 2000 catapultæ, engines for throwing darts and stones. The long train of carriages which brought these to the Roman camp, was followed by the most venerable of the Carthaginian Priests and Senators, in the hope that this appearance would excite the compassion of the Romans. When these deputies were come before the tribunal of the Consuls, Censorinus rose up, and with a formal gravity said, "I cannot but praise, Carthaginians, the ready obedience you have shewn in sending us the hostages we required; and in now giving up your arms. Many words are useless when necessity urges. You will have fortitude to bear what the Senate further commands. Yield up your city to us. Transplant yourselves to whatever part of your territory you like best, provided it be ten miles from the sea. For we are determined to demolish Carthage."

At the sound of these words the Carthaginians all broke out into lamentable cries; they became even frantic with grief, rage, and despair; they threw themselves on the ground, beating the earth with their foreheads, and

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tearing their clothes and even their flesh: they invoked the gods, avengers of violated faith, and in the bitterest terms, reproached and reviled the Romans. The Consuls calmly waited till the storm of passion was over, knowing, says Appian, that mighty calamities at first create in those who are struck with them, a boldness which necessity in a short time subdues. And thus it happened to the Carthaginians: when they had, in the manner above described, discharged their first fury and indignation, they lay silent and motionless, as if they had been dead. After a while, coming to themselves, and to a more perfect feeling of their distress, they, instead of angry words, fell to wailings and humble entreaties. Hanno, surnamed Gilla, endeavoured in a long speech to move the compassion of the Consuls, and, in conclusion, earnestly begged that they would at least allow the Carthaginians time to make application to the Senate of Rome. The Consuls, inflexible, would neither recede from their sentence, nor consent to suspend the execution of it. "Be gone," said they to the supplicants, "hitherto you are ambassadors." The lictors were making them withdraw, when they, foreseeing the tumult that would be raised at Carthage by the answer they were to carry thither, begged leave once more to speak. This granted they said: "We are sensible of the necessity of obeying. You will not suffer us to send ambassadors to Rome: nor will our people suffer us to return to you; we shall be torn to pieces before we have fully delivered our mes-

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sage. We beg therefore, not for our own sakes, who are prepared for the worst that can happen, but for the sake of the people of Carthage, you would send your fleet thither; that our fellow-citizens, while they hear your commands from us, seeing you ready to execute them yourselves, may be induced, if possible, to submit to their calamity. Hard, indeed, is that necessity which thus forces us to call for your fleet against our country." Censorinus so far complied with this request as to go with 20 ships, and hover upon the coast near Carthage. Some of the deputies, in their journey towards the city, stole aside, and disappeared; the rest in silence held on their way. The people, in crowds upon the walls, were looking impatiently for their return: many ran out to meet them, and perceiving an excessive sadness in their countenances, eagerly inquired the cause. Nobody gave any answer. Much difficulty had the deputies, when they came to the city, to get through the press that choked up the gate, and all the way to the senate-house.—Here being at length arrived, and having entered the assembly, one of them reported the Consul's command. The universal cry which it instantly raised within doors, was answered by a louder and more doleful noise from the multitude without, though they knew not yet the certainty of the evil they apprehended.—The speaker continuing his discourse to inform the Senate of the arguments that had been employed to move compassion, the Senators, through an earnest desire to know the event,

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became once more silent and attentive; and their stillness caused the like abroad. But when it was understood that the Consuls, inexorably cruel, refused even to respite the execution of their sentence till an embassy could go to Rome, and return, the assembly again burst out in cries and lamentations; which the multitude hearing, and no longer doubting of the intolerable calamity, furiously broke into the senate-house, reviling and insulting all those who had counselled their giving hostages, and delivering up their arms. The whole city became a scene of the most desperate grief, and the wildest rage; and the desolation and frantic wailings of the mothers, whose sons had been torn from them for hostages, and who ran raving about the streets, assaulting those whom they accused of robbing them of their children, did not a little heighten the circumstances of the distress, the uproar, and the confusion.

App. in Pun. p. 54.

However, amidst this multitude of distracted people, there were some who, less transported with passion, had the presence of mind to shut and secure the gates of the city, and to gather upon the ramparts great heaps of stones, which might serve instead of other weapons. The same day the Senate decreed war; proclaimed liberty, by a public crier, to the slaves; enrolled them in the militia; sent to Asdrubal, whom they had condemned, and who, with an army of 20,000 men, was not far off, praying him to forget the injury they had been forced to do him, and employ his troops for the defence of his country, in this her extreme dan-

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ger; and lastly appointed another Asdrubal, a grandson of Masinissa (by one of his daughters) to command in Carthage. These measures taken, they ordered a new deputation to the Consuls, to ask a truce of 30 days, that they might have time to send ambassadors to Rome; which being denied, it was resolved unanimously that they would preserve their city, or die defending it. Instantly the temples and other spacious buildings were converted into workhouses, where men and women, old and young, employed themselves by day and by night, in fabricating arms. That no time might be lost, whilst some eat or slept, others took their places, and the work never ceased. They every day made 140 bucklers, 300 swords, 500 javelins and lances, and 1000 darts for the catapultæ. Of these machines they formed as many as they could; and, because there was a scarcity of materials to make cords for them, the women cut off their hair to supply that want.

Strab. B. 17. p. 832.

Flor. B. 2. c. 15. App. p. 55.

In the mean time the Consuls, from a persuasion that an unarmed multitude would not think of sustaining a siege, or, if they did, that the town would easily be taken, made no haste to march thither. Finding at length how matters went, they advanced to the place. Their chief care was to secure provisions, which they could get only from Utica, Leptis, Adrumetum, and two other towns: Asdrubal held the rest of Africa, and plentifully supplied Carthage. Masinissa did not offer the Consuls any assistance. He thought himself ill used by the Ro-

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mans, in that, after he had brought Carthage so low, they came to take advantage of his victory, without so much as imparting to him their design. When, therefore, to try him, they sent to ask his aid, he answered, 'he would give it when he saw it was wanted.' Shortly after he sent an offer of his aid, but then the Consuls answered, that 'when they wanted it, they would ask it.'

CARTHAGE, which is said to have been 23 miles in circuit, and to have contained 700,000 souls, was situated within a large gulf or bay, on a peninsula 45 miles in compass, and joined to the continent by an isthmus, or neck of land, three miles broad. The city seems to have been divided into three principal parts, Cothon, (sometimes called the port) Megara, and Byrsa. The last, two miles in compass, was the citadel; it stood on the isthmus, and on that very spot of ground which Dido purchased of the Africans. On the south side, towards the continent, the city was defended by three walls, each 30 cubits high, and strengthened with towers rising two stories above the height of the walls. Along and between these walls were barracks[2] for 20,000 foot, 4000 horse, and 300 elephants. Whether the harbour of Carthage was on the east or the west of the peninsula, is uncertain. Appian places it on

[2] Appian makes these barracks, including not only the lodgings for the troops, but the stables and granaries for the horses and elephants, to have been in the walls, which seems improbable, as it must have ruined the strength of the fortification.

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the west: but there are passages in Polybius from which one should naturally conclude that it was on the east: and so Cellarius believes. We find it divided into two ports, having both but one and the same entrance from the sea; and this entrance only 70 feet broad, so that it could be shut up with iron chains. The inner port was for the ships of war, and in the midst of it stood an island, natural or artificial, where was the arsenal; and where the admiral resided. The outer port belonged to the merchants.

It will not be attempted here to give a satisfactory account of the operations of the siege of Carthage, or to explain all that Appian says of it. A plan of the place is wanting; nor is it easy to form one from that author's description. What we find clear and distinct, is in substance to the following effect: That the Consuls attempted to scale the walls in two places, believing they had need of nothing more than ladders to become masters of the town: that, to their astonishment, they found the besieged well armed and resolute; and that, being twice repulsed, they applied themselves to make the preparations for a regular siege, which would not soon be finished: that afterwards, Censorinus made a breach in the wall, but notwithstanding all his efforts to enter the place, was driven back with considerable loss, and would have sustained a greater, if Scipio Æmilianus, then a legionary tribune, had not covered his retreat: that the Carthaginians made fireships of some old rotten barks, and, the

App. in Pun. p. 57. et seq.

wind blowing favourably, let them drive upon the Roman fleet, which was thereby almost totally consumed: that Censorinus, after this disaster, returned to Rome to preside at the elections. We read also that his colleague, Manilius, continued the war with no better success, and would have lost the greater part of his army, in a rash enterprise against Asdrubal in the field, had it not been for the bravery and conduct of Æmilianus, who, with 300 horse, sustained the charge of all Asdrubal's forces, and covered the legions, while they passed a river in their retreat before the enemy. By these and many other glorious actions, during this unfortunate campaign, Æmilianus established himself in so high a reputation of courage and ability, that Cato, a great niggard of praise, is said to have applied to him a verse of Homer in the Odyssey, where the poet, comparing Tiresias with the other ghosts in the Elysian Field, says "He alone has understanding, the rest are but shadows[3]."

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Plut. Life of Cato. App. in Pun. p. 65.

At Rome were chosen to the consulship Sp. Posthumius Albinus Magnus and L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius. The conduct of the war in Africa fell to the latter. While Manilius, in quality of Pro-consul, continued to act there, Himilco Phamæas, general of Asdrubal's ca-

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[3] Οἷσ πέπνυται; τοὶ δὲ σκιαὶ ἀΐσσουσι.

Hom. Odyss. L. 10.

To whom Persephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' unseparated soul:
The rest are forms of empty ether made,
Impassive semblance, and a fleeting shade.

Odyssey, B. 10. *l.* 584.

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valry, came over to the Romans, out of pure esteem (as it is said) for Scipio Æmilianus.—The African brought with him 2200 horse, very opportunely, when the Pro-consul, having led his army into a dangerous situation, was greatly at a loss how to make a retreat.

App. in Pun. p. 63. Polyb. Excerp. ap. Vales. Diod. Sicul. ap. Phot. Liv. Epit. B. 50.

A LITTLE before this died Masinissa; the best and most fortunate king (says Polybius) of his time: fortunate in a healthy and vigorous constitution, insomuch that no labours of war were too great for his strength; and though 90 years old at his death, he left a son but four years of age: fortunate in his friendship with the Romans, which procured him an extensive dominion: fortunate in the concord which reigned among his children, and prevented all intestine commotions and seditions. His great merit (not to speak of his courage and activity) was his introducing husbandry into Numidia, and shewing his subjects that the soil which they thought barren, was capable of bringing forth all kinds of fruits, and in as great plenty as any other country. Thus useful and beneficent to his own people, he was a very bad neighbour, as the reader must have observed.

App. loc. cit. et Zonar. T. 2.

We are told that, on his death-bed, Masinissa sent for Scipio Æmilianus, to consult with him about disposing of his dominions; that he expired before Scipio arrived, but had commanded his sons to acquiesce in whatever division the Roman should make of the kingdom: that Scipio, having, pursuant to the intention of the deceased, provided handsomely for the bastard children, decreed that each of the three

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legitimate sons should bear the title of king: that Micipsa, being the eldest, and of a pacific temper, should reside in the palace of Cirtha, and be treasurer: that the second, Gulussa, a military man, should be generalissimo; and that Manastabal, the youngest, who had been accustomed to hear causes, should be lord chief justice; and thus each king had the two other kings for his ministers[4].

[4] There is a passage in Sallust which seems to contradict the whole of this story. His words are these: "Imperii vitæque ejus [Masinissa] finis idem fuit. Dein Micipsa filius regnum solus obtinuit, Manastabale et Gulussa fratribus morbo absumptis." *Bell. Jugurth. c. 5.* which words are in the new translation of that historian rendered thus: "When death put an end to his [Masinissa's] reign, his son Micipsa succeeded him; at that time his only son, as his other two, Manastabal and Gulussa, had been carried off by distempers." Perhaps the word 'Dein' should be rendered 'some time after,' and then the meaning of the passage will be this: "Some time after the death of Masinissa, Micipsa reigned alone; his brothers [and partners in the government] Manastabal and Gulussa, having been carried off by distempers."

That Micipsa was not the only son of Masinissa that survived him, we have the authority of Polybius, the epitome of Livy, Appian, and Zonaras. And it is very unlikely that Sallust would contradict a fact related by Polybius, in which the latter could not be deceived. Now Polybius, who was with Scipio at the siege of Carthage, speaks of Gulussa, king of the Numidians, as present at the same siege in the third year of the war. Gulussa's title of king implies that Masinissa was dead; and Appian relates his death as happening two years before. Besides, Polybius expressly says, that Masinissa left five sons, of which one was but four years old; and that, three days after the king's death, Scipio arrived at Cirtha, where he settled all things with great prudence; for which good office on his part there would have been no occasion, if the kingdom had fallen entirely to one only son and heir.

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304th Consulship. App. in Punic. p. 66. et seq.

The Consul Calpurnius, and Mancinus, (who commanded a new fleet) came into Africa in the beginning of the spring, but performed nothing to their honour. They did not so much as attempt to take Carthage, or even to molest Asdrubal, but applied themselves to reduce Clypea and Hippocreta, on the African coast, attacking them, both by sea and land, without success. After which they retired with the army and fleet to Utica, and spent the winter there.

Liv. Epit. B. 49.

Zonar. T. 2. Liv. Epit. B. 50.

In the meantime, the Carthaginians gathering new courage from the spiritless behaviour of their enemies, began to look abroad for allies. They not only sent into Numidia, and to the free states of Mauritania, but even into Macedon. About a year before, one Andriscus, a man of the dregs of the people, had given himself out to be the son of Perses, assumed the name of Philip, and being assisted by the Thracians, had, partly by force of arms and partly by persuasion, engaged the Macedonians to recognise him for their king. Not content with this, he invaded Thessaly. Scipio Nasica, with the assistance of the Achæans and other Greek allies, drove him from that country: but the Prætor Juventius Thalna, who succeeded Nasica, and brought an army with him from Italy, lost the greater part of his troops, and his own life, in a rash enterprise to force his way through some narrow passes into Macedon; after which Andriscus easily recovered that part of Thessaly he had been forced by Nasica to abandon. The Carthaginians thinking that this usurper

was grown powerful enough to make an useful diversion, sent ambassadors to encourage him to a vigorous prosecution of the war, promising to supply him both with money and ships. The historians have not told us what answer Andriscus returned to the Carthaginians. Whatever it were, it proved of no service either to him or them. For Q. Cæcilius Metellus, who succeeded Thalna in the command of the Roman forces, defeated the usurper in two pitched battles; the first in Macedon, the second in Thrace, where one of the petty kings, to whom he fled for refuge, delivered him up to the Romans. This impostor was no sooner crushed, than another started up, who called himself Alexander; and he likewise pretended to be a son of Perses. Metellus easily drove him out of the country into Dardania.

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304th Consulship.

Zonar. Flor. B. 2. c. 14. Zonar. T. 2.

CHAP. XXVII.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS OF THE WAR.

The Consul Scipio Æmilianus restores discipline in the army before Carthage.—He hinders any provisions from coming to the besieged.—Carthage taken and demolished.

Scipio Æmilianus had, in the beginning of the second year of the war, been sent with Phameas, from Africa, by the Pro-consul Manilius. The Senate conferred great honours and rewards on Phameas; and promised him yet greater at the end of the war, if he continued

App. in Pun. p. 66. & 68.

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304th Consulship. Polyb. Excerpt. l. 31. ap. Vales.

faithfully to assist the republic. As for Scipio[1], every body both at Rome and in the army,

[1] P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus, the son of L. Æmilius Paullus, and adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus, made his first campaign, when about seventeen years of age, under his father, Æmilius, in Macedon. After the return of the army to Rome, the chief men of Achaia being ordered into custody in several towns of Italy, Æmilianus and his brother Fabius (so called because adopted into the Fabian family) obtained leave for Polybius, one of those Achæans, to stay at Rome; and from that time, they lived in great familiarity and friendship with him. He tells us, that Scipio one day thus spoke to him, when they were alone, "What is the reason, Polybius, that in conversation you always address your discourse to my brother, without taking any notice of me? I am afraid you have the same opinion of me that the citizens have, who think me slow and indolent, and averse from Roman manners, for that I do not apply myself to pleading causes. They say, that the family from which I am descended requires another sort of a representative than I am. And this gives me great uneasiness." Polybius was astonished at this discourse from so young a man, (for he was but in his eighteenth year) and begged of him by all the gods, not to entertain any such suspicions. "I am far (said he) from despising or neglecting you. If I address myself to Fabius, and seem to consider him chiefly in what I say, it is only because he is the elder, and because I am persuaded you have the same sentiments and dispositions with him. And as it is extremely commendable in you to think laziness a crime in a man descended from so illustrious a family, I gladly promise you all the assistance in my power to make you, both by your sentiments and actions, worthy of the glory of your ancestors. As to the studies in which your brother and you are now employed, you will never want masters for them, since such sort of men are daily flocking hither from Greece. But with regard to what you have most at heart, perhaps you will not find a more fit companion and assistant than myself." At these words Scipio taking Polybius by the hand, and pressing it affectionately, "I wish (said he) I might see

extolled his virtue and abilities. Whatever had succeeded was ascribed to his bravery and skill, the day when, neglecting all other things, you would come and live with me, and make me your principal care. Then should I think myself not unworthy of my family and my ancestors." Polybius, though pleased and affected with the dispositions of the young man, was yet full of anxiety, when he considered the dignity and splendour of that family. Scipio, after this, never quitted him, but preferring his conversation to that of all others, there grew up between them a friendship, like that between a father and a son.

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It was evident, says Polybius, that by the conquest of Macedon the Romans were become masters of the world. Their unbounded power, therefore, and the Macedonian wealth, which had been brought to Rome, introduced among them licentiousness and all kinds of luxury. Amidst the general corruption of the Roman youth, who ran headlong into the debauched manners of the Greeks, Scipio's first care was the study of modesty and sobriety. He had been five years famous for these virtues, when the death of Æmilia * (the wife of the great Scipio) gave him an opportunity of acquiring the reputation of generosity. He being her heir, gave her jewels, chariot, gold and silver vases she used at sacrifices, her slaves, and all her equipage, to his own mother, Papiria, who, having been divorced by her husband Æmilius Paullus, lived in narrow circumstances. She had not of a long time been seen at the public assemblies; but soon after this, appearing at a solemn sacrifice, in her chariot, and with a great train of slaves, her equipage drew the attention of the women; who, knowing it to be the same which had been Æmilia's, lifted up their hands to heaven, and prayed for all kinds of prosperity to Scipio, the charming man who had made his mother so fine; and being naturally great praters, (says Polybius) and vehement in every thing they set about, they spread his reputation far and wide. The historian adds, that this generosity was the more admired at Rome, because, in that city, nobody ever gives away any thing that belongs to him.

Diod. Sicul. Excerpt. ex. l. 26. ap. Vales.

* Sister to Æmilius Paullus.

The daughters of the great Scipio, being married to

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and all miscarriages and disasters were imputed to the not having followed his advice. Cato,

Scipio Nasica and Tiberius Gracchus, had each 40* talents for her portion. Half this money their mother had paid in her life-time, the other half she had left to be discharged by her heir. She had also, it would seem, bequeathed to each of her daughters a legacy of moveable goods to the value of five talents †. By the Roman law, this last money was due in ten months after the death of the testator; but the heir had three years' time allowed him for the payment of the portions; a third part every year. At the end of ten months, Gracchus and Nasica inquiring of Scipio's banker, whether he had any money for them, he answered, that he had orders to pay each of them 25 talents: at first they imagined the banker mistaken; but he persisting that he had received such orders, they then supposed that Scipio had given them, through ignorance of the laws: and in this they had reason, says Polybius, for, at Rome, nobody pays a single talent till the very day it is due; much less 50 ‡ talents two years before the time; so careful is every one of his money, and so diligent to make advantage of it. Gracchus and Nasica, therefore, going to Scipio, and understanding from him, that he had actually given directions for the present payment of the whole sum, they, as from a friendly concern for his interest, informed him, that the laws allowed him the use of the money for a long time to come. Scipio answered, "I know that very well; and with strangers I act according to law, but with relations and friends, more friendly and generously." His brothers hearing this, returned silently home, astonished (though they were of the chief men in the city) at Scipio's greatness of soul, and condemning their own excessive attention to make money.

Two years after this, Æmilius Paullus dying, left all his effects to his sons Fabius and Scipio. The latter, to make his brother as rich as himself, relinquished to him the whole of the inheritance, which amounted to above 60§ talents. And when his mother died, he gave all her effects to his sisters, though by law they had no title to any

* 7750*l.* † 968*l.* 15*s.* ‡ 9687*l.* 10*s.* § 11,625*l.*

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who died some months before this *, is reported to have prophesied on his death bed, that Scipio was the man who would terminate the war by the destruction of Carthage; and the people universally were full of this impression: so that at the election of magistrates for the year 606, though he only stood for the ædileship, and was not of the legal age for the higher offices, yet they promoted him to the consulship, notwithstanding the opposition of the fathers. The people also assigned him Africa, without having any regard to the remonstrances of his colleague, C. Livius Drusus, who strenuously pleaded the custom of having the provinces determined by lot. The same decree gave Scipio power to raise as many volunteers as he pleased, and to demand succours in the name of the republic, of the kings and nations, her allies.

605th Consulship.

* In the year 604. Plut. Life of Cato. Liv. Epit. B. 50.

App. in Pun. p. 68. et seq.

He arrived with his levies at Utica, and very opportunely, as it is said; for Mancinus with

of them. Thus did Scipio, says Polybius, for the sum of 60 talents (for so much of his own money he gave away) acquire the character of generosity; not on account of the greatness of the sum, but of the time and manner of giving it.

Many apopthegms of Scipio Æmilianus are recorded, of which the much greater part seem not worth repeating.—But Cicero *(in Verr. 2. c. 11.)* relates an excellent answer, which that general, when going to Africa, gave to an old acquaintance of his, who was out of humour for being refused by him a considerable post in the army: "Be not surprised," said Scipio, "that you do not obtain this of me: I myself have been long soliciting a man, who, I think would have a tender regard for my reputation, to accept the employment you want; and I cannot yet prevail with him."

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3500 Romans must have unavoidably perished, if they had not been speedily succoured. These troops, while Calpurnius the Consul was absent on some inland expedition, had, in an attempt upon the city, lodged themselves on a rock whence they could not retire, and where they had no provisions. Scipio hastened to their relief, and brought them off[2].

And now his first business was to restore discipline in the army, which had been much neglected by his predecessors. The Roman soldiers were become gangs of robbers. Without order or leave of their commanders, they made inroads upon the country, plundered the farms, and sold the booty at low prices, to merchants, who flocked to the camp to make cheap purchases. Quarrels often arose about sharing the spoil; and in the scuffles many were slain. The Consul in a short time reformed these abuses, and then applied himself wholly to the siege[3].

[2] According to the epitome of Livy (B. 51.) Mancinus not only took, but kept a part of Carthage, which seems to have been Megara.

[3] The Jesuits in their Roman history have exhibited a map of the place; but if they had given us a picture of the moon, as it appears through a telescope, it would have agreed as well with Appian's description of Carthage, and its port; or even with their own description of them. M. Rollin has not, I think, furnished more light than the Jesuits, to make us understand what passed at this siege. In his account we find Megara to be the city, properly so called, and the habitation of the inhabitants; yet when Scipio has broke down the gates of one part of Megara, and entered it; and when those of the Carthaginians who had been appointed to defend that quarter, are retired

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The place was now commanded by that Asdrubal, who, the preceding year, had been general in the field. He had got rid of the other Asdrubal by accusing him of treachery. They had killed him in the Senate-house.

Scipio having made himself master of the isthmus, he there pitched his camp, and built a wall before it, twelve feet high, and reaching quite cross the isthmus from sea to sea; so that the besieged could get no provisions from the continent that way. As, nevertheless, they still received provisions from the continent, by means of the port, he, to cut off their supplies this way, caused a huge mole to be raised in the water, near the mouth of the port; a work of infinite labour. Hereupon the Carthaginians, animated by necessity, dug a new passage out into the sea, and not only so, but built fifty galleys, with which they gave battle to the enemy's fleet. The engagement lasted the whole day, with what success is not very

into the citadel, imagining the whole city to be taken, he is no nearer being master of Megara than he was before. [And indeed by Appian's account Scipio abandons the quarter he had broke into.] We find him presently after encamped without the city, and looking into it from a high wooden tower, which he has erected on the wall before his camp. The next year, Scipio attacks the port called Cothon, and the citadel at the same time; yet, according to M. Rollin, the citadel was encompassed by Megara, which, for any thing hitherto related, Scipio is not master of; and he does not get to the citadel till seven days after Cothon is taken. Our author has, I grant, the authority of Appian for most of these particulars: but what does the reader learn from such an account?

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clear. Winter soon after put an end to the operations of the siege. Æmilianus however did not continue inactive. He destroyed an army, Appian tells us, of 84,000 men, commanded by one Diogenes: after which all Africa submitted to the Romans, and Carthage could get no more provisions.

In this distress Asdrubal asked and obtained an interview with king Gulussa, who, since the death of his father Masinissa, had with some forces joined the Roman army. The Carthaginian desired the king to be surety to the Consul for him, that he would submit to every thing, provided the miserable city might be spared. Gulussa answered, "You talk childishly, Asdrubal. Can you now expect, when almost reduced to extremity, what was refused you, even before your town was invested?" He replied, "The Carthaginian affairs are not desperate; we have allies abroad, and an army in the field (for he did not yet know of the defeat of that army); but, above all, I confide in the assistance of the immortal gods, who undoubtedly will not be regardless of the injuries we have suffered contrary to the faith of treaties, but will afford us various means of preserving ourselves. Admonish the Roman general therefore, that, in piety to the gods, and in consideration of the variableness of fortune, he would spare the city. And assure him, that if we cannot obtain this, we are, to a man, determined to die rather than surrender." Polybius adds, that upon Gulussa's report of what

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the Carthaginian had said, Scipio smiled[4], both at the conditions demanded by Asdrubal, after treating his Roman prisoners with the greatest cruelty, (for he is said to have put them to death by torture) and at his confidence in the gods, after such a violation of all laws human and divine. Nevertheless, as Gulussa represented to the general how much it concerned him to put an end to the war, lest a successor coming from Rome should rob him of that glory, Scipio commissioned the king to return to Asdrubal, with an offer of life and liberty to him, and

[4] It would seem that Polybius might well enough have omitted this circumstance of his hero's smiling at Asdrubal's confidence in the gods; when the hero himself was engaged in an enterprise as impious as ever general was charged with, and in breach of public faith and the law of nations. If the historian had put something plausible into the mouth of Scipio, in answer to that part of Asdrubal's discourse which accused the Romans of injustice and perfidy, it would have been more pertinent. And as to Asdrubal's cruelty, (supposing the story to be true) Scipio, as we shall see hereafter, acted, in Spain, a cruelty towards 400 young men, his prisoners, which was much less excusable, the difference of circumstances considered.

Many things are said by Polybius and Appian to make Asdrubal appear both odious and ridiculous: but their character of him does not very well suit with this part of his conduct, where he refuses no submissions, provided the city may be spared, and without that condition, will listen to no preliminaries, how advantageous soever to himself and his particular friends. And if he were really such a monster as he is represented, and had so cruelly butchered the Roman prisoners, it seems not much for the honour of Scipio, that, through fear of a successor, he should consent to spare that monster and his favourites, and them only, of all the miserable multitude of Carthaginians.

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any ten families of his friends whom he should name, together with ten talents and six slaves for himself. The Carthaginian having heard the message, replied, "The day will never come when the sun shall see Carthage destroyed and Asdrubal alive."

305th Consulship.

Year of ROME DCVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-five.

Early the next spring (in the consulship of C. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Mummius) Scipio renewed his attacks upon Carthage, on the side of Cothon, (or the port) and made himself master of the wall. Thence with a large body of soldiers he forced his way into the great square of the city, where he continued all the following night. From this square three streets led up to the citadel, the ascent pretty steep. As the tops of the houses, which lined these streets, were covered with men, who stood ready to shower darts and stones upon the Romans, it was necessary, before these advanced, to clear the houses of the enemy[5]. Having broke into those that were nearest, and got upon the roofs, a desperate fight began there, while another more bloody was carried on in the streets below. When the Roman soldiers with dreadful slaughter, had, both above and below, driven the Carthaginians before them, quite to the citadel, they, by the general's orders, set fire to all the houses of the three streets. Then followed such a scene of misery as is not to be expressed. Wounded

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App. p. 79.

[5] They might have cleared the houses of the enemy by setting fire to them, but perhaps they were willing to plunder them first.

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men, old women and children, who had hid themselves in holes and secret corners of the houses, came tumbling, from the upper stories, upon the pavement below, whither they threw themselves to avoid the flames. The air rang with their shrieks and lamentations. The bodies of these miserable wretches, the living as well as the dead, were with hooks dragged away together, into ditches and pits, that they might not choke up the streets, by which the Romans were to pass and repass. In this bloody toil, and in removing the rubbish of the houses so as to form an area, where the army might be drawn up, were spent six days and six nights; the soldiers, employed in the work, being relieved from time to time by fresh men. Scipio was the only person who took no sleep, nor hardly any refreshment. Fatigued at length with moving from place to place to give orders, he sat down on a high ground, whence he might see the tragedy to its conclusion. Once, it seems, the tears came into his eyes, and he repeated two lines of Homer[6], where Hector foretels the destruction of Troy. Carthage, that once mighty city, in flames, brought to his mind, not only the fall of Troy, but of those wide-extended empires of the As-

[6] Εσσεται ημαρ ὅταν ποτ' ολώλῃ Ἴλιος ἱρὴ,
Καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμελίω Πριάμοιο.

Yet come it will, the day decreed by fates;
(How my heart trembles while my tongue relates!)
The day when thou, Imperial Troy, must bend,
And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end.

Iliad, Book 6. l. 570.

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syrians, Medes, and Persians; and, from the instability of human things, he feared that Rome would one day undergo a fate like to that which now overwhelmed Carthage. It was thus that he explained himself to Polybius, who was then near him. On the seventh day, and before the rubbish was quite removed, some persons from the citadel in the garb of suppliants, appeared before the Roman general, offering, on the part of the besieged, to surrender themselves if he would but spare their lives. He granted their petition; only the Roman deserters were excepted. Hereupon there came forth 50,000 persons[7], whom Scipio immediately sent away under a good guard, and afterwards sold for slaves. The deserters, to the number of 900, despairing of mercy, retired with Asdrubal into the temple of Æsculapius; which standing on a rock, they might have defended it for a considerable time, if they had not been pressed by famine. The Carthaginian general came away privately, and bearing an olive branch, surrendered himself to the Pro-consul. Scipió having made Asdrubal sit down at his feet, shewed him to the deserters, who, when they had reviled and cursed him, [nobody knows why] set fire to the edifice[8];

Oros. B. 4. c. 23. App. p. 81.

[7] According to Orosius (B. 4. c. 23.) there came out first, in a body, 25,000 miserable looking women, and then 30,000 worse looking men.

[8] While the fire was kindling, the wife of Asdrubal, having decked herself in the best manner she could, is said to have appeared with her two children on the top of the temple; whence calling out to Scipio, she begged

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choosing rather to perish that way than to meet the vengeance of the conqueror.

Carthage thus taken, Scipio gave the plunder to the soldiers, excepting the gold, the silver, and the offerings found in the temples. After this, and when he had distributed the rewards of valour among his men, he sent advice to the Senate that he had finished the war in Africa, desiring further instructions. The fathers named ten commissioners who, in conjunction with Scipio, were to regulate every thing relating to the conquered country. They brought orders to him to demolish what yet remained of Carthage; and they decreed that nobody for the future should dwell there, adding dire imprecations on whoever should disobey; and especially on those who should rebuild Byrsa or Megara[9]. They further de-

him to punish her husband, according to his desert, that traitor to his god, his country, and his family. Then directing her speech to Asdrubal, "Thou wicked, perfidious wretch, the most cowardly of men: this fire will quickly consume me and my children: but thou, ruler of mighty Carthage, what a triumph shalt thou adorn! And what punishment wilt thou not suffer from him at whose feet thou art now sitting!" This said, she cut the throats of her children, threw them into the flames, and herself after them. *App. in Pun. p.* 81.

This story seems to carry an internal proof of its being a fable, the charge of treachery on Asdrubal being manifestly absurd; unless, by treachery, be meant his not killing himself when he could no longer make any defence.

[9] Notwithstanding these imprecations we shall find, that, about 24 years after, C. Gracchus undertook to raise a town upon the ruins of Carthage. The work indeed

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creed, that all the towns which had taken part with the enemy, should be razed, and their territories given to the allies of Rome: that Utica, in particular, should have all the lands as far as Carthage on the one side, and Hippo on the other: and that the whole country, which had been under the domination of the African republic, should be reduced to the form of a Prætorian province. After Scipio had seen these regulations executed; and, to the honour of the gods, had celebrated games, wherein his soldiers were amused with seeing all the deserters that had fallen into his hands, torn in pieces by wild beasts, he returned to Rome, had a splendid triumph, and took the surname of Africanus.

Liv. Epit. L. 51.

"THE elder Scipio," says Velleius Paterculus[1], "had opened a way to the power of the Romans, the younger opened a way to their luxury. For, when the fear of Carthage, that rival of Rome for empire, was totally removed, the Romans did not gradually depart from virtue, but ran precipitately into vice."

Polybius gives an earlier date to this precipitate hurrying of the Romans into luxury and debauchery; the conquest of Macedon. And

Polyb. Excerp. ap. Vales. See p. 49. and p. 20, 21.

was not perfected. But the emperor Augustus, or, according to some, Julius Cæsar, built a city near the place where Carthage had stood.

[1] Potentiæ Romanorum prior Scipio viam aperuerat, luxuriæ posterior aperuit. Quippe remoto Carthaginis metu, sublataque imperii æmula, non gradu, sed præcipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum. *Vell. Paterc. B. 2. c.* 1.

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Cato makes use of the corruption of Roman manners as his argument for the expediency of destroying Carthage. Nay, before the war against Antiochus the Great, Cato speaks of covetousness and luxury* as reigning vices at Rome. But, whatever was the true date of the introduction of luxury among the Romans, certain it is, that, from the time of the elder Scipio's conquest, they ran precipitately into shameless dishonesty, perfidiousness, and cruelty: I speak of their Senate, their generals, and their ambassadors.

*See vol. v. p. 213.

If the reader recals to mind their faithless treatment of king Philip, the Bœotians, and the Spartan Nabis; Flaminius's errand to Prusias; the knavery and hypocrisy of Marcius in his transactions with Perses; the perfidy and cruelty of Æmilius Paullus; the tyranny exercised over the Achæans and other Greeks, by the Senate, after pretending to set Greece at liberty; their cruel usage of the Rhodians, for only desiring to mediate a peace between Rome and Macedon; their anger against Attalus, because he would not ask of them a part of his brother's dominions; the series of their injustices to the African republic, on occasion of her disputes with Masinissa; and, lastly, their fraudful methods the more easily to effect that iniquitous and inhuman resolution of utterly destroying Carthage: if the reader, I say, recals to mind these facts, he will think, that what (Livy tells us) was the sentiment of the oldest Senators concerning the artifices of Mar-

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cius[2], would have been equally just with regard to the public proceedings in general[3]; and that in the whole conduct of the Romans, from their victory at Zama to the end of the third Punic war, there was scarce any thing worthy of ancient Rome.

[2] Veteres et mores antiqui memores [Senatores] negabant se in ea legatione [Marcii] Romanas agnoscere artes. *Liv. l.* 42. *c.* 47.

[3] The reader will presently see, that the Romans had, for some time past, behaved themselves as infamously in Spain, as in Greece and Africa.

THE

ROMAN HISTORY.

BOOK VI.

From the end of the THIRD PUNIC WAR *in the year of Rome, 607, when Carthage was destroyed, and the* ROMAN POWER *became irresistible, to the death of the younger* GRACCHUS, *in 632, the true date of the destruction of* ROMAN LIBERTY.

CHAP. I.

The imprudent behaviour of the Achæans.—The destruction of Corinth.—Greece is made a Roman province.

Year of ROME DCVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-five.

306th Consulship.

THE ROMANS, in the pursuits of their boundless ambition, made no distinction between ancient friends and ancient enemies, states from which they had received the most important services, and those by which they had suffered the most terrible losses and calamities. In that very year when they totally destroyed the city and republic of Carthage, they, with the like deliberate cruelty, subverted the commonwealth of Achaia, and delivered up Corinth, its capital, a prey to the flames.

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306th Consulship. Pausan. Achaic. c. 12. et seq.

What gave occasion to this final overthrow of the liberties of Greece, was a new quarrel between the Lacedæmonians and the rest of the Achæan confederacy, about rights and privileges. Both parties made application to the Senate of Rome, who, having heard the pretensions of both, commissioned Aurelius Orestes, with some other Senators, to go into Peloponnesus, and there terminate the dispute by a peremptory sentence. The Achæans, nevertheless, impatient of all delay in humbling their adversaries, had immediate recourse to arms; and, regardless of the admonition of Metellus, Pro-consul in Macedon, who pressed them earnestly to forbear war, and to wait the coming of the Roman commissioners, began hostilities against the Lacedæmonians, and vanquished them in battle. Damocritus was at that time Prætor of Achaia and general of the forces. His successor, Diæus, paying more deference to the repeated remonstrances of the Pro-consul, granted the Lacedæmonians a truce, and during this truce the commissioners from the Senate arrived at Corinth. Having there convened the Diet of Achaia, they declared, 'That it was the will of the Senate and people of Rome, that Lacedæmon, Corinth, Argos, Heracleum near Mount Œta, and Orchomenus in Arcadia, not having been anciently of the Achæan body, should now be dismembered from it, and become independent.' Polybius says[1], that the Romans

[1] May it not be reasonably questioned, whether what Polybius writes of these times deserves an equal credit

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did not intend actually to dismember the Achæan state; that their design was only to alarm the Achæans, and curb the high spirit that then appeared among them. Be that as it will, the multitude were so provoked, that they not only assaulted all the Lacedæmonians they met with in the streets, but tore out of the houses of the ambassadors those who had taken refuge there. Orestes and his colleagues, at their return to Rome, reported in the strongest terms, the insult they had suffered. Nevertheless the fathers thought it advisable to try another embassy before they came to extremities with the Achæans. Sextus Julius, a man of prudence and temper, was ordered with two more, into Peloponnesus. They repaired to Ægium, where the Diet of Achaia assembled. Julius spoke with great moderation, and palliated the insult upon the Roman ambassadors more than the Achæans themselves would have done; that they might see it was easy to satisfy the Senate, if, for the future, nothing injurious were offered to the Romans or the Lacedæmonians. The sober part of the assem-

Polyb. Legat. 144.

with the other parts of his history. He was an intimate friend and companion of Scipio Æmilianus, and caressed, honoured, distinguished from all his countrymen, by Mummius, the destroyer of Corinth, and by the ten commissioners, who, with that general, were appointed to settle Achaia in the form of a Roman province. With this historian, therefore, Mummius was a person of great humanity, notwithstanding his proceedings at Corinth: and so Æmilius Paullus, and his son Scipio, were both gentle and tender-hearted, in spite of all the proofs they give, by their actions, of a contrary temper.

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306th Consulship.

bly heard Julius's discourse with pleasure; but the multitude being under the influence of Diæus and Critolaus, the latter of whom was now Prætor, imagined that this courtesy and condescension of the ambassadors proceeded from their fears; the Roman arms not having prospered of late in Africa nor in Spain. However the Achæans answered, that they would send deputies to the Senate to apologize for what had happened to the Roman commissioners; and proposed that a congress should be held at Tegea, where the disputes between them and the Lacedæmonians might be accommodated in an amicable manner. To that town the Romans repaired, accompanied by deputies from Lacedæmon. But, on the part of the Achæans, only Critolaus came. He had contrived that the rest of those who had been summoned should not appear; and now in the conference, he pretended that he could conclude nothing without the consent of his nation, but promised to report what passed to the next general Diet. This was not to be held till six months after. Julius seeing through the artifice of the Prætor, and highly offended with his arrogance and disingenuous conduct, dismissed the Lacedæmonians, and returned to Rome.

After his departure, Critolaus, during the whole winter, went about from city to city, convening the people, under colour of imparting to them what had passed in the conference at Tegea, but, in reality, to excite in them a hatred to the Romans. To conciliate to him-

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self the affections of the populace, he engaged the magistrates to suspend all prosecutions for debt, till the war with the Lacedæmonians should be terminated. By this means the unthinking multitude were drawn away to be entirely at his devotion.

Metellus was still in Macedon, at the head of the army, with which he had vanquished the two impostors, Andriscus and Alexander. Receiving advice of the commotions in Peloponnesus, he dispatched thither four Romans, men of distinction, to endeavour a pacification.—They arrived at Corinth when the Diet was actually assembled there. After the example of Julius, they spoke with temper and moderation, earnestly exhorting the Achæans not to suffer their quarrels with the Lacedæmonians to alienate their minds from the Romans. The Achæans, says Polybius, were at this time out of their senses, and especially the Corinthians. The latter treated the Roman deputies with derision; and with clamour and tumult drove them out of the assembly. Critolaus took advantage of the present disposition of the multitude to declaim against those of the magistrates who did not enter into his views; and he used great freedoms in speaking of the Romans; whom he was content to have for allies, but would never own for lords of Achaia. "If you are men," said he to the people, "you will never want friends and allies; if you are but half men, you will never want masters." And he insinuated to them, "that his present measures had not been undertaken rashly, but in

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306th Consulship. Pausan. in Achaic. c. 14.

concert with kings and republics." By such discourses he engaged the assembly to decree a renewal of the war against the Lacedæmonians; a war, says Polybius, indirectly declared against Rome.

If Critolaus and the Achæans were mad, they found other states as mad as themselves. The Thebans, in resentment for some fines imposed upon them by Metellus, and the Chalcidians, from what passion is not known, lost their reason so far as to imagine that they, in conjunction with the Achæans, should be able to withstand the Roman power.

Liv. Epit. B. 52. Pausan. in Achaic. c. 15.

Metellus, hearing that L. Mummius, the Consul, was coming from Italy with an army against the Achæans, and being ambitious of quieting them himself, sent a new deputation to them, with a promise that the Roman people should pardon their past faults, if they would consent to the dismembering from their body, Lacedæmon and the other cities before mentioned. To add weight to his message, he advanced with his forces by the way of Thessaly. The Achæans not listening to his overture, he continued his march, and came up with their army near Scarphea in Locris, where he routed it with great slaughter, and made 1000 prisoners. What became of Critolaus is uncertain; some say he poisoned himself, others that he was drowned in a marsh. Diæus took the command, inlisted the slaves (whom he set free) and drained Achaia and Arcadia of their men to recruit his army. Metellus marched to Thebes in Bœotia, and found it almost de-

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serted. He forbade his soldiers to rifle the temples or the houses, or to do violence to any of the inhabitants, whom they should find either in the city or the fields. Only Pithyas, the chief magistrate and author of the defection, being taken, was put to death. From Thebes, Metellus proceeded to Corinth, where Diæus had shut himself up. The Roman, still earnestly desirous to finish the war before Mummius could arrive, employed three of the principal men of the Achæan state, to persuade their countrymen to an acceptance of the peace offered them. The inhabitants of Corinth would have complied; but Diæus and his faction were the masters; and these cast the deputies into prison; yet for the bribe of a talent, they were soon after released by Diæus himself.

B. 2. c. 16. Pausan. in Achaic. c. 16.

When Metellus had fought, says Florus, Mummius came to the victory. On his arrival at the isthmus he sent Metellus and his army back into Macedon. The besieged soon after made a sally upon an advanced guard of the Consul's troops, killed many of them, and pursued the rest to their camp. Diæus, flushed with this success, came out of the town, and offered the Consul battle. It was fought just at the entrance of the isthmus. The Achæan horse were broken at the first onset and ran away; their foot, though much inferior in number to the enemy, behaved themselves resolutely, till being attacked in flank by a body of chosen troops; they were thrown into confusion, and could no longer make resistance.

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Had Diæus retired into Corinth, a place of great strength, he might probably have obtained some tolerable conditions from Mummius, who would be in haste to finish the war: but the Achæan, instead of turning his thoughts to the preservation of the town, or its inhabitants, fled straight to Megalopolis, his native city, where he set fire to his house, killed his wife, (that she might not fall into the enemy's hands) and put an end to his own life by poison.

The Consul, when the next day he advanced to Corinth, found the gates open. All who had fled thither from the battle, and most of the citizens, had quitted the place in the night.—Of those who had staid there, he put the men to the sword, and sold the women and children; and having plundered the city of its statues, paintings, and most valuable effects, he set fire to it[2], and reduced the whole to ashes. The walls were afterwards demolished, and the lands of the Corinthians given to the Sicyonians; such was the decree of the Senate. The pretence for this severity was, the insult offered to the Roman ambassadors; the true reasons, according to Cicero, the strength and situation of the place, which might one day encourage the Achæans to rebel. Mummius afterwards got into his power those of the Co-

Liv. Epit. De Offic. L. 1. Liv. Epit. L. 52. Pausan. loc. cit.

[2] Florus and others pretend that the famous Corinthian brass was formed at this conflagration, by the mixture of gold, silver, and copper, which being melted, ran together into one mass.

rinthians who had fled out of the city, and sold them all for slaves.

Year of ROME DCVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-five.

Thebes (which Metellus had spared) and Chalcis, were both razed to the ground by the Consul, who also disarmed the inhabitants and demolished the walls of the other towns that had taken part with the Achæans in this war. All this he performed before the arrival of ten commissioners, whom the Senate appointed to settle, in concert with him, the affairs of Achaia. These commissioners abolished, in all the cities of Greece, the popular government, and placed over them magistrates chosen from among the richest of the citizens. They likewise suppressed all national assemblies; but these were restored not many years after.—Greece became now a Roman province, under the name of the Province of Achaia, whither Rome sent a Prætor annually to govern it[3].

306th Consulship.

Polybius the historian came at this time into Peloponnesus, opportunely to defend the memory of his father's friend, Philopœmen. Some base foolish fellow, to make his court to Mummius and the ten commissioners, had moved to have all the honours, formerly done to Philopœmen, in the several cities of Greece, abolished. He accused the deceased of having shewed himself, in all his actions, an enemy to the Romans. Polybius, on the other hand, represented that Philopœmen, though he had indeed sometimes opposed the measures of the

Plut. Life of Philopœmen.

Polyb. Excerp. de Virt. et Vit.

[3] It is thought that Macedon, in this year, took the form of a Prætorian province. *Ruf. Fest.*

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306th Consulship.

Romans, had proceeded only in the way of remonstrance and dissuasion; that when the war was breaking out between them and Antiochus, and before the Roman armies came into Greece, he had advised and engaged his countrymen to declare against the Syrian and his allies the Ætolians. In a word, Polybius made so good a defence that Mummius and the commissioners would not suffer the honours of Philopœmen to be in any degree abrogated. Polybius further requested and obtained, that some statues of Achæus, Aratus, and Philopœmen, already carried out of Peloponnesus into Acarnania, might be brought back: by which he so greatly pleased and obliged his countrymen, that on this account they erected a marble statue to him; and the commissioners, as a mark of their esteem, offered him whatever he should choose of the effects of Diæus, before they were exposed to sale. The Greek not only declined the offer, but exhorted all his friends to follow his example.

The commissioners being sensible of the abilities and noble spirit of the man, gave him in charge, at their departure for Italy, to make a progress through the several cities of Greece, judge controversies among the inhabitants, and make them acquainted with the new constitution and laws. He happily executed this commission, put an end to all private contests among his countrymen, and brought them to acquiesce in the established form of government. In gratitude for these services, they in

many places erected statues to him, on the base of one of which was an inscription to this effect: 'That Greece would not have erred, if, from the beginning, she had followed the counsels of Polybius; and when, through error, she came to need assistance, she found it in him.'

Year of ROME CVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-five. 306th Consulship. Pausan. in Arcad. c. 37.

Polybius (as quoted by Strabo *) tells us, that he saw some Roman soldiers playing at dice upon a picture of Bacchus, by Aristides; a picture esteemed one of the finest in the world. King Attalus afterwards bought it at the price of 600,000 sesterces †, at the sale of the plunder of Corinth; which when Mummius understood, he was beyond measure astonished, and concluded that the picture had some magical virtue. He would not, therefore, let the king have it, but carried it to Rome, and placed it in the temple of Ceres. If we may believe Velleius Paterculus, Mummius was so little of a virtuoso, that he covenanted with the masters of the ships, whom he hired to convey from Corinth to Italy, a great number of exquisite pieces of painting and statuary, that, "If they lost any of them, they should furnish others in their stead.'

* B. 8. p. 381.

Plin. B. 35. c. 4.

† 4843*l.* 15*s.* Arbuthnot.

L. 2.

The conqueror raised no fortune to himself out of the spoils of the country he had conquered. At his death, he did not leave enough to portion his daughter; the Senate gave her a portion. After his triumph, the chief ornaments of which were the pictures and statues he had brought from Corinth, he employed them to embellish Rome and the neighbouring

Cic. de Offic. L. 2. c. 22. Plin. B. 34. c. 7. Frontin. Stratag. B. 4. c. 3. sect. 15. Auct. de Vir. Illust. in Mum. Strabo, B. 8. p. 381.

Year of ROME DCVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-five.

306th Consulship.

cities. Yet, that he made use of none of them to adorn his own house, as one historian says, and Cicero seems to say, cannot well be reconciled with what Strabo tells us, of Mummius's being cheated of some of them by Lucullus.—This man, being about to dedicate a temple of his own building, borrowed a certain number of the pictures to hang up in it during the ceremony, promising to return them as soon as it should be over. After the dedication, he told Mummius that he might fetch away his pictures if he pleased; intimating probably, at the same time, that he would be guilty of sacrilege if he did. He bore the loss with patience; for which he was much applauded.

Mummius took the surname of Achaicus; as Metellus, who, about this time, triumphed for his conquest in Macedon, took that of Macedonicus. In the triumph of the latter was led in chains the impostor Andriscus.

CHAP. II.

A summary of what passed in Spain, from the year 558 to the beginning of the Celtiberian war, in the year 600.—A peace concluded with the Celtiberians.—The infamous conduct of some Roman generals in Spain.—The commencement of the Viriatic war.

SPAIN was now the chief object of the Senate's attention. Nothing has been said of the transactions in that country, since the settling of tranquillity there, by Cato, in the year 558*.

* See vol. v. p. 221, 222.

The year following, Scipio Nasica began to extend the Roman conquests in FURTHER SPAIN [1]. He took about 50 towns, or rather castles. Next year the Lusitanians [2] fell upon that province, and pillaged it; but, in their return, Nasica stripped them of their booty near Ilipa, on the north of the Bætis. His successor, M. Fulvius Nobilior, defeated in battle the Vaccæi [3], Vettones, and Celtiberians, at Toletum, on the north of the Tagus. The following campaign (year of Rome 561) Fulvius took several towns, and last of all Toletum. His successor, L. Æmilius Paullus, who afterwards

Livy, B. 35. c. 1, 7.

c. 22. B. 37. c. 57.

[1] By the conquests of Scipio Africanus in Spain, during the second Punic war, the Romans became masters of almost all the country between the Pyrenees and the Iberus, and perhaps of a small territory beyond that river. This, for a considerable time, made the Hither Province. In the same war, they became possessed of the sea-coast from the mouth of the Iberus to Gades; but seem to have gone only a little way up into the country; for all the towns which Scipio reduced in those parts, lay not far from the sea. This long tract got the name of the Further Province.

For several years after the Romans made no new acquisitions in Spain. All their battles there were fought against the nations already conquered, but often rebelling. To reduce these rebels were employed Lentulus and Acidinus, Sempronius Tuditanus and M. Helvius, Q. Minucius Thermus and Cato. *Hist. Vol. 5, p.* 78, 203, 220.

[2] The boundaries of Lusitania are mentioned in Vol. iv. p. 313. Note.

[3] The Vaccæi were situated on the north of the Durius; the Vettones, between that river and the Tagus. Strabo relates, that certain of the Vettones, (after this nation was subdued) seeing some Roman centurions walking to and fro, for air and exercise, imagined that they were mad, and, in kindness, offered to conduct them to their tents.

conquered Perses, conducted the war in Spain for three years with various success. The Romans seem to have extended their conquests but little further in this province, till the year 573, when L. Posthumius Albinus subdued the Lusitanians and Vaccæi, and triumphed over them. Yet these nations were far from being totally reduced, as we shall find hereafter.

Liv. Epit. B. 41.

In the Hither Province, C. Flaminius Nepos, the Prætor for the year 560, took Illucia, a city of the Oretani, near neighbours to the Celtiberians[4]. The latter made war against the Romans in the year 566; and in 568, with the assistance of the Lusitanians, routed the joint forces of Crispinus and Calpurnius (the Prætors of both provinces) in Carpetania, not far from Hippo and Toletum. All these places were near the head of the Tagus; on the banks of which river, the same Prætors afterwards obtained a victory over the enemy, quieted the provinces, and triumphed over the Celtiberians and Lusitanians.

Livy, B. 35. c. 7.

The Celtiberians, in the year 572, rebelled once more, and were defeated by Q. Fulvius Flaccus, the Pro-prætor of Hither Spain, who then took Contrebia, at the head of the Tagus; and the greatest part of Celtiberia submitted.

B. 40. c. 30. 33.

[4] Celtiberia, according to Strabo *(B. 3. p. 162.)* was bounded on the north by the Berones; on the west by the Vaccæi, Vettones, Carpetani, &c.; on the south, by the Oretani and the nations on the Sucro; and on the east, by the mountains called Idubeda, which stretch along the south side of the Iberus from the Cantabri to the Mediterranean Sea. In this country rose the Durius, the Tagus, and the Anas.

Nevertheless the Prætor Tib. Sempronius Gracchus was sent against them next year. After taking Munda by surprise, he sat down before Certima. The inhabitants of this place sent a deputation to him, to tell him that 'had they forces sufficient, they would fight him; and to desire, he would permit them to go and ask assistance of their countrymen, encamped not far off; adding, that if they were refused assistance, they would then consider what was best for them to do.' Their demand astonished Gracchus; yet he consented. The Spaniards went straight to the Celtiberian camp, and soon after, with ten deputies from thence, returned to the Romans. It was in the heat of the day. They began with asking the general to order them some drink; drink was given them. They called for more, and more they had; the soldiers being greatly diverted with the simplicity of these Spaniards. When the deputies had quenched their thirst, the eldest of them thus addressed himself to the Prætor: "We are sent by our nation to know what it is you depend upon, that you bring war into this country." "I depend upon a good army," said Gracchus, "which if you please you shall see;" and instantly he ordered his troops to arm, and pass in review before the deputies[5]. This sight deterred them from assisting the people of Certima; and the town surrendered to the Prætor.

Livy, B. 40. c. 47.

[5] From all this it appears that the Romans had never been in this part of Celtiberia before.

After this, he marched against the Celtiberians that were in the field. These, though they had refused to fight for their neighbours, stood upon their own defence. Gracchus, by parties which he detached to skirmish with the enemy, drew them towards his camp; whence his legions, ready for action, sallied out on a sudden, and entirely routed them. He then took Alce, their capital: after which, Ergavia and 103 other towns[6] surrendered in a few days. Before he left the province, he made a treaty with the Celtiberians. The substance of it will be presently mentioned.

From this time we find nothing of moment done in Spain, till the Lusitanian war, of which that with Viriatus was a continuation. In the year 599, the Prætor of the Further Province, L. Calpurnius Piso, was defeated by the Lusitanians, whom Appian calls (αὐτονομοι) a people governed by their own laws. Next year, L. Mummius*, who succeeded Calpurnius, was vanquished in battle by the Lusitanians: yet he afterwards fought prosperously against them in several engagements.

App. in Iber. p. 286.

* Afterwards Achaicus.

App. in Iber. p. 279.

In the same year (600 of Rome) began the Celtiberian, sometimes called the Numantine, war. The occasion of it was this: The peo-

[6] Polybius says, Gracchus took 300 towns. But Posidonius blames the Greek historian for calling castles towns, in flattery to Gracchus. Strabo joins with Posidonius, and finds fault with those authors who affirm that there are 1000 towns in Spain; and he asserts that there are few towns, but many villages in that country. *Strab. B.* 3. *p.* 163.

ple of Segeda, a city of the Belli, a nation of Celtiberia, were going to enlarge their town, bring new inhabitants into it, and build a wall round it. To put a stop to this work, the Senate of Rome signified to the Segedenses that it was contrary to the treaty concluded with Gracchus; and ordered them at the same time to send auxiliary soldiers to the Roman armies in Spain, and pay the tribute stipulated by the above-mentioned treaty. They replied, that Gracchus had indeed forbid them to build new towns, but that no mention had been made of repairing or enlarging old towns; and that, as for the quota of soldiers and the tribute, the Senate had formerly remitted both. This was true: but Appian tells us, that the Romans always reserved to themselves a power of resuming such grants. It would seem that the Segedenses were like to be powerfully supported, or that the Romans were in great haste to make a conquest of this country; for they ordered that the Consuls elect should enter upon their office, not the 15th of March, as usual, but the 1st of January*: and one of them, Q. Fulvius Nobilior, received directions to go immediately into the Hither Province. Upon his arrival there, the Segedenses, not having finished their wall, took refuge amongst the Arvaci, people of Celtiberia, whose capital was Numantia[7] at the head of the Durius.

* See p. 27.

[7] Florus gives a different account of the cause of the Numantine war. "If (says he) we may speak the truth, there hardly ever was a war more unjust. The Numantines had received into their town the Segedenses, their

App. in Iber. p. 280.

Under the command of a general named Carus, a citizen of Segeda, an army was formed of 25,000 men, probably the united forces of the two nations. He laid an ambush for the Consul, fell upon him by surprise, slew 6000 of the Romans, and put the rest to flight. But pursuing the runaways too far, and in disorder, he was charged by the Roman horse that had been left to guard the baggage; and in this action he lost 6000 men with his own life.—Night put an end to the conflict. The same night the Spaniards rendezvoused at Numantia, and created two new generals, Ambo and Leuco. Fulvius came three days after, and encamped within three miles of the city. A second battle was fought, in which the Romans had the advantage in the beginning, by means of some elephants they had received from Masinissa, (the Arvaci, according to Appian, having never seen any before[8].) But the Consul bringing those elephants near the walls of Numantia[9], whither the enemy had fled, one of the beasts, wounded in the head by a great stone, turned in a rage upon the Roman troops; and the rest of the beasts following his example, the whole

relations and allies, who had escaped out of the hands of the Romans: no regard was had to the excuses and entreaties of the Numantines; and as the price of peace they were required to give up their arms." *B. 2. c.* 18.

[8] Appian must only mean that this generation had not seen elephants, or else we must suppose that the Carthaginians had never brought their armies into this country, for they seem always to have made use of elephants.

[9] Florus says Numantia had no walls.

army was thrown into confusion. The Numantines took advantage of the accident, made a sally, and slew 4000 of their enemies. After this and some other disasters, Ocilis, a town where the Romans had their money, and a magazine of provisions, revolted to the Celtiberians. Fulvius, quite discouraged, durst not separate his troops to put them into winter-quarters. He kept them encamped in the field all the winter; which proved so severe that many of his soldiers died of distempers caused by the extremity of the cold; and the army suffered much for want of provisions.

The Consul, M. Claudius Marcellus, in the year of Rome 601, succeeded Fulvius in Hither Spain, and brought with him 8000 foot and 500 horse. He laid siege to Ocilis, the inhabitants of which obtained pardon on paying 30 talents and giving hostages. The fame of the Consul's clemency engaged the Arvaci to sue for peace. They offered to submit to a moderate penalty, on condition the treaty they had made with Gracchus might be renewed. Marcellus, desirous of the honour of finishing the war, gave them leave to solicit the Senate upon the affair. At the same time some petty nations of Spain, enemies to the Arvaci, and in confederacy with Rome, sent deputies thither to oppose their demands. The allies were first heard. These, pretending to be in fear of the Arvaci, prayed "That Rome would either keep a standing army in Spain to protect her friends, or, that before she recalled her legions, the Arvaci might be so severely punished, as to be deterred from

Polyb. Legat. 141.

all future rebellion: for that, if neither of these were done, the Spaniards in friendship with the republic, would be treated by the rest as traitors to their country."

When the Arvaci were admitted to audience, they spoke like men of spirit, sensible of their inability to contend with Rome. In mentioning the battles fought, they insinuated that the advantage had been on their side: nevertheless they offered to submit to a fine, provided it were something fixed and ascertained, and provided they might hereafter be upon the same foot as by the treaty of Gracchus. The fathers gave one and the same answer to the deputies from both parties, which was only this: "That Marcellus should let them know the Senate's pleasure." To him they sent private orders to prosecute the war with a vigour becoming Romans. But as the fathers doubted of his courage from the inclination he had shewn to peace, one of their first cares was to provide him a successor. Licinius Lucullus, who had entered upon the consulship for the year 602, received orders to prepare for an expedition into Hither Spain. When the levies came to be raised for this service, it was found that none of the Roman youth would give in their names to be enrolled[1]: nay, nobody would accept of the office either of tribune or lieutenant. The fear which Marcellus had betrayed, and the reports spread by Fulvius and his soldiers (who had

[1] According to Livy's Epitome (*B.* 48.) both the Consuls were sent to prison by the tribunes of the people, for refusing to exempt from the service some of their friends.

passed the winter in tents) of the hardships and losses they had suffered in the Celtiberian war, and of the invincible courage of the enemy, were the causes of this backwardness. Polybius reports, that in this critical conjuncture, when the Senate and Consuls were at a loss what measures to take, Scipio Æmilianus[2], who had not yet acquired any military renown, extricated them out of their perplexity. In an harangue to the multitude, he told them, that though he was invited into Macedon, to discharge there an employment that would be less dangerous and more profitable to himself, he was ready, at the pleasure of the Senate, to go either as lieutenant or tribune into Spain; whither he thought the exigencies of the republic called all those who had any ambition of true glory. The generous zeal for his country, which Scipio expressed both by words and example, had the effects proposed: for he got much applause, and the republic many soldiers for the war in Spain. They came in crowds to be enrolled.

In the mean time, Marcellus having advice that Lucullus was coming to succeed him, and being determined to leave him nothing to do, negotiated and concluded a peace with the Arvaci and other Celtiberians, they giving hostages and 600 talents. Lucullus, at his arrival, found all quiet in the province; but coveting

App. in Iber. p. 283.

Posidonius ap. Strab. B. 3. p. 162.

[2] If, as Plutarch reports, Scipio was about 17 at the battle of Pydna, which happened in 585, he must have been at this time about 34 years of age.

both glory and money (for he had very little of either) he, without any provocation, and without orders from the Senate, invaded the country of the Vaccæi, a people bordering upon the Arvaci. Crossing the Tagus, he laid siege to Pauca, one of their towns. The inhabitants, after some sallies and skirmishes, sent out the most venerable of their citizens to ask upon what conditions they might purchase his friendship. He answered, "By giving hostages, paying 100 talents, and sending their cavalry to serve in his army." To all this they consented. Lucullus then desired them to admit a garrison into the town. This also they agreed to, and received 2000 soldiers; who, when they had possessed themselves of the walls, let in the rest of the army. Presently he gave the signal to put all the inhabitants to the sword, and plunder the town. Of 20,000 very few escaped, and these by making a shift to get over the walls. After this glorious and gainful exploit, he marched to Intercatia, where 20,000 foot and 2000 horse had assembled to defend it. Finding the place so well guarded, he would have made a treaty with the Intercatians; but they reproached him with his perfidy at Pauca, and would not trust him. He therefore besieged the town in form, and, after some time, made a breach in the wall.—However, when he attempted to enter the place, he was repulsed, and the Intercatians repaired the breach. Famine distressing both parties, they came to an accommodation. The besieged agreed to supply the Consul with 6000

App. in Iber. p. 283.

coats for his soldiers, and some cattle, and to give 50 hostages. As for gold and silver (the thirst after which had been the cause of this war) he could have none. This people were poor, and if we may believe Appian, gold and silver were not in esteem among them. But now the question was, what security the besieged should have for the performance of covenants on Lucullus's part. And it seems, that though they would not take his word, they confided in Scipio's, who promised that they should not be treated with fraud or treachery. How Scipio came to have so much credit with them does not appear; for we find nothing recorded of him, for which he could be distinguished by them, but that he had killed one of the stoutest of their countrymen in single combat.

From Intercatia, Lucullus marched to Palantia, a town famous for the bravery of its inhabitants, and whither many people from the neighbouring countries had retired. Some of his officers therefore advised the Consul to pass by this place; but he, having been told that it was rich, would needs try what could be done. The Palantines quickly drove him from before their town, and pursued him in his retreat as far as to the river Durius; whence, without much glory, (whatever money he may have got) he stole away into Turdetania, and there wintered.

App. in Iber. p. 287.

In Further Spain, the Prætor M. Atilius Serranus had succeeded Mummius, who went to Rome to demand a triumph. Atilius made

a successful expedition in Lusitania; but, upon his going into winter-quarters, there was almost a general insurrection of the several nations of that country. They attacked some cities in alliance with Rome. The Prætor Ser. Sulpicius Galba, who in 602 succeeded Atilius, hastened to the relief of the Roman allies; but was entirely routed by the enemy, and lost 7000 men. Having fled with the horse to a city called Carmelis, he there gathered about him what remained of his broken forces, and, when he had raised 20,000 men among the allies, bravely marched into winter-quarters.

In the mean time, the Lusitanians invaded that part of the Roman province which lay between them and Turdetania, where Lucullus wintered. Hearing that they were in the neighbourhood, he sent out against them his best troops, which falling upon them by surprise, slew 4000. And when the enemy made a second irruption, he cut off 1500 of them, near Gades, and took many prisoners; after which he entered Lusitania, and ravaged it. Galba, encouraged by the success of Lucullus, now came forth again, and plundered the country on his side. The Lusitanians of that quarter sent to him, offering to submit upon conditions. He received their deputies kindly, and said, "He knew that poverty and the barrenness of their country had compelled them to have recourse to rapine for a subsistence; that he pitied their condition; and that if they would keep in friendship with Rome, he would assign

them a better country than their own: but then he must divide them into cantons, because he had not lands lying together sufficient for all." The Lusitanians, believing what he said, came to him in great numbers on a day he had appointed. He divided them into three companies, ordering each to repair to a different place, and there wait his further directions.—When these companies were got to such a distance from each other as was sufficient for his purpose, he led his troops to the nearest, and having prevailed with the Spaniards to give up their arms (for which he told them they had no further use) he let loose upon them his soldiers, who put them to the sword. In like manner he massacred the second and third companies, before they could have notice of what happened to their fellows. The number of the slain some authors make to be 30,000, others only 9000. A few escaped; among whom was Viriatus, who became soon after general of the Lusitanians. Galba, surpassing Lucullus in avarice, gave but little of the booty acquired in his expedition to the soldiers, or his friends; the rest he converted to his own use. Though he were one of the richest men in Rome, yet he never scrupled to lie or to perjure himself, if any thing was to be got by it. And what rendered him a complete pest to society, he was, with all these vices, a great orator: insomuch, that though prosecuted at Rome for the massacre above related, and though Cato was his accuser, yet by his elo-

Liv. Epit. B. 49.

quence he obtained absolution by almost all the suffrages of the people.

App. in Iber. p. 289.

In the year 604 (when the third Punic war began) the Prætor C. Vetilius came from Rome into Spain with a new army, and took the place of Galba. The Lusitanians had assembled about 10,000 men, and were ravaging Turdetania. Vetilius fell upon them when dispersed about the country, slew many, and drove the rest into a place whence they could not easily retreat, and where, if they staid, they must perish with hunger. In this distress, they sent deputies to Vetilius, offering to become faithful subjects to Rome, if he would only grant them lands where they might settle, and which would be sufficient to subsist them. The Prætor readily consented; and a treaty was upon the point of being concluded, when Viriatus admonished his countrymen to put no trust in Roman faith. "Remember (said he) the perfidiousness of Lucullus and Galba. If you will but follow my directions, I engage to bring you safe out of this place." Hope reviving in their breasts, they instantly chose him general. Viriatus drew up his troops as if he meant to give battle. Then, having selected 1000 of his best horse to remain with him, he commanded the rest of his forces, upon a signal given, to disperse themselves, and, by different ways, fly to the city of Tribola, and there wait for him. Every thing being ready for the execution of his stratagem, he mounted his horse, for that was to be the signal, and the

soldiers all at once broke their ranks and fled. Vetilius, surprised and disconcerted, and not daring to order his men to the pursuit, lest Viriatus should fall upon them in the rear, bent all his forces against him, who seemed to offer battle. The Lusitanian, by keeping his cavalry in continual motion, one while retreating, and then making a feint as if he would fight, eluded all the efforts of the enemy. When he judged that his men were got safe to the place of rendezvous, he followed them in the night, by ways unknown to the Romans. The success of this stratagem acquired him great reputation, and not only established his authority, but augmented his strength; numbers flocking from all quarters to serve under his command.

Liv. Epit. B. 52.

According to Livy, Viriatus from a shepherd became a hunter, and from a hunter a robber, living by his sword, a method of life which inured him to dangers and fatigues. But when he is said to have been a robber, perhaps nothing more ought to be understood by it, than that he helped to rob the Romans of what they had got by rapine in his country: or, perhaps, that he and his companions made war after the manner of robbers, falling upon their enemies by surprise, and disappearing immediately after the action. For Appian calls a regular army of 10,000 Lusitanians, 10,000 robbers. But with such robbers we shall find that the Senate and people of Rome did not disdain to conclude a treaty of friendship and alliance.

App. in Iber. p. 290.

Vetilius having advice that the enemy were rendezvoused at Tribola, resolved to march thither. The Lusitanian had laid an ambush in the way; so that the Romans found themselves on a sudden attacked in front and rear. Of 10,000 men scarce 6000 escaped to Carpessus; the rest were slain or taken prisoners. Vetilius himself fell alive into the enemy's hands; but the Spaniard who took him, seeing him old and unwieldy, and thinking he would not sell for much, slew him. The Quæstor, now general of the Roman army, keeping his own troops within the walls of Carpessus, sent into the field 5000 men of his Spanish allies. Viriatus cut them all off, not a man escaping: after which the Quæstor not daring to stir abroad, continued quiet in the town, and waited for assistance from Rome.

C. Plautius Hypsæus succeeded Vetilius (in the year 605.) He brought with him 10,000 foot and 1300 horse. On the arrival of this new army, Viriatus, who was pillaging the country about Carpessus, pretended fear, and made a feigned flight. Plautius detached 4000 men to pursue him. The Spaniard suddenly facing about fell upon them, and put the greater part to the sword. Eager to repair his honour, the Prætor followed Viriatus over the Tagus, and fought a pitched battle with him, but was so entirely routed, and with such destruction of his men, that, not daring longer to keep the field, he went, says Ap-

pian, into winter quarters in the middle of summer[3].

The Lusitanian had the like success the two following years (606 and 607) against the Prætor C. Unimanus, and his successor, Nigidius Figulus[4].

Flor. B. 2. c. 7. Oros. Auct. de Vir. Illustr. in Viriat.

[3] Plautius, at his return to Rome, being accused of having suffered these losses through his ill conduct, was banished by a decree of the people. *Dio. Sic. Excerpt. L.* 26. *ap. Vales.*

[4] According to one author, the victories of Viriatus had so intimidated the Romans, that a thousand of them were vanquished by 300 Lusitanians. It is added that, after this victory, a foot-soldier, who had pursued the enemy too far, was encompassed by a body of their cavalry, that with his lance he killed the horse of one of the Romans, and with a stroke of his sword, cut off the rider's head.—After which he walked away at his leisure, and with an air of contempt; the Romans remaining in astonishment, and not daring to approach him. *Claud. ap. Oros. B. 5. c. 4.*

CHAP. III.

Events of the war at Lusitania.—A new regulation at Rome concerning the Prætors.—War renewed against the Celtiberians.—Appius Claudius triumphs at his own expense.—Scipio and Mummius chosen Censors.—Metellus Macedonicus conducts the war in Celtiberia with success.—The Roman army defeated by Viriatus.—A new impostor quelled in Macedon.

THE Lusitanian war being grown a very serious affair, and the republic, by the destruction of Carthage and Corinth, being now at leisure effectually to provide for the support of her au-

Year of ROME DCVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-four.

thority in Spain, she resolved to send thither a new army, under the command of a Consul.

307th Consulship. Plin. B. 35. c. 4.

Q. Fabius Æmilianus (brother of the younger Scipio) was, with L. Hostilius Mancinus, raised to the consulship for the year 608. Mancinus had, two years since, in quality of Prætor, commanded the Roman fleet before Carthage; and after his return home, having made a plan of the city and its fortifications, had explained to the multitude the operations of the siege, as carried on by Scipio: a condescension so agreeable to them, that for this merit chiefly they now honoured him with the consular fasces[1].

App. in Iber. p. 291.

Fabius, either by lot or by special appointment, had Further Spain for his province. He landed in Bœtica (the present Andalusia) with 15,000 foot and 2000 horse. As his troops consisted wholly of raw men (it being thought reasonable that the soldiers who had served in Africa and Greece should have repose) he would not hazard a battle, till by exercise and discipline he had prepared them for it. Leav-

[1] At the election of Ædiles for this year, there happened an event which shews how much it imported the greatest men of Rome not to offend the meanest. P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica (son of a president of the Senate, and grandson of the famous Nasica, who, for his eminent probity, had been judged the most worthy of all the Romans to receive the statue of the goddess Cybele) was one of the candidates. Nasica, to pay the usual civility to one of the citizens, took him by the hand, and finding it extremely hard and callous, pleasantly asked him "whether he used to walk upon his hands?" a jest which so much offended the rustic tribes, that they refused the candidate their votes. *Val. Max. B. 7. c. 5. sect. 2.*

ing this care for a while to his lieutenant, he went by sea to Gades, there to perform his devotions to Hercules, from whom the Fabian family pretended to derive their lineage. At his return, he found that his army had been vanquished by the enemy. Nor was he at all disposed to attempt revenge by a general battle; to which Viriatus frequently challenged him. The Roman, nevertheless, from time to time, detached small parties to skirmish, that his soldiers might thereby become acquainted with the enemy, and gradually lose all dread of them.

Year of ROME DCVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-four.

307th Consulship.

THE choice made at Rome of supreme magistrates for the new year, seems a strong proof of the degeneracy of the people from the virtue of their forefathers. They placed at the head of the republic Sulpicius Galba, the cruel, perfidious, rapacious, eloquent miser, spoken of above; and they joined with him a very suitable colleague, L. Aurelius Cotta, that Tribune of the commons, who would have taken advantage of the privilege of his office to cheat his creditors.

Year of ROME DCIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-three.

308th Consulship.

These Consuls had a warm struggle in the Senate for the province of Further Spain. Scipio's opinion being asked, "I think," said he, "that neither of them ought to be sent thither, because the one has nothing, and the other nothing can satisfy." These few words had such effect, that both candidates were disappointed of their pretensions: the consequence of which was, what Scipio perhaps had chiefly in view,

Val. Max. B. 6. c. 4. sect. 2.

Year of ROME DCIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-three.

308th Consulship.

the continuance of his brother in the command of the army.

It is thought to have been about this time, that the republic made a considerable change with regard to the functions of the Prætors. Hitherto criminal causes had been tried either by the people, or by judges specially commissioned for the occasion: the Prætor Urbanus and the Prætor Peregrinus had cognizance of all civil causes. It was now decreed, that the other four Prætors, instead of going, immediately after their election, to govern the provinces, should reside at Rome the whole year of their prætorship, have separate tribunals, and try criminal causes; which were exceedingly multiplied at Rome, since her conquests in Greece, Asia, and Africa. The people however still retaining their right of judging in the last resort, and of appointing, when they thought proper, judges extraordinary. The six Prætors, after spending the year in the functions above mentioned, repaired to their respective provinces abroad with the title of Pro-prætors.

App. loc. cit.

Fabius, having well disciplined his men, during the winter, led them into the field in the spring, and (if flattery did not invent the tale) vanquished Viriatus in battle, and took some towns: after which he put his troops into winter quarters at Corduba.

App. p. 292.

Appian briefly reports, "that Viriatus, after his defeat by Fabius," (which doubtless never happened) "thinking himself no longer secure, drew off from the Roman alliance the Arvaci,

Belli, and Titthi;" nations of Celtiberia, who are supposed to have continued quiet since the peace with Marcellus. No other author mentions this peace with Marcellus, or the defection of these allies at the solicitation of Viriatus. Nor do we find in Appian, that their defection occasioned any diversion of the Roman troops employed against the Lusitanian, or that he received any assistance from those nations, or that he wanted any to enable him to beat the Romans. Thus much seems certain, that the Consul Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus (colleague of Ap. Claudius Pulcher) had, in the year 610, commission to make war upon the Celtiberians. The particulars of his exploits during his consulship are not related by the historians; we only know in general that he made a fortunate campaign.

Year of ROME DCIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-three.

308th Consulship.

Year of ROME DCX. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-two.

309th Consulship.

In the Further Province, Viriatus gained a victory over Quinctius, the successor of Fabius, and forced him into winter quarters in the middle of autumn.

Liv. Epit. App. p. 297.

The Consul Appius Claudius had, for his province, Cisalpine Gaul: where, because there was nothing to do, he contrived to kindle a war with the Salassi[2], that he might have the honour of a triumph. In his first engagement with them they defeated him, and killed 5000 of his men: in a second, he gained the victory, and slew 5000 of the Salassi. This slaughter of 5000 enemies gave him a legal title to a

Strab. L. 4. p. 205. P. Oros. B. 5. c. 4.

[2] A people inhabiting the country now called the valley of Aoste.

Year of ROME DCX. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-two.

309th Consulship.

triumph; yet, on account of the loss of so many Romans as were cut off when he was vanquished, the Senate refused him the honour he aspired to; and they forbade the Quæstor to furnish the usual money for the expense of the show. A triumph nevertheless he resolved to have, though at his own charge. During the procession, a certain tribune of the people came fully determined to pull him out of the chariot. Appius had a daughter, who, being a vestal, was a personage no less sacred than the Tribune. She perceiving his intended affront to her father, nimbly threw herself between them. The Tribune, out of respect to the holiness of her character, desisted from his purpose; and the victorious vestal, mounting the chariot, rode, with her father, in triumph to the Capitol.

Val. Max. B. 5. c. 4. sect. 6. Cicer. pro Cæl. c. 14.

Sueton. in Tiber. c. 2.

Year of ROME DCXI. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-one.

310th Consulship.

THE same Appius Claudius, the next year, when Q. Fabius Servilianus and L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus (brother of Metellus Macedonicus) had the consular fasces, stood candidate for the censorship, in competition with Scipio Africanus and Mummius Achaicus. Appius came to the field of Mars conducted by a numerous body of the chief men of Rome; Scipio (who is censured by Plutarch for paying his court to the populace, contrary to the example of his father Æmilius) was attended by a multitude of freedmen and plebeians of the meanest condition. His competitor, seeing him enter the assembly in such company, cried out, "O manes of Æmilius Paullus! If in the shades below you know any thing of what

Plut. Life of Æmil.

Year of ROME DCXI. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-one.

310th Consulship.

passes here, how grieved must you be, that your son is thus presented as a candidate for the censorship, by the crier Æmilius, and by Licinius, ringleader of the mob!" Nevertheless Scipio's cabal carried the election in his favour. The people joined with him, in the same office, Mummius, an easy indolent man, of whom Scipio afterwards, in a speech to the people, complained, as having obstructed his designs of reformation. He told them, "that he should have discharged his office in a manner worthy of the majesty of the republic, if they had either given him a colleague, or given him no colleague[3]."

The Consul Servilianus had the conduct of the war in Further Spain against Viriatus: his colleague staid in Italy. Metellus Macedonicus continued at the head of the army in Hither Spain, in quality of Pro-consul. While he was besieging Contrebia, a town of the Celtiberians, he commanded five cohorts, who had

Val. Max. B. 6. c. 4. sect. 2. Vell. Paterc. B. 2. Val. Max. B. 2. 7. sect. 10. Frontin. Stratagem. B. 4. c. 1. sect. 23.

[3] It is reported that C. Licinius Sacerdos, a Roman knight, presenting himself to the Censors, Scipio said aloud, "I know that Licinius is guilty of perjury; and if any one will accuse him, I offer myself to be a witness." No accuser appearing, Scipio would not degrade the knight, lest it should be said, that the Censor had been accuser, witness, and judge *. He changed the prayer used at the lustration after the census. Instead of an address to the gods to augment the prosperity and extend the dominion of Rome, he prayed, that they would continue to her her present happiness. And this became afterwards the common form used by the Censors †. The number of citizens polled at this census was 428,342 ‡.

* Plut. in Apophthegm. † Val. Max. B. 4. c. 1. sect. 10.
‡ Mar. Capitol. Liv. Epit. L. 54.

Year of ROME DCXI. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-one.

310th Consulship.

been driven from their post by the enemy, to return thither immediately; giving public orders at the same time to the rest of the army, to put to the sword every man of the detachment that, turning his back to the Spaniards, should fly to the camp for safety. The soldiers of the five cohorts, thinking themselves going to certain death, made each of them, one of those verbal wills, which the Romans called testaments *in procinctu*, a term taken from their manner of girding round their waists the lappets of their coats when they were going to fight. Thus, with the courage of despair, they advanced against the enemy, and recovered the post.

Fast.

Flor. B. 2. c. 17. Val. Max. B. 5. c. 1. sect. 5.

Metellus, so rigid in discipline, gave a remarkable instance of humanity at the siege of Nertobriga. A breach was like to be made in the wall, when the besieged, to be revenged of Rhetogenes, one of their principal citizens, who had deserted the Romans, exposed his young children to the strokes of the rams. The father desired Metellus to continue the battering; but the Pro-consul, in pure compassion to him, quitted a certain conquest, and raised the siege. He lost nothing by this action: on the fame of his humanity, several cities of Celtiberia had recourse to it, and submitted.

App. p. 292.

In the mean time Servilianus with 16,000 foot and 1600 horse, from Italy, and 300 horse and 10 elephants sent him by Micipsa, king of Numidia, was engaged in the war against Viriatus. This mighty army the Spaniard, with

only 6000 men, overthrew in the plain field [4]. He pursued them to their camp, and would have taken it, if night coming on had not favoured the Romans. After this he so harassed and distressed them, that they were forced to retire to Ituca, a town in Bœtica; but, in a short time, scarcity of provisions constrained Viriatus to return into Lusitania.

Year of ROME DCXI. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty-one.

310th Consulship.

During the present consulship, a third impostor appeared in Macedon, who called himself Philip, and pretended to be a son of Perses. He got together a body of 17,000 men, and with this army advanced to assault the Roman camp, where, in the absence of the Prætor Licinius Nerva, the Quæstor L. Tremilius commanded [5]. A battle ensued, in which the Romans gained a victory so entire, that it put an end to the war.

Liv. Epit. B. 53. Eutrop. B. 4.

[4] It may be proper to inform the reader, that Appian (from whom alone we have any account of these campaigns) seldom gives Viriatus a victory, without first making the Romans rout him; but then the latter never fails to face about on a sudden, and vanquish the pursuers. Perhaps Viriatus's feigned flights were mistaken for real ones.

[5] "The Quæstor," says Varro (*de re Rustic. L.* 2. *c.* 4.) "got the surname of Scrofa, [Sow] from his telling the soldiers, in a speech, that he would scatter the enemy as a sow scatters her pigs." Macrobius finds another origin of this surname. Some of Tremellius's slaves having found a stray sow, killed it and brought it home. The owner, a neighbour, came to demand it. Tremellius, who had learned the fact from his steward, put the sow under his wife's bed-clothes, and made his wife lie down upon them. When his neighbour, to whom he had given leave to make a search, came in that room, Tremellius, pointing to the bed, swore he had no sow in the house but what was in that bed. *Macrob. Saturn. L.* 1. *c.* 6.

CHAP. IV.

The acts of the Consul Q. Pompeius against the Numantines and their allies.—The Pro-consul Servilianus concludes a peace with Viriatus, which is confirmed by the Senate, but is soon after infamously broken by the Romans.—The death of Viriatus, and its consequences.

Year of ROME DCXII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty.

311th Consulship. Plut. in Apothegm.

Val. Max. B. 9. c. 3. sect. 7.

At Rome, the *comitia* raised to the consulship Cn. Servilius Cæpio and Q. Pompeius. The latter, who was the first of his family that arrived at this dignity, procured his advancement, by a trick, which, at the election, he put upon Scipio Æmilianus and his friend Lælius, surnamed Sapiens [the Wise] one of the candidates: for at their desire he undertook to solicit votes for Lælius, and while they, trusting to his industry, used little pains themselves, he engaged the people's voices for his own promotion.

Pompeius was appointed to succeed Metellus in the province of Hither Spain. This Pro-consul, who had till now conducted himself so worthily, is said by one writer, who deals much in strange stories[1], to have acted on this occasion, through passion and pique, the part of a madman. To disable his successor, who was his particular enemy, from carrying on the war with advantage, he dismissed all those of the soldiers who claimed a

[1] The learned and ingenious writer of the Life of Cicero remarks, that it seems to be the view of Valerius Maximus, in the collection of his stories, to give us rather what is strange than true; and to dress up facts as it were into fables, for the sake of drawing a moral from them. *Dr. Middl. Life of Cic. Vol. I. p.* 517.

discharge from the service, granted leave of absence to all who asked it, and fixed no time for their return. He also withdrew the guards of his magazines, that they might be plundered; forbade any food to be given to the elephants, and caused the bows and arrows of the Cretan auxiliaries to be broken, and thrown into the river. Appian says nothing of all this, but reports that Metellus delivered up to Pompeius a well disciplined army of 30,000 foot and 2000 horse.

Year of ROME DCXII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty.

311th Consulship. In Iber. sect. 297.

Numantia and Termantia were the principal cities that remained unsubdued in Celtiberia. The inhabitants of these places sent deputies to the Consul to treat of peace. He demanded that they should clothe 9000 of his soldiers, furnish him with 3000 ox hides, and 800 horses, give 300 hostages, and deliver up to him their cities and their arms. At this last demand, the deputies, in each other's faces, read the indignation which so shocking a proposal excited. Turning to the Consul, "Is it thus," said they, "that you treat brave men? They never quit their arms but with their lives." Their report of the Consul's demands, to their respective cities, filled every breast with resentment and rage. Even the women declared, that they would never own for their husbands, men who should be so base and cowardly as to suffer themselves to be stripped of their arms [2].

Diod. Sic. Excerp. L. 34. Florus, B. 2. c. 18.

[2] An obscure fragment of Diod. Siculus, which does not mention the name of any commander, or afford any circumstance for fixing the time, is the foundation of this

Year of ROME DCXII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty.

311th Consulship. App. in Iber. p. 298.

Pompeius led his army successively to the siege of these two places, but quitted both enterprises with loss and dishonour. He had better fortune in his attempt upon Malia, a small town garrisoned by Numantines. The inhabitants, upon the Consul's approach, slew the garrison, and surrendered the place. He then marched into the country of the Sedetani, and vanquished a gang of robbers, as they are called. The prisoners he sold for slaves, little to the profit of the purchasers; for some of these slaves killed themselves, some killed those that had bought them, and others, in their passage to Italy, contrived to bore holes in the ships, and sink them.

Diod. Sic. Excerpt. ap. Vales.

The Consul seems to have finished this campaign with the taking of Lanci. Numantia had sent 400 men to the assistance of the inhabitants. These nevertheless offered to surrender their town, upon condition their lives might be spared. Pompeius would hearken to no proposals unless the Numantines were delivered up to him. This the Lancians at first refused, but being afterwards reduced to great extremities, they signified to the Consul their consent to his demand. On discovering the secret, the Numantines, to prevent the townsmen, fell upon them in the night, and made a great slaughter. During the confusion hereby occasioned, Pompeius, who had notice of it,

story. The passage, as given by Fulvius Ursinus, and transcribed by Freinshemius, contains much absurdity: but it seems to mean something like what is said in the text.

Year of ROME DCXII. Bef. J. C. One hundred forty.

311th Consulship.

scaled the walls, and put all the Lancians to the sword; but spared the Numantines, now reduced to 200 men, and set them at liberty. Diodorus supposes that the Consul acted thus, partly out of compassion for men so unworthily treated by those they had come to defend, and partly from a view to conciliate to him the good will of the people of Numantia.

P. Oros. B. 5. App. p. 293.

In Further Spain, Fabius Servilianus, who had been continued in the command as Proconsul, made some expeditions, in which he shewed himself extremely treacherous and cruel; and then led his army to besiege Erisane. Before he had finished his lines, Viriatus got into the town in the night, whence, next morning, sallying out, he briskly attacked the Romans, and drove them to seek refuge in a place full of rocks and precipices, out of which they could no way escape. The Lusitanian, whose chief object, both in good and bad fortune, was the welfare of his country, thought this a favourable opportunity to procure for her a peace upon reasonable conditions. By a treaty now concluded with the Consul, and afterwards confirmed at Rome, it was agreed, that Viriatus should be held the friend and ally of the Roman people, and that the Lusitanians should retain the lands they then actually possessed [3].

Liv. Epit. B. 54. Auct. de Vir. Illust. in Viriat. Diod. Sic. in Eclog. L. 32.

[3] In this consulship Hostilius Tubulus was prosecuted by one of the Tribunes named Scævola, for having in his prætorship taken bribes to give unjust judgments. The people referred the matter to the Senate, and the Senate to the Consul Cn. Servilius Cæpio. Tubulus, finding that

Year of ROME DCXIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-nine.

312th Consulship. App. p. 294.

A YEAR that brought so much dishonour to the Roman name was followed by another that made it yet more infamous. The consular fasces having passed into the hands of C. Lælius Sapiens and Q. Servilius Cæpio, the latter went into Further Spain. Highly dissatisfied with the peace his predecessor had concluded with the Lusitanians, he made repeated applications to the Senate for leave to break it. The conscript fathers allowed him to do clandestinely whatever mischief he could to Viriatus, their new friend and ally. But Cæpio, not satisfied with this permission, and still pressing his first request, they at length passed a decree for an open declaration of war against the Lusitanian. Thus authorized, the Consul marched his forces towards Arsa, the residence of Viriatus, who, not being in a condition to defend the place, abandoned it, and retired towards Carpetania. Cæpio pursued him, and came up with him near the confines of that country: but though the Spaniards were much too weak to fight, their able commander saved them by a stratagem like that which he had formerly practised against Vetilius.

Liv. Epit. B 54. Vel. Pat. B. 2. Flor. B. 2. c. 17.

As Viriatus had made no preparations for a war, which, till he was attacked, he had no reason to apprehend, he deputed three of his friends to negotiate an accommodation with

he should be condemned, went into banishment; and being commanded home, he poisoned himself to avoid dying by the hand of an executioner. *C. de finib. L. 2. c. 16. Ascon. Pædian. in Orat. pro Scaur.*

Year of ROME DCXIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-nine.

312th Consulship.

Cæpio[4]. These men the Roman engaged, by large bribes and many promises, to undertake the murder of their general. Viriatus frequently slept in his armour, that in all exigencies he might be ready for action; and his friends had access to him at all hours of the night. The three traitors, entering his tent

[4] Freinshemius has cooked up a strange story (which father Catrou and M. Rollin have adopted) of a negotiation previous to the deputation mentioned in the text; and the brave Viriatus is made, through excess of fear for himself, to sacrifice his wife's father, his best friends, and the chief men of his allies, to the Consul, on his demanding this sacrifice as a condition of peace. Viriatus himself murders one half of the victims, and delivers up the other to Cæpio, who causes their right hands to be cut off, and then requires the Spanish general and his troops to give up their arms: but this demand they will not comply with; and so the treaty breaks off.

The only foundation for this story, which Freinshemius has adorned with set speeches, is a very few lines, a fragment of Dio Cassius, according to which the transaction passed, not in the time of Cæpio, but of Popillius, who did not come into Spain till the year after the death of Viriatus. And had there not been this objection, the story is entirely void of probability. So perfidious, so cowardly, so cruel an action, must naturally have lessened the love and esteem which Viriatus's followers had for him: yet we find that he sleeps securely in the midst of them, and, when he has been basely murdered by hired assassins, the army mourn his death as of a common parent to them all.

There is another fragment of Dio Cassius, containing matter no less extraordinary; concerning Cæpio and his cavalry: that, in anger, he sent them to cut wood on a hill, where Viriatus being encamped, they must be exposed to the utmost danger: that they performed his orders; but, at their return, would, in revenge, have burned him with the wood they had brought, if he had not hid himself.

Year of ROME DCXIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-nine.

312th Consulship.

when he was in his first sleep, cut his throat, the only part of his body then unarmed. Having perpetrated their villany without noise, no alarm was taken, and they stole away to the Roman camp to ask the promised reward. Cæpio answered, "They should continue to hold what they already possessed, but for any further recompense, he must refer them to the Senate[5]."

Diod. ap. Vales. App. in Iber. p 297. Dio. Cass. fragm.

Thus fell Viriatus, whose life and death will be an eternal reproach to the memory of the Romans of that age. One would imagine, from what is said of him by Diodorus, Appian, Dio Cassius, and other writers, that all the virtues which were called Roman had forsaken Rome, to pass into the breast of that one Spaniard. They speak of him as free from every vice; nor is there any virtue or talent, ascribed to the best of the Roman generals, which Viriatus is not said to have possessed in the highest degree: veracity, justice, prudence, moderation, humanity, contempt of riches and show, strict temperance, patience of the severest hardships and fatigues, intrepid courage and consummate skill in the art of war. Though a man of low birth, and raised to command by soldiers, his equals and companions, he kept them in exact discipline without losing their affection. No mutiny or sedition ever happened in his army. His ruin seems to have been brought upon him by the honesty of his

[5] Eutropius (*L.* 4.) makes Cæpio answer that the Romans never approved of soldiers killing their generals.

own heart; which would not permit him to suspect that the Senate of Rome could be as void of all honour as Galba, and some of the other generals they had sent into Spain.

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The Lusitanians having performed the most magnificent obsequies they could to their deceased general, whose death they lamented as if he had been their common father, chose one Tantalus in his room: but this man not having the talents of his predecessor, was soon obliged to yield up himself and his army to the Consul, who stripped them of their arms. They seem, however, to have capitulated on the terms of being transplanted from their own country to some other, where they were to have lands assigned them for a settlement.

312th Consulship. Diod. Sic. Excerp. L. 34. ap. Vales. App. p. 296.

CHAP. V.

The Romans are shamefully vanquished in Spain; they make shameful treaties of peace; and they more shamefully break those treaties.—The Tabellarian laws passed at several times.—A people of Illyricum subdued.

In Hither Spain the war still continued, where Pompeius, now Pro-consul, had again laid siege to Numantia. The Numantines made frequent sallies, and always with success; so that the Roman army became greatly diminished. But Pompeius, having received from Italy a reinforcement that was brought him by some Senators commissioned to be his council, resolved

App. p. 298.

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312th Consulship.

to continue the siege during the winter, in order to recover his reputation. Of this hope he was disappointed; for not only he suffered a great loss of men by cold and distempers, but the Numantines continued to have the ascendant, and beat him in every conflict. So many misfortunes compelled him at length to raise the siege, and go into quarters for what remained of the winter. Fearing to be called to account at Rome for his conduct, he thought it advisable to clap up a peace with the enemy upon the best terms he could; and he contrived to engage the Numantines to make the first overtures. It was privately agreed that they should in public surrender at discretion, this being necessary to save the Pro-consul's honour; but that he should insist on nothing more than their delivering up their prisoners with the Roman deserters, giving hostages, and paying thirty talents, part down, and the rest in a short time. A peace was concluded on these terms, in presence of his council and the chief officers of his army[1].

[1] C. Memmius Gallus obtained a law this year, forbidding any criminal action to be commenced against those who were actually employed on public affairs, in the provinces. (*Val. Max. B.* 3. *c.* 7. *sect.* 9. *Cic. in Vatin. c.* 14.) It is thought that this law also directed, that every informer, convicted of calumny, should be marked in the forehead with the letter K, the first letter of the word Kalumniator, according to the way of spelling in those times; and that whoever received this mark, should never be admitted as a witness. (*Cic. pro Rosc. Amerin. c.* 19, 20.) The emperor Trajan ordered, that the punishment of calumny should be according to the *lex talionis;* that is to

Year of ROME DCXIV. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-eight.

313th Consulship.

When the Numantines brought to Pompeius the second payment, according to the stipulation, M. Popillius Lænas (colleague of Cn. Calpurnius Piso in the consulship) was come to take upon him the command of the army. The Pro-consul, who had made peace lest he should be called to account for his conduct in the war, was now afraid of being called to account for the peace. He therefore confidently denied that he had made a peace, notwithstanding the many witnesses of dignity and weight that had been present at the treaty. Popillius referred the Numantines to the Senate of Rome, there to dispute the matter with the Pro-consul; and in the mean time led his army into the territory of the Lusonæ, a people in

Cic. de finib. L. 2. c. 17. App. p. 300.

say, the same which the accused was to have suffered had the false accuser made good his charge. *Plin. Panegyr.*

The same year T. Manlius Torquatus gave an instance of the severity and rigid justice for which his family was remarkable. His son D. Junius Silanus Manlianus (adopted into a branch of the Junian family, whose surname was Silanus) had, when Prætor of Macedon, being guilty of great oppression in his province, and the Macedonians had complained of him at Rome. Torquatus desired the Senate would appoint him judge in the affair; which being granted, he heard the cause and examined it with great attention for two days; the third he pronounced the following sentence: "Since it has been proved, that Silanus my son has [unjustly] taken money from the allies, I judge him unworthy of my family, or to serve the republic, and forbid him ever to appear in my sight." This sentencc so affected the criminal that the next night he strangled himself; at which his father shewed no manner of concern, nor would be present at his funeral. *Val. Max. B.* 5. *c.* 8. *sect.* 3. *Cicer. de finib. L.* 1. *c.* 7. *Liv. Epit. B.* 54.

Year of ROME DCXIV. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-eight.

313th Consulship. Liv. Epit. B. 55. Cic. de Offic. L. 3. c. 30. Vell. Pat. L. 2. Cic. de Leg. L. 3. c. 16.

the neighbourhood of Numantia, against whom he performed nothing.

The Senate having heard the cause between Pompeius and the Numantines, decreed that the war should be carried on against the latter. It seems, however, that it was referred to the people whether Pompeius should be given up to the enemy; and that by his solicitations and entreaties he obtained pardon.

This year a Tribune of the people, named Gabinius, got a law passed for balloting in the election of magistrates: hitherto, in the *comitia*, the people had given their suffrages by pronouncing aloud the name of the person for whom they voted. Gabinius pretended that the people would be more free from undue influence, if it were not known for whom each man gave his voice. His law therefore enacted that, for the future, every citizen should put into a box, prepared for that purpose, a tablet, on which was written the name of the candidate he favoured.

[Two years after, L. Cassius, another Tribune, introduced the same method of voting in trials before the people, and perhaps in trials by the judges [2].

In the year 622, Papirius Carbo extended the use of tablets to the case of making or repealing laws.

And Cælius, in 646, to judgments on accu-

[2] It is said that Antius Briso, one of the Tribunes, opposed for some time the passing of this law, but that Scipio Æmilianus at length prevailed with him to cease his opposition. *Cic. in Brut. c. 25.*

sations of treason, which had been excepted in Cassius's law [3].]

Year of ROME DCXV. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-seven.

314th Consulship.

In the next election of magistrates, P. Scipio Nasica and D. Junius Brutus obtained the consulship. Italy fell by lot to the former, Further Spain to the latter: Popillius was continued in the hither province in quality of Proconsul.

Liv. Epit. B. 55.

While the Consuls were making the levies, one C. Matienus being tried before the Tribunes of the people for having left the army in Spain without a discharge, and being found guilty, was severely whipped in sight of the recruits, and then, as a creature of less value than the vilest of slaves, was sold for about seven farthings *. According to Frontinus, several other deserters underwent the like punishment.

* A sesterce. B. 4. c. 1. sect. 19. Liv. Epit. B. 55.

These Tribunes, so zealous for the preservation of military discipline, arrogated to themselves a power of exempting ten citizens, such as they should choose, from serving in the war. This the Consuls strenuously opposed; upon which the Tribunes threw them both into prison. Nasica however lost nothing of his weight and authority, for having been thus insulted.

[3] Cicero, in an oration before the people *, calls the tablets 'the silent assertors of liberty;' and in another, spoken the year before he stood for the consulship †, 'a source of most reasonable liberty.' But in other parts of his writings he condemns this method of voting and all the authors of it. *Cic. de Amicit. c.* 12. *de Leg. L.* 3. *c.* 16. *et Orat. pro Sext. c.* 48.

* 2 Agrar. c. 2. † Pro Cornel.

Year of ROME DCXV. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-seven.

314th Consulship.

Cic. de Leg. L. 3. c. 9. Val. Max. B. 3. c. 7. sect. 3.

Some time after, there being a scarcity of corn at Rome, one of the Tribunes, in an assembly of the people, called upon the Consuls to move the Senate, that commissioners might be sent into the provinces to buy corn. When Nasica began to speak against the proposal, he was interrupted, but not daunted, by the clamours of the multitude. "Romans," said he, "I pray you, be silent; I know better than you what is expedient for the republic." The people instantly became still and attentive.

THE Consul Brutus made great progress this year in quieting Lusitania. For the remains of Viriatus's army he built a town, and called it Valentia, which some authors suppose to be the present capital of the province that bears that name.

Stratag. B. 3. c. 17. sect. 9.

Popillius following his instructions, renewed the war against the Numantines; who (according to Frontinus) not only beat him but outwitted him. By seeming to desert the defence of their walls, they drew him to attempt an escalade. His soldiers had planted their ladders, and many of them were mounting, before he suspected any stratagem on the part of the besieged. But no enemy yet appearing, he began now to be afraid, and sounded a retreat. In that moment the Numantines made a sally, and routed his whole army. He seems to have been disabled from fighting any more during the campaign.

Liv. Epit. B. 55.

C. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (raised to the consulship with M. Æmilius Læpidus) came the next year to complete the disgrace of the Ro-

Year of ROME DCXVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-six.

315th Consulship. Jul Obseq. de prodig. c. 83. App. in Iber. p. 300.

mans before Numantia. His misfortunes had been foretold; for not only a foal came into the world with five legs, but the chickens, consulted at the Consul's inauguration, instead of falling greedily to their meat, flew away into a wood, and were never seen more.

At his arrival in Spain, he found the Roman legions extremely disheartened by their ill success; and he himself being worsted in every action, great or small, he thought it advisable to retire to a place of safety at some distance from the town. While he was stealing off in the night[4], the Numantines getting notice of it, sallied out, fell upon his army in the rear, slew 10,000 of them, and shut up the rest (it does not appear how or where) in such a manner as they had no hope to escape. Mancinus therefore sent a herald with an overture for an accommodation. As peace with Rome, and independence, were all the Numantines aimed at, they did not refuse to treat, but required that Tib. Gracchus, then Quæstor in the Roman army, and whose father had formerly made

[4] One author gives us the following account how the besieged came to discover that the Romans were retreating. The Numantines, it seems, used to celebrate their marriages at certain stated times, one of which happened to be the day before that night when the Romans decamped. A young woman of great beauty was courted by two men, and her father agreed to bestow her upon him of the two rivals who should first bring the right hand of a Roman. The lovers being abroad upon this enterprise, perceived that the besiegers had left their camp, and gave notice of it in the town. *Auct. de Vir. Illust. in Mancin.*

Year of ROME DCXVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-six.

315th Consulship. Val. Aut. ap. A. Gell. L. 7. c. 9.

a peace with them, and maintained it inviolate, should be sent to them. The particular articles of the treaty are not mentioned, but it was concluded upon equal terms, and confirmed by the oaths of the Consul, the Quæstor, and the other principal officers.

Vell. Pat. B. 2.

This wonderful success of the Numantines against enemies so superior in number, (for they were 30,000 strong) would hardly gain credit, if all the writers who gave any account of this war did not agree in the fact. We are told that the forces of the Numantines never exceeded 10,000 men; Appian * says 8000; Florus and Orosius 4000: two other authors affirm, that in the action just related they were but 4000 †.

* Iber. sect. 310.

† Liv. Epit. B. 55. et Auct. de Vir. Illust. Plut. in Grac.

The Numantines had taken the Roman camp, and, among the spoil, Gracchus's book of accompts. As it imported him greatly to recover it, he went to Numantia with two or three of his friends in that view. The Spaniards received and entertained him with much civility, and not only returned him his book, but offered him any part of the spoil he should desire. He accepted of nothing but a box of incense, which he employed in the public sacrifices.

App. in Iber. p. 300.

On the first news of the defeat of the Roman army, the conscript fathers determined to recal Mancinus, and send his colleague Æmilius in his stead. Mancinus arrived at Rome accompanied by deputies from Numantia; and when P. Furius Philus and Sex. Atilius Serranus had entered upon the consulship, the affair was brought before the Senate. The Numantine

deputies insisted upon the treaty so solemnly concluded, and so much to the advantage of the Romans.

Year of ROME DCXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-five.

Mancinus, in excuse of his many defeats, pleaded that Pompeius had left him an army so dispirited and cowardly, that not a man of them had the courage to look a Numantine in the face. He added, that it was no wonder the Romans had been so unsuccessful in a war, which they had decreed contrary to all justice; and that by the peace concluded with the enemy, he had saved the lives of 20,000 citizens, who could not otherwise have escaped.

316th Consulship. Flor. B. 2. c. 18. App. in Iber. p. 302.

Plut. in Grac.

The conscript fathers were too proud to acquiesce in a treaty by which they thought the republic dishonoured. And having a precedent of an infamous proceeding of the Senate in the case of the treaty made at the Caudine Forks *, they determined [*more majorum*] not to abide by the peace, but to give up Mancinus by way of satisfaction to the Numantines. It is not clear whether Tib. Gracchus, and the other officers who had sworn to the treaty, were involved in the same sentence. Be that as it will, the people, when the matter came before them, pardoned, out of regard to Gracchus, all but Mancinus, who voluntarily offered himself to be the victim; not that he thought this devotement would be a reparation to the Numantines for the infringement of the peace, (for he seems to have been an honest man) but because it was all he could do to convince them he had meant honourably in that transaction.

* See vol. iii. B. 3. c. 10. App. loc. cit. Oros. L. 5. c. 4. Plut. in Grac. Vell. Pat. B. 2. Cic. de Offic. L. 3. c. 30. Liv. Epit. B. 55. Auct. de Vir. Illust. Cic. de Orat. L. 1. c. 40.

Year of ROME DCXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-five.

316th Consulship.

BRUTUS, whom we left, in the year 615, settling the remains of Viriatus's army in Valentia, proceeded to reduce the rest of the Lusitanians, who, in flying parties, made war after the manner of the modern Miquelets of Catalonia. When they had surprised and plundered a village, or defeated a Roman detachment, they retired hastily amongst the rocks and mountains to divide the spoil. The Pro-consul judged that the best way to quell them was to march into the countries where they were born, and where they had left their wives and children; to defend whom, he doubted not they would return thither. They did as he expected, and he met with some difficulty in subduing them; the women universally becoming soldiers to assist the men. In the end, all the Lusitanians on the south side of the Durius submitted. He then passed that river, and ravaged the country as far as the Lethe, or River of Oblivion. This stream bearing the same name with one of the rivers which the poets placed in their map of Hell, the soldiers, through superstition, refused to pass it, till the general, snatching a standard from the bearer, led the way, and removed their apprehensions. He afterwards crossed the Minius, and marched against the Bracari, a people on the banks of the Alestes, now Rio di Braga, in the north part of Portugal. Here also he found the women in arms as well as the men, and of so desperate a courage as to choose rather to die in battle than run away, or be slaves: and if by chance any of them were taken captive, they

App. in Iber. p. 295.

Liv. Epit. B. 55.

killed themselves and their children. He however reduced this fierce nation, and penetrating into the country of the Gallæci, subdued it quite to the ocean on the west; for which he got the surname of Gallæcus or Callaicus.

Year of ROME DCXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-five.

316th Consulship. Oros. B. 5. c. 5. Strab. B. 3. p. 152. Vell. Pat L. 2. App. p. 300.

ÆMILIUS was come into Hither Spain to succeed Mancinus in the command of the forces. Not knowing what turn the affair of Numantia would take, he did not assail that city. Yet, that he might be doing something, he resolved upon an expedition against the Vaccæi, neighbours of the Numantines. His pretext for the war was, that this people had given assistance to the enemy. The better to succeed in his enterprise, he engaged the Pro-consul Brutus (whose daughter he had married) to join him. They entered the territory of the Vaccæi, and ravaged it. While they were besieging Palantia, the capital, two Senators arrived from Rome with a decree of the Senate, forbidding Æmilius to make war upon the Vaccæi. The Consul answered, "That the Senate were ignorant of the true situation of things; they did not know that Brutus with his forces had joined him, nor that the Vaccæi had aided the Numantines with men, money, and provisions." He added, "that the war being actually begun, should he quit the enterprise, it would be imputed to fear, and make the Roman arms contemptible in Spain, and perhaps occasion a general revolt." For all these wise reasons he continued the siege; but the Palantines, by the resolution with which they defended themselves, made him, in some time, weary of his under-

Year of ROME DCXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-five.

316th Consulship. Oros. B. 5. c. 5. Liv. Epit. B. 56.

taking; and at length famine constrained the two generals to decamp.

They went off in the last watch of the night, in such hurry and confusion, that it was rather a flight than a retreat. The Palantines perceived it, and sallying out to the pursuit, made havock of them all the next day. One author says, the Romans lost 6000 men; and another makes the slaughter as great as that which Mancinus's army suffered by the Numantines[5].

Not long after, the Consul Furius arrived to take the place of Æmilius, who was recalled to Rome, where the people laid a fine upon him for his misconduct.

App. in Iber. p. 302. Cic. de Orat. L. 2. c. 40. Vell. Pat. L. 2. Plut. in Grac. P. Oros. B. 5. c. 5.

Furius had brought with him Mancinus, whom he was to deliver up to the Numantines. The Pater Patratus, or Chief Herald, led him naked to the waist, and with his hands tied behind his back, to the gates of Numantia; but the Numantines would not receive him; they said, "That the manifest breach of faith by the Romans could not be expiated by the blood of one man; that the Senate must either abide by the treaty, or deliver up all the troops that had escaped under the shelter of it." The Romans, on the other hand, would not suffer Mancinus to return to the camp; so that this man, who not long before had appeared there at the head of a great army, and in all the pomp of the consular dignity, remained a whole day in

[5] It is not clear whether Brutus's conquest of Gallæcia was before or after this unfortunate expedition with his son-in-law against the Palantines. But he did not return to Rome (where he had a triumph) till some years after this.

the condition that has been described, abandoned by his countrymen, rejected by the enemy, and a melancholy spectacle to both. At night, the Consul thinking that the decree of the Senate and people, with regard to Mancinus, had been sufficiently executed, and having consulted the chickens, received him into the camp.

Year of ROME DCXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-five.

316th Consulship.

At his return to Rome, he made no scruple to take his place in the Senate; but P. Rutilius, a Tribune of the people, ordered that he should leave the assembly, alleging that he was no Roman citizen: that, according to tradition, whoever had been sold by his father, or the people, or delivered up to an enemy by a Pater Patratus, had no claim to a *postliminium*, that is to say, was incapable of being reinstated in the rights he before enjoyed. The matter being brought before the people, they decided in favour of Mancinus; because, without acceptance, there could be neither donation nor dedition; and Mancinus had not been accepted by the Numantines.

Auct. de Vir. Illust. in Man. Cic. de Orat. L. 1. c. 40. Orat. pro Cæcin. c. 34. Cic. Topic. c. 8.

It is recorded as a merit in Furius, that he chose for his lieutenants, Q. Metellus and Pompeius, who were his personal enemies. He would shew that he was not afraid to have his enemies for witnesses of all he did; which happened to be nothing. His successor Calpurnius Piso, who was raised to the consulship with Ser. Fulvius Flaccus, did no more. Fulvius subdued the Ardæans, a people of Illyricum[6]. One

[6] Pighius (*in An. U. C.* 619.) thinks that Illyricum was this year reduced to the form of a prætorian province.

Year of ROME DCXVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-four.

317th Consulship. App. in Illyr. Strab. B. 7. p. 315.

victory finished the war; and the vanquished, a seafaring people, were transplanted into an inland country.

CHAP. VI.

Scipio Æmilianus is sent into Spain against the Numantines. —His care to discipline his soldiers during a whole year: after which, with an army of 60,000 men, he, in six months' time, reduces a handful of Numantines to the utmost distress; and, in conclusion, makes himself master of the ground on which their city had stood.

Year of ROME DCXIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-three.

318th Consulship. Val. Max. B. 8. c. 15. sect. 4. Liv. Epit. B. 56. App. in Iber. p. 303.

At the next election of magistrates, Scipio Africanus presented to the assembly his nephew Fabius, as a candidate for the quæstorship. Though Scipio asked no office for himself, yet the people, weary of the Numantine war, and thinking him the best qualified of all men to bring it to a happy issue, elected him Consul, dispensing in his favour with the law, which forbade any man to be twice raised to that dignity. And he had Hither Spain assigned him for his province, without drawing lots with his colleague, C. Fulvius Flaccus. But the Senate having other wars upon their hands at this time, particularly that with the slaves in Sicily, of which notice shall be taken hereafter, and thinking that the army in Spain wanted an able general more than recruits, would not grant him any new levies of Roman citizens. They suffered him, however, from other cities,

Year of ROME DCXIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-three.

318th Consulship.

and from kings in alliance with the republic, to get what auxiliaries he could. He raised in all about 4000 men, of which 500 were his clients and dependents, whom being formed into one troop, he called "the squadron of his friends." He also by letter requested of Micipsa, king of Numidia, to send him a reinforcement into Spain.

Jul. Obseq. c. 86.

These measures taken, Scipio (notwithstanding any thing that a certain ox had said to dissuade him, and though somebody had seen the sun in the night) embarked without delay for his province. At his arrival, he found the legions ruined by sloth, discord, and luxury. His first work therefore was to restore discipline in all its rigour. He drove from the camp a whole crowd of merchants, suttlers, and useless servants; and, together with them, 2000 disorderly women. He also cleared the camp of a great number of carts and beasts of burden, employed by the legionaries to carry their persons, or at least those loads which the Roman soldiers had themselves been wont to carry.—No utensils of the kitchen, except spits and boiling pots; no beds, but such as were stuffed with leaves or straw, were allowed to be used. When the general had thus banished intemperance and luxury, he inured his men to fatigue, by frequent and painful marches in bad weather, fording rivers, digging trenches, and then filling them up again; in a word, by all the labours that soldiers undergo in a difficult and perilous war.

Val. Max. B. 2. c. 7. sect. 1. Liv. Epit. B. 57. App. p. 303.

Frontin. Stratag. B. 4. c. 1.

But though in a few months he brought his App. p. 305.

Year of ROME DCXIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-three.

318th Consulship.

army under tolerable discipline, he would not venture yet to lead them to the formidable Numantia. He passed by the town at a good distance, and entered the territory of the Vaccæi, who sold provisions to the Numantines. While he was ravaging the country, a party of his horse, detached to cover the foragers, had like to have perished in an ambush laid by the troops of Palantia. His vigilance and activity rescued the party out of this danger. After which, being informed that the enemy, to cut off his retreat, waited for him upon the banks of a river, he would not attempt to return the way he came, but made a long march about, in which his men suffered extremely by the excessive heats, and for want of water. To complete the work of hardening his soldiers for the toils and dangers of war, he resolved to pass the winter in tents; and pitched his camp in the neighbourhood of Numantia. It was at this time he received a reinforcement of archers, slingers, and elephants, which Micipsa sent him from Numidia, under the conduct of his nephew, Jugurtha, a young warrior, of whom there will be frequent occasion to speak in the course of this history.

Year of ROME DCXX. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-two.

319th Consulship. App. p. 306.

The people at Rome transferred the consular fasces to P. Mucius Scævola and L. Calpurnius Piso, but continued Scipio in the command of the army in Hither Spain, with the title of Pro-consul. His view from the beginning was to starve the Numantines, not to fight with them. When therefore his foragers had been attacked by surprise, and he with timely

Year of ROME DCXX. Bef. J. C. One hundred thirty-two.

319th Consulship. Flor. B. 2. c. 18. Oros. B. 5. c. 6. Plut. in Apophtheg. App. p. 306.

succours had repulsed the assailants, he would not pursue them, thinking it a sufficient advantage that his troops had seen what, Florus says, no man had expected ever to see, a Numantine turn his back to a Roman. According to Plutarch, the Numantines being reproached at their return to the city by the old men, for having quitted the field to an enemy they had so often vanquished, answered, "That the Romans were indeed the same sheep, but had got a new shepherd."

Scipio having received large supplies of men from the Spanish cities in alliance with Rome, and his army now consisting of 60,000 men, he invested Numantia. The enemy frequently offered battle, and the Roman always laughed at the challenge: for he thought it would be acting a very foolish part, should he fight with desperate men whom he was sure to conquer by starving them.

Numantia was about three miles in compass, and stood on the side of a hill, at the foot of which ran the Durius. The Roman general drew a trench six miles in circuit[1], quite round the town, except where the river interrupted the work. And he took such effectual methods, with chains and beams, to hinder the besieged from having any communication abroad, by means of the river, that neither by boats, nor swimmers, nor divers, could they get relief or intelligence. Behind his first ditch he drew

[1] By consequence this trench must be about half a mile from the town.

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a second at no great distance, and behind this he built a wall eight feet thick and ten feet high, without reckoning the parapet. On this wall, throughout the whole extent of it, were raised towers, distant 120 feet one from another. Appian observes, that Scipio was the first general that ever drew a circumvallation round a town, the inhabitants of which did not decline a battle in the field. The besieged frequently sallied out, to hinder the carrying on the works, and to force the lines after they were finished. But Scipio had established such excellent order, for giving notice to the whole army, by signals, whenever the enemy made a movement on any side, that all their efforts proved ineffectual.—Appian relates a strange tale of one Rhetogenes, a brave Numantine, who, in a dark night, with five friends, as many servants, and six horses, by the help of some portable bridges, got over the Roman lines; having slain the guards posted at those places where he made his passage. The difficulty surmounted, Rhetogenes and his friends sent home their servants, and, separating, went to several towns of the Arvaci to implore succour. Few would so much as hear these ambassadors; none would give them any assistance: so great was the dread of the Roman power. Only at Lutia, a city about 37 miles from Numantia, the younger sort, having more spirit and generosity than discretion, urged their fellow-citizens to aid the Numantines. The old men, who did not approve the design, gave Scipio private intelligence of what was in agitation. With a body

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of light-armed troops he immediately hastened thither, appeared before the place at sun-rise, and demanded that the most considerable of the young men should be delivered up to him. It was at first answered, that they had made their escape; but he threatening to pillage the town if he were not obeyed, they gave up to him 400 of their youth, whose right hands he caused to be cut off, and then returned to his camp.

App. in Iber. p. 309.

The Numantines, (when the siege had lasted six months) pressed by famine, sent five ambassadors to the Pro-consul, to ask him whether, in case they surrendered, he would treat them with humanity. The chief of the embassy extolled the bravery and noble spirit of his countrymen. He added, "that the Numantines, though unfortunate, were guilty of no fault in fighting for their wives, their children, and the liberty of their country.——It is therefore but what justice requires from you, Scipio, who are a man of singular bravery, that you should spare the brave. We are ready to surrender, if you will grant us such conditions as are fit for men to submit to: if you will not, give us at least an opportunity of fighting, that we may die like men." Scipio answered, "that they must yield up their arms, their city, and themselves[2]." The Numan-

Flor. B. 2. c. 18. Oros. B. 5. c. 6.

[2] According to Appian, the Numantines were provoked to such madness of rage by Scipio's answer, that they fell upon the ambassadors at their return, and slew them for being the bearers of ill tidings: a very unlikely tale, and not consistent with the character of the Numantines.

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tines, though they suffered the extremest miseries that are ever suffered in a town besieged, yet would not surrender at discretion. In despair of preserving, by capitulation, both life and liberty, they warmed themselves with a sort of beer called Celia, sallied out at two gates, and made a furious assault upon the enemy's lines. After an obstinate fight, (in which many of them perished) finding it impossible to force the Roman entrenchments, they retired to their town in good order. Scipio offered them leave to bury their dead; a favour which they rejected. In conclusion, they burned all their arms and effects, set fire to their houses, and, all dying by famine, by the sword, by poison, or by fire, left the victor, says Florus, nothing of Numantia to triumph over but the name [3].

App. in Iber. p. 311.

The Pro-consul however had the walls, and, according to Appian, many of the houses yet to destroy; all which he levelled with the ground; without being authorized, says the same author, by a decree of the Roman people, as he had been for the demolition of Car-

[3] Appian reports, that in the extremity of the famine, the besieged fed upon the bodies of those that died; and afterwards, that the stronger murdered the weaker, to eat them. He adds, that after many of the Numantines had been thus destroyed, and many had killed themselves, the remainder surrendered at discretion; of whom Scipio reserved fifty to grace his triumph, and sold the rest for slaves. A story not much to the honour of the victor. But the Epitome of Livy, (*B.* 59.) and Frontinus (*Stratag. B.* 4. *c.* 5. *sect.* 23.) seem to agree with the account given in the text, from Florus and Orosius.

thage: "Whether he believed it for the good of the republic; or was actuated by rage and revenge; or rather, as many think, that he sought to raise to himself a great name upon the foundation of mighty mischiefs done [4]".

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Scipio having divided the territory of Numantia among the neighbouring Spaniards, and punished some cities which had befriended her during the war, returned to Rome, where he was honoured with a triumph, and the surname of NUMANTINUS: a most glorious appellation [5]! A name which imported, that the bearer of it had, with the help of 60,000 soldiers, cooped up and starved 4000 brave men, for only refusing to be SLAVES; and that he had performed this exploit, in execrable violation of a peace, which those generous Spaniards had purchased with the grant of life and LIBERTY to 20,000 Romans [6].

See p. 114.

[4] Appian's words are, Τὴν δόξαν ἡγέμενος διώνυμον ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγάλοις γίγνεσθαι κακοῖς. Some think that διώνυμος signifies *double named*, and that the historian alluded to Scipio's two surnames of Africanus and Numantinus. But H. Stephens contends, that the word should be rendered *famous;* as in another passage of Appian, where he says, that Gracchus [who had acquired no surname from any military exploit] became διώνυμος, *famous* both in Spain and in Rome.

[5] Pighius thinks that Scipio never assumed this ridiculous *nom de guerre.*

[6] M. Rollin, in his panegyric on Scipio, says, "that in him was an assemblage of all the virtues which make a soldier, a statesman, and an honest man. And what is peculiar to him, history has not taken notice of any one stain upon his excellent life; history praises him without an exception to any of his actions; there is no part of his whole conduct that needs an apology."

Vol. ix. p. 74.

CHAP. VII.

Tiberius Gracchus revives the Agrarian law of Licinius Stolo.—The violent proceedings of the Senate and the rich on this occasion.

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WHILST Scipio was employed in the reduction of Numantia, there happened at Rome a COMMOTION that terribly shook the state, and introduced arms and bloodshed into the assemblies of the people; the prelude to succes-

This excellent writer and most worthy man seems to form his ideas of Scipio by the fine things said of him by Cicero; in whom, nevertheless, he observes* the spirit of party to reign with such absolute sway, as to make him speak of *une action inexcusable* (the inhuman murder of Tiberius Gracchus by Nasica) as an exploit that filled the world with its glory.

But as to Scipio's unexceptionable conduct, M. Rollin seems to have overlooked a passage in Plutarch, where the historian, speaking of the affair of Mancinus, tells us, "that Scipio, who, of all the Romans, had, at that time, the greatest authority and sway, was blamed for not making use of his influence to save the Consul, and get the treaty with the Numantines confirmed." Doubtless, this hero had then in view the glory he afterwards acquired, of utterly destroying, contrary to public faith, and the obligation of benefits to the republic, that handful of brave men, who, by their virtue, dishonoured the Romans. And I cannot imagine what christian divines mean, by exhibiting as patterns of consummate [Pagan] virtue, men proud of being the instruments of the basest and most cruel iniquities. And if what Mr. Rollin says (in the preface to his Roman History†) be true, "that the finest actions of the Romans were done from the sole motive of vain-glory," I do not conceive that those finest actions deserve even the smallest portion of praise.

* Vol. ix. p. 51, 52. † P. 85, 86.

sive tragedies, of which the final catastrophe was the UTTER RUIN of ROMAN LIBERTY.

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An event so memorable, as this COMMOTION, demands some previous account of the family and character of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, whose warm and vigorous efforts to save his country, unhappily proved the occasion of those violences that hastened its destruction.

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The Sempronian family, though plebeian, had raised itself to be among those of the greatest distinction in the commonwealth. The father of Tiberius, twice Consul, had obtained two triumphs, and was afterwards honoured with the censorship. He married Cornelia, the daughter of the first Africanus, a woman of excellent understanding, renowned virtue, and great spirit. Of twelve children which he left at his decease, nine died in infancy, or in early youth. The three that remained were a daughter, (married to the second Africanus) and two sons, Tiberius and Caius, the latter nine years younger than his brother. Tiberius acquired the reputation of virtue so early, that for his merit chiefly he was chosen into the college of Augurs, as soon as he had put on the manly gown[1]. He made his first cam-

Plut. in Gracch.

[1] Plutarch records, as striking proofs of the great esteem Tiberius was in at Rome, the offer which, at an augural feast, Appius Claudius, then president of the Senate, (and who had been Consul and Censor) made him of his daughter in marriage; and the answer which Appius received from his wife, when he acquainted her, at his return home, with what he had done. As soon as he entered his house, he called out, "Antistia, I have promised our daughter

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paigns, with distinguished courage, under his brother-in-law Scipio, in Africa. After his return home, he applied himself to the study of eloquence; in which he attained to so great perfection, as to surpass all the orators that Rome had, to his time, produced. "He was a man (says Paterculus[2]) of the finest parts, the greatest innocence of life, the purest intentions; in a word, adorned with all the virtues of which human nature, improved by industry, is capable." And Cicero confesses[3], "That Tiberius Gracchus came nothing short of the virtue of his father, or of his grandfather Africanus, but in this, that he forsook the party of the Senate."

See p. 113.

We have already seen the share he had in the treaty which Mancinus concluded with the Numantines; who granted, for the sake of Tiberius, more favourable conditions than they had at first intended. According to Cicero[4]

Claudia in marriage." "Why in such haste, (said the mother greatly astonished) have you promised her to Tiberius Gracchus?"

[2] "Vita innocentissimus, ingenio florentissimus, proposito sanctissimus, tantis denique adornatus virtutibus, quantis perfecta, et naturâ et industriâ, mortalis conditio recipit." *Vell. Pat. L. 2.*

[3] "Ti. Gracchus convellit statum civitatis: qua gravitate vir! qua eloquentia! qua dignitate! nihil ut a patris, avique Africani præstabili insignique virtute, præterquam quod a senatu desciverat, deflexisset." *Or. de Harusp. resp. c.* 19.

[4] "Ad quem [tribunatum] ex invidia fœderis Numantini bonis iratus [Tiberius] accesserat. (*Cicer. Brut. c.* 27.)

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319th Consulship. Plut. in Gracch.

and Paterculus[5], who follows him, the severity of the Senate, on occasion of that treaty, not only grieved, but terrified Tiberius Gracchus, and was the cause of his alienation from the nobles. Some say, that his designs were suggested to him by Diophanes, a rhetorician of Mitylene, and Blosius, an Italian philosopher. Some ascribe them to a desire of rising, in the esteem of the people, above one Sp. Posthumius, an eloquent speaker, and in great credit. Others again, to Tiberius's mother Cornelia, who, fond of glory, and willing to excite ambition in her son, reproached him, that she was usually called at Rome, the mother-in-law of Scipio, and not the mother of the Gracchi. But Caius, in some memoirs of his, quoted by Plutarch, wrote, that his brother was himself the author of his project, and that he conceived it before his expedition against the Numantines. For, crossing Hetruria, in his way to Spain, he observed, that there were no other husbandmen or labourers in the country, than slaves and foreigners. And (according to Plu-

Nam Tiberio Graecho, invidia Numantini fœderis, cui feriendo, Quæstor C. Mancini Consulis cum esset, interfuerat; et in eo fœdere improbando senatûs severitas dolori, et timori fuit: istaque res illum fortem et clarum virum, a gravitate patrum desciscere coegit." *Id. de Harusp. c.* 20.

[5] "Immanem deditio Mancini civitatis movit dissensionem: quippe T. Gracchus,—quo Quæstore et auctore id fœdus ictum erat, nunc graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, nunc similis vel judicii vel pœnæ metuens discrimen, tribunus plebis creatus—descivit a bonis." *Vell. Pat. L.* 2.

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tarch) the people, by writings affixed to the porticos, walls, and tombs, daily exhorted Tiberius to procure the restitution of the public lands to the injured poor.

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From the earliest times of Rome, it had been the custom of the Romans, when they subdued any of the nations in Italy, to deprive them of a part of their territory. A portion of these lands was sold, and the rest given to the poorer citizens; on condition, says Appian, of their paying annually a tenth of the corn and a fifth of the fruits of trees, besides a certain number of great and small cattle. In process of time, the rich, by various means, got possession of the lands destined for the subsistence of the poor. This gave occasion to the law obtained by Licinius Stolo, about the year of Rome 386, forbidding any Roman citizen to hold more than 500 acres of land, or to have, upon his estate, more than 100 great and 500 small cattle; and requiring that a certain number of freemen, natives of the country, should be employed to cultivate the farms: which law, confirmed by oath, subjected the transgressors of it to a fine, besides the forfeiture of all their lands beyond the proportion allowed. But notwithstanding these precautions, the Licinian law (observed for some time to the great benefit of the public) fell at length under a total neglect. The rich and the mighty contrived to possess themselves of the lands of their poor neighbours. At first they held these acquisitions under borrowed names; afterwards, openly, in their own. To cultivate the farms, they

App. de Bell. Civ. L. 1. p. 333.

employed foreign slaves; so that Italy was in danger of losing its inhabitants of free condition, (who had no encouragement to marry, no means to educate children) and of being overrun with slaves and barbarians, that had neither affection for the republic, nor interest in her preservation.

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Tiberius Gracchus, now a Tribune of the people, undertook to remedy these disorders[6]. He communicated his project to some of the most virtuous and respectable men in Rome, and had their approbation. Among these were his father-in-law Appius Claudius, who, according to Plutarch, surpassed all the Romans of his time in prudence; Crassus, the Pontifex Maximus; and the Consul Mucius Scævola, esteemed a wise man and an able civilian. The same historian reports, that, to soften the matter, Tiberius proposed, not only to remit the fines hitherto incurred by the transgressors of the Licinian law, but also, out of the public money, to pay to the present possessors the price of the lands that were to be taken from them[7].

Plut. in Gracch. Cicer. Acad. Quest. L. 4. c. 5.

Never, says Plutarch, was proposed a law

[6] Plutarch tells us, that Lælius, the friend of Scipio, made some efforts [in his tribuneship] to cure the evils occasioned by the breach of the Licinian law; but dropped the design, fearing the prosecution of it would raise a sedition.

[7] Appian says nothing of this compensation; nor does Plutarch take notice of an article mentioned by Appian, that each [emancipated] son of a family might hold 250 acres of land, though the father possessed 500.

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more mild and gentle, against iniquity and oppression; yet the rich made a mighty clamour about the hardship of being stripped of their houses, their lands, their inheritances, the burial-places of their ancestors; the unspeakable confusion such innovations would produce, the estates in question [acquired by robbery] being settled upon the wives and children of the possessors. And, to raise an odium against Gracchus, they gave out, that ambition, not a view to the common good, had put him upon this project; and exclaimed against him, in all places, as a disturber of the public peace. The poor, on the other hand, complained of the extreme indigence to which they were reduced, and of their inability to bring up children: they enumerated the many battles where they had fought in defence of the republic; notwithstanding which, "they were allowed no share of the public lands: nay the usurpers, to cultivate them, chose rather to employ foreigners and slaves, than citizens of Rome." Gracchus's view was not to make poor men rich, but to strengthen the republic by an increase of useful members, upon which he thought the safety and welfare of Italy depended. The insurrection and war of the slaves in Sicily, who were not yet quelled, furnished him with sufficient argument for expatiating on the danger of filling Italy with slaves.

App. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. p. 355.

On the day when the tribes met to determine concerning the law, the Tribune maintaining his cause, which was in itself just and noble, with an eloquence that would have set

Plut. in Gracch.

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319th Consulship. App. p. 356. Plut. in Gracch.

off a bad one, appeared to his adversaries terrible and irresistible. He asked the rich, whether they preferred a slave to a citizen; a man unqualified to serve in war, to a soldier; an alien to a member of the republic; and which, they thought, would be more zealous for its interest? Then, as to the misery of the poor; "The wild beasts of Italy have caves and dens to shelter them; but the people, who expose their lives for the defence of Italy, are allowed nothing but the light and air: they wander up and down with their wives and children, without house and without habitation. Our generals mock the soldiers, when, in battle, they exhort them to fight for their sepulchres and their household gods; for, amongst all that great number of Romans, there is not one who has either a domestic altar, or a sepulchre of his ancestors. They fight and die, solely to maintain the riches and luxury of others; and are styled the Lords of the Universe, while they have not a single foot of ground in their possession."

To discourses of this tenour, delivered with great spirit and a warmth unfeigned, and heard by the people with uncommon emotion, his adversaries durst not attempt to answer. Nor was it necessary; for they had, with much solicitation, engaged M. Octavius Cæcina, one of the Tribunes, a grave and modest man, and, hitherto, the friend of Tiberius, to oppose his measures. So that, when, by order of the latter, the law was going to be read to the people for their acceptance, Octavius stood up and

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319th Consulship. Liv. Epit. B. 58.

forbade the reading it. Tiberius made no further effort to carry the law in question, but in the place of it proposed another, more severe against the rich; for it expressed, that whoever held above 500 acres of the public lands should be deprived of the overplus; and it contained no clause of compensation.

Before the day appointed for taking the suffrages of the tribes with regard to this new law, Octavius and Tiberius had many sharp disputes in the assemblies of the people, each maintaining his opinion with much warmth and vehemence, yet not a word escaping from either which could give the other offence[8].

Plut. in Gracch.

[8] Plutarch imputes this moderation and politeness of the disputants to a happiness of nature, and a good education: yet immediately adds, that Tiberius, knowing "how nearly the law affected his colleague, as possessing a great deal of land, offered out of his own private fortune (which was not very great) to compensate him, (if he would desist from his opposition) for what he should lose by the execution of the law." An offer, which, one would naturally think, could have no place in an intercourse between two men so polite, and so careful to avoid saying any thing offensive.

The same historian tells us, that when the people met to give their suffrages with regard to the law, it was found that the rich had conveyed away the urns; which caused a great confusion and tumult, threatening dangerous consequences. Whereupon two men of consular dignity, throwing themselves at the feet of the Tribune, begged of him, with tears in their eyes, to desist from his undertaking. Tiberius, well aware of what mischiefs might happen from the present disorder, and having a great respect for these two persons, asked them, what they would have him do. They answered that they were not qualified to give advice in an affair of such importance; and pressed him to consult with the Senate; to which he rea-

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Tiberius published an edict, suspending all magistrates from the exercise of their functions, till the law should be either passed or rejected by the people; and subjecting to large fines those who should disobey this edict. And, that the Quæstors might not have access to the public money, he shut up the temple of Saturn, where it was kept, and put his own seal upon the door. The faction of the rich appeared in public, in their dirtiest clothes, and with dejected countenances, to move compassion; in secret, they laid snares for Tiberius, and hired people to murder him; which he being apprised of, carried a dagger under his robe, but so that every body might see it, and thereby know that he apprehended an assassination.

Of the ten Tribunes, Octavius alone took part with the insolent and oppressive nobles, to obstruct the reformation of their abuses of power. Tiberius, in presence of an assembly of the commons, earnestly intreated him to

dily agreed. But when he found that the fathers came to no determination, because of the ascendant which the rich had in that assembly, he formed the resolution of deposing Octavius from his office.

If Plutarch here means the urns that held the tablets for voting, he must be mistaken; for the people did not vote by tablets in enacting or abrogating laws, till the tribuneship of Papirius Carbo (*Cic. de Legib. L.* 3. *c.* 16.) which was not till two years after this time. And what temptation could there be to convey away the urns, if Octavius was ready to interpose?

Plutarch is the only author who mentions this affair of the urns.

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concur with their desires, and to grant, as a favour to the Roman people, what they had so much right to demand; and which, if obtained, would be but a small recompense for the fatigues they underwent, and the dangers to which they exposed themselves for the safety of the republic. Finding the dissentient Tribune immoveably fixed in his resolution, he then loudly declared, that he saw no way of putting an end to the important dispute between them, but by deposing the one or the other from the tribuneship. He added, "Do you, Octavius, first gather the votes of the people with regard to me: if it be agreeable to them, I am ready to resign my office, and become a private man." Octavius rejecting the expedient, the other replied, "If you persist in your opposition, I will certainly move the *comitia* to depose you. I give you till to-morrow to consider of what part you will act."

Accordingly, the tribes being assembled the next day, Tiberius mounted the *rostra;* and, having once more, in vain, exhorted his colleague to a compliance with the people's desire, put the question to them, whether Octavius should be removed from the office of Tribune[9]? Of the five and thirty tribes, when

[9] This example, given by T. Gracchus, was afterwards imitated by the Tribune A. Gabinius, when his colleague L. Trebellius opposed the passing a decree for committing to Pompey the conduct of the piratic war, with exorbitant powers, unknown to the laws. Gabinius moved to have Trebellius deposed from his office; and 17 of the 35 tribes had already voted against him, when he withdrew his opposition.

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seventeen had given their voices against him, Tiberius, who would fain have avoided these extremities, interrupted the voting: he embraced him, he conjured him, in the most pressing terms, not to expose himself, by his obstinacy, to so great a dishonour, nor to bring upon him the reproach of having degraded his colleague and his friend. Octavius is said to have been so far moved, that tears came into his eyes, and he continued for some time silent; but casting a look towards the rich, there present, and, probably, thinking he should be despised if he failed them, he at length answered Tiberius, that he might proceed, and do as he pleased.

The deposed Tribune was instantly compelled to leave the *rostra;* the angry multitude insulted him, and, perhaps, would have gone greater lengths, if the grandees, (whose victim he had made himself) and even Tiberius, had not protected him, and favoured his retreat.

Liv. Epit. L. 58.

No obstacle now remaining, the law passed: and it being resolved that Triumvirs, or three commissioners, should be constituted for the execution of it, the people named, to that employment, Tiberius himself, his father-in-law Appius Claudius, and Caius Gracchus, who at this time was in Spain, serving under Scipio in the Numantine war. These Triumvirs were to examine and judge what lands belonged to the public, as well as to make the intended distribution of them. Into the place of Octavius the people chose one Mummius, a client of Tiberius.

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319th Consulship. Plut. in Gracch. * $11\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* Arbuthnot. Plut. Loc. Cit.

The Senate, highly exasperated by these successes of the Tribune, put upon him all the affronts in their power. They refused him, as Triumvir, a tent; a favour usually granted to those who executed much slighter commissions for the public: and (at the instigation of Scipio Nasica) they would allow him for his expenses, no more than nine oboli* a day.

Attalus Philometer, king of Pergamus, a madman, dying at this time, left the Roman people heir of all his goods[1]. Tiberius laid hold of this occasion to propose a law, importing, that the king's treasure should be divided among the poorest of the citizens to enable them to stock their new farms. As to the cities and territories of Pergamus, the Tribune declared, that to dispose of them did not belong to the Senate; but was the prerogative of the people.

This was a mortifying stroke to the conscript fathers. One of them, named Pompeius, rising up in the assembly, said, "He was Tiberius's neighbour, and knew, for certain, that the deputy from Pergamus had brought Attalus's diadem and purple robe, and privately given them to the Tribune, as to a man who would soon be king in Rome." Q. Metellus reproached Tiberius with suffering himself to be lighted home by poor citizens, when he supped abroad;

[1] By virtue of this heirship the Romans seized the kingdom of Pergamus, as a part of Attalus's goods. Mithridates of Pontus, in a letter to Arsaces, king of the Parthians, calls the will an impious and a forged will. *Sallust. Fragm. L.* 4.

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whereas his father used modestly to have the torches put out on such occasions, that it might not be known he kept ill hours. These were idle discourses. Of all the actions of Tiberius, that which had given his enemies the greatest advantage against him, and is said to have displeased many of his own party, was his deposing Octavius[2]. The Tribune, therefore, thought it proper to vindicate this part of his conduct in a set speech to the people.

The chief heads of his justification were these: "A Tribune is indeed a sacred and inviolable magistrate, because he is consecrated to the protection of the people, and the support of their interest. But if, forgetting the design of his institution, he injures the people, instead of protecting them; if he weakens their power, and hinders them from giving their suffrages, he then forfeits the honours and privileges conferred upon him; because he acts contrary to the end for which he received them. Must a Tribune be suffered to demolish the Capitol, and burn our arsenals? And yet, if he did these things, he would still be a Tribune; whereas he ceases to be such, when he destroys and overturns the power of the people.—The regal dignity, comprehending the authority of all other magistrates, was made sacred by the most august ceremonies of religion; nevertheless, the Roman people, to punish the lust and violence of a single man,

[2] Cicero imputes the ruin of Tiberius to this alone. *Cic. de Leg. L.* 3. *c.* 10.

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not only expelled the king, but suppressed that sovereign power, under which Rome was founded. What is more sacred and venerable in Rome, than the vestals? Yet if any vestal transgress, she is buried alive, without mercy; because, by her impiety, she loses the sacred character which she acquired by being dedicated to the gods. In like manner, a Tribune, when he sins against the people, forfeits that inviolable character with which he was vested solely on their account. If the majority of the tribes have a power to create a Tribune, it surely can never be a question, whether all the tribes have a power to depose him.—And, that a Tribune may lose his sacred character, even before the expiration of his year, is evident from the example of those, who, at their own request, have been permitted to divest themselves of it."

Plut. in Gracch.

The friends of Tiberius judging, from the menaces and cabals of the great, that his life would be in danger, as soon as he should become a private man, put him upon the project of getting himself continued in the tribuneship for another year. To dispose the people to favour his pretensions, he gave them a prospect of several new laws, much to their advantage. One was for diminishing the number of years the soldiers were obliged to serve. Another established the right of appeal to the people from the judgments of all the magistrates. By a third he proposed that the judges in civil causes should be one half knights, and not all Senators, as hitherto. Velleius Paterculus

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adds, that Gracchus promised the freedom of Rome to all Italians [3].

319th Consulship. De Bell. Civ. L. 1. p. 358.

Appian relates, that on the day of election, when the two first tribes had given their votes for Tiberius, the partizans of the rich made a mighty uproar, crying out, it was against law for the same person to be Tribune two years together. These clamours so terrified Rubrius Varro, who presided in the *comitia*, that he would have resigned his place to Mummius, (the successor of Octavius) but the other Tribunes opposed it, alleging that since Varro had resigned, it ought to be determined by lot who should be president in his room. The contention growing high, and Tiberius finding his party the weaker, put off the election to the next day [4].

Early in the morning, when he was about to repair to the Capitol, he is reported to have had some unlucky omens, which made him doubt whether he should go or not: but several messengers coming to him from his friends, who pressed him to hasten to the assembly, where, they assured him, he would have the majority, he went without further hesitation.

[3] According to Dio Cass. ap. Vales. p. 622, Tiberius proposed to get his father-in-law, Appius Claudius, chosen to the consulship, and his brother, Caius Gracchus, to the tribuneship.

[4] Plutarch makes no mention of this contest among the Tribunes for the presidentship, but says that Tiberius and his party, all finding themselves the weaker, because the people were not present, [it being harvest-time] began to quarrel with the other Tribunes, in order to gain time; and that Tiberius at length adjourned the assembly.

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The people, the moment they saw him, broke out into shouts of joy and applause. Soon after he had got to his place, a Senator, his friend, passing with much difficulty through the crowd, gave him notice, that the great and rich of the Senate (then assembled in a temple hard by) had used all their efforts to draw the Consul into their party; that not succeeding, they had resolved, without his assistance, to murder the Tribune; and that, for this purpose, they had drawn together a great number of their friends and slaves, all armed. Tiberius having communicated this advice to those that were nearest him, they girded up their gowns, and prepared to defend him in the best manner they could. They had no arms, but what they could hastily provide themselves with, by breaking the long staves of Apparitors or Serjeants into short truncheons. Those of the multitude who were at a distance, astonished at this motion, called out to know the reason of it. Tiberius, not being able to speak loud enough to be heard, touched his head with his hand, in order to make them conceive that his life was in danger. Instantly some of his enemies ran to the Senate, and reported, that the Tribune openly demanded a crown; in proof of which, they alleged, that he had put his hand to his head. On these important tidings, Scipio Nasica, who possessed much of the public lands, and was extremely unwilling to part with them, addressed himself to the Consul, Mucius Scævola, urged him to give immediate assistance to the state, and destroy the tyrant.

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Scævola answered with great calmness, that he would not be the first author of a tumult, nor would he put any citizen to death before legal condemnation. Hereupon Nasica, flaming with wrath, turned to the Senators, and said, "Since the chief magistrate betrays and abandons the republic, let those, who have any regard for the laws, follow me." At the same time he gathered up his robe, and, with the Senate at his heels, together with that multitude of clients and slaves, who, armed with clubs, had held themselves ready for action, ran furious to the Capitol. Few among the people had the boldness to withstand the venerable rage of the conscript fathers; who, snatching up the feet and other pieces of benches, broken by the crowd in their hasty flight, and dealing blows to the right and left, pushed on towards Tiberius. Those of his friends who had ranged themselves before him being partly slain, and the rest scattered, he himself fled; and, when somebody laid hold of his gown, left it in his hand, and continued to run; but, in his hurry, he stumbled, and fell upon others who had fallen before him. As he was recovering himself, P. Satureius, one of his colleagues, gave him a mighty blow on the head with the foot of a bench; and a second blow, which probably dispatched him, he received from a man named L. Rufus, who afterwards gloried in the action. Above 300 of Tiberius's friends and adherents died with him in this tumult; and, what is observable, not one of them was killed with a sword, but all with stones or

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clubs. The murderers threw the dead bodies into the Tiber. Caius Gracchus[5], according to Plutarch, earnestly begged permission to bury his brother, but was refused: and the historian gives this as a proof, that the nobles acted more from rage and personal hatred to Tiberius, than from any of their pretended motives. Nor was the fury of the faction yet assuaged: they made search after his friends: those of them whom they could not apprehend they banished, and those who fell into their hands they put to death, without so much as the form of a legal process.

All the public dissensions, which had hitherto arisen in Rome since the birth of the republic, had been terminated by mutual concessions, and without effusion of blood; the people respecting the Senate, and the Senate fearing the people: but, upon this last occasion, the conscript fathers took the fatal resolution of having recourse to arms and slaughter; and, to end the dispute, assassinated, before the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, a magistrate, whose person, by the laws, was sacred and inviolable.

When the people were recovered from their fright, the Senate, having cause to dread their anger, quietly suffered a new commissioner, for the execution of the agrarian law, to be elected in the room of Tiberius; and the choice to fall

[5] As Caius Gracchus is said to have been with the army in Spain, when he was elected one of the Triumvirs for dividing the public lands, we must suppose that he was sent home upon that occasion.

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on P. Crassius, who had given his daughter in marriage to Caius Gracchus: a temporizing of the fathers, not sufficient to appease the indignation of the multitude for the cruel violence done to their protector. Scipio Nasica, principal author of the late massacre, was the chief object of their resentment. The poorer citizens, whenever they met him in the public streets, reproached him with murder and sacrilege, and threatened to bring him to a trial. Fearing therefore for his life, the Senate commissioned him to go into Asia, on pretended business, the disguise of a real banishment.

And there, after a short time, oppressed with vexation and despair, he died.

Concerning the merits of this famous cause, various are the opinions of those who have written on the subject.

Appian, after relating the tragical death of Tiberius Gracchus, concludes with words to this effect. Thus Gracchus—"Pursuing with too much violence the best designs for his country's good, was, while a Tribune, slain in the Capitol."

Plutarch approves of Tiberius's agrarian law, but condemns, as illegal and unjust, his deposing Octavius, in order to get the law enacted.

According to Cicero, and his worshippers, both ancient and modern, Tiberius's cause was unjust: he was a seditious man, and the criminal author of that tumult in which he lost his life.

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I presume not to think myself a competent judge of the matter; but, as I have not yet been able to perceive any solid foundation for charging Tiberius with sedition, I shall here offer, under leave of the reader, what occurs to me, as of counsel for the accused.

It is beyond dispute, that the nobles had, contrary to law, possessed themselves of the lands in question. The author of certain political discourses*, lately published, though he takes part against Tiberius, does, in the fullest and strongest terms, confess the injustice done to the people.

* Prefixed to the new translation of Sallust, Pol. Dis. p. 80.

"The provocation given by the nobles was indeed very great, and their oppressions shocking; as they were, in the face and defiance of all law and compassion, possessed of all that portion of the conquered lands, which was appointed for the subsistence of the poor plebeians, who had earned them with their swords. The usurpers were rioting in overgrown wealth, pomp, and luxury; whilst the poor Romans, who daily exposed their lives for the safety and aggrandizing of these their oppressors, by being deprived of their property, wanted bread."

This author seems to have overlooked one article, in which the provocation given by the nobles was no less shocking than in those he has mentioned. Not content with robbing the people of their lands, they would not suffer them to earn their bread by their labour, in cultivating those lands. To make the most of their immense estates, the rich had peopled

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Italy with foreign slaves, men useless in war, and, by their numbers, dangerous in peace. So that the poor natives having no encouragement to marry, because no means to educate children, there must, in a few years, be such a diminution of the people as would make it difficult to find Italian soldiers for the armies. Add to this the temptation, which a people, so oppressed and insulted, were brought under to sell both their own and their country's liberty. Is it any wonder that men, thus robbed and beggared by the nobles, should sell the nobles as soon as they could get money for them? In the second epistle (supposed to be from Sallust) to Cæsar, concerning the regulation of the commonwealth, the writer ascribes the venality of the people to the wrongs they suffered.—" Men of the lowest rank, whether occupying their farms at home, or serving in the wars, were amply satisfied themselves, and gave ample satisfaction to their country, so long as they possessed what was sufficient to subsist them. But when, being thrust out of possession of their lands by a gradual usurpation, they, through indigence and idleness [having nothing to do] could no longer have any fixed abodes, then they began to covet the wealth of other men, and to put their own liberty and the commonwealth for sale[6]."

[6] " Sed ubi eos paulatim expulsos agris, inertia atque inopia incertas domos habere subegit: cœpere alienas opes petere, libertatem suam cum republica venalem habere." I insert these words of the original, because the ingenious translator of the fragments of Sallust has, as I

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But though it be granted that the people had been illegally dispossessed of their lands, was it just, and, if just, expedient, to reclaim them at this time?

I know not whether prescription would, by any legislature, be allowed as a good plea for detaining a possession unquestionably usurped. Appian speaks of prescription and long possession in Licinius Stolo's time; yet this objection did not hinder the execution of his agrarian law. Nor does it appear, that the nobles of Rome had any ground to offer the plea of prescription, when Tiberius Gracchus was Tribune. From a passage in the elder Cato's speech to the Senate*, in behalf of the Rhodians, one may fairly conclude, that the Licinian law, concerning estates, was at that time observed; or, at least, not grossly violated with impunity. "We all wish," says Cato, "to have more than 500 acres of land: yet we are not punished for wishing." And this was but 34 years before Tiberius's tribuneship. So that when Cicero speaks of possession[7] for ages past, he seems to have no more foundation of truth, than when he calls Nasica, and his

* A Gell. B. 7. c. 3.

conceive, entirely perverted through inattention, the meaning of the author in this passage. His translation runs thus: "But when once they degenerated from these courses; when, stripped of their inheritances through sloth and poverty, they had no longer any fixed abode, &c."

[7] Quam autem habet æquitatem, ut agrum multis annis, aut etiam seculis ante possessum, qui nullum habuit, habeat, qui autem habuit, amittat? *Cic. de Offic. L. 2. c. 22.*

band of assassins, the republic [8]. The nobles had not the wealth to purchase, nor the power, by means of wealth, to usurp those large tracts of country which they peopled with slaves; till, by the late conquests of Macedon and the Carthaginian dominions, there came a flow of riches to Rome. And agreeable to this is what Sallust says (in his history of the Jugurthine war) of the late birth of that distinction of the people and Senate into opposite factions. He makes it commence from the destruction of Carthage [about 12 years before Tiberius's tribuneship] and adds, that the faction of the nobles prevailing, "The commonalty were oppressed with penury and with serving in the armies, where all the plunder of the foe was purloined by the generals, and a few grandees. Nay, the parents and little children of these very soldiers were, at the same time, driven out of their rightful settlements, if they chanced but to border upon any man of sway." And this being the case, the expediency of applying, without delay, the proper remedy to an evil so dreadful, and that was every day increasing and taking deeper root, can require no words to evince it.

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Transl. of Sall. by Mr. Gordon, p. 199.

I conclude, therefore, both as to the right of the people's claim, and as to the seasonableness of it at this time, "That there could be nothing more just, nothing more equitable, or more conducing to mutual peace among fellow-

Pol. Disc. p. 80.

[8] Ab ipsa republica est interfectus [Tiberius Gracchus]. *Cic. in Brut. c. 27.*

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citizens, and to the equality so necessary in a free state, where the overgrown riches, and consequently power of one, or a few, tend directly to the enthralling of all, than the ascertaining the agrarian law, and restoring the usurped lands to the injured and necessitous proprietors."

It will not, I suppose, be questioned, whether it belonged to Tiberius, a Tribune of the people, a defender of their rights, to attempt the cure of a disorder directly tending to the ruin of public liberty.

But did he proceed in a legal and justifiable method of curing the dangerous disease? Yes; it was by acts of the legislative authority that he sought to restore the baffled laws to their former force, and cut up daring oppression by the roots. He employed no force, no bribes. These were not then in use; and, if he had employed bribes, the author of the discourses assures us, that "what sounds like corruption may not be corruption; and it is not so much the act, as the characters of men that constitute it." The same, I suppose, might be said of force; what sounds like force may not be force, &c. But they are both out of the present question.

Pol. Disc. p. 97.

The deposing of Octavius was an act of that authority, upon which there can be no control *. Cicero justifies the like design, in a case, where the whole Senate were against the project, for the sake of which a Tribune was going to be deposed, at the motion of one of his colleagues; I mean, the project of vesting

* See Pol. Disc. on this head, p. 201.

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Pompey with an unnecessary, and most enormous power, for conducting a war against the pirates [9].

[9] That Cicero's authority, with regard to party questions, ought to be of no weight with us (unless where he makes concessions to the advantage of the opposite party) is abundantly manifest from many passages in his writings; but never does he expose his partiality more, than on some occasions, when he mentions the Gracchi.

In his oration for Milo, he speaks of Tiberius's deposing his colleague Octavius as a seditious act, so dangerous to the state, that the persons who slew him for it, acquired thereby an incredible deal of glory. Non Sp. Mælium, &c. non Ti. Gracchum, qui collegæ magistratum per seditionem abrogavit: quorum interfectores implerunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria. *Pro Mil. c.* 27.

The laws which Tiberius (a person of undisputed integrity at that time) proposed, being, by their nature, salutary remedies for the evils of the state; remedies against which there was no plausible objection, but the indisposition of the patient to make use of them, the Tribune had unquestionably the appearance, at least, of aiming at a very great public good, in deposing his colleague. Yet, according to Cicero, he was deservedly slain for that act, and his murderers were heroes of the first class. The unprecedented commission, desired for Pompey, had a manifest tendency to destroy all the remains of liberty and equality in the republic: yet, according to the same Cicero, Gabinius (whom he sometimes inveighs against as one of the most consummate knaves of his time) was a brave and excellent patriot, when, to carry that point, he undertook to depose his only dissentient colleague, Trebellius, and (as the orator expresses it) would not suffer the opposition of a single man to prevail against the will and voice of THE WHOLE STATE. And it is worthy to be observed, that this WHOLE STATE does not include the SENATE; for the SENATE were against the Gabinian law; and Trebellius had promised them, that he would die rather than suffer it to pass.—Vir fortis Aulus Gabinius, in re optima fecit omnia; neque, cum salutem populo Romano, atque omnibus gentibus finem diuturnæ captivitatis,

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I cannot therefore but wonder at the following passages in the Discourses above quoted.

turpitudinis et servitutis efferret, passus est, plus unius collegæ sui, quam universæ civitatis, vocem valere et voluntatem. *Cic. pro Cornel. I.*

Asconius's note upon this passage is as follows:

Manifestum est de ea lege Ciceronem nunc dicere, quâ Cn. Pompeio bellum adversus piratas datum est. L. autem Trebellius Tribunus plebis quem non nominat: quo perseverante intercedere (nam Senatui promiserat, moriturum se ante quam illa lex perferretur) intro vocare tribus Gabinius cœpit, ut Trebellio magistratum abrogaret, sicut quondam Tib. Gracchus Tribunus M. Octavio collegæ suo magistratum abrogavit. Et aliquandiu Trebellius ea re non perterritus aderat, perstabatque in intercessione, quod omnia magis, quam perseveraturum esse Gabinium, arbitrabatur. Sed postquam X. et VII. tribus rogationem acceperunt, et una mens esset populi, qui supererat, ut jussum conficeret, remisit intercessionem Trebellius; atque ita legem Gabinius de piratis persequendis pertulit.

See the Note in p. 138.

After this instance of Cicero's Plowden justice, it is pleasant to observe the seriousness with which M. Rollin, on the present occasion, produces a sentence of Cicero, as if it was oracular.

Vol. ix. p. 27.

"All that Tiberius had done hitherto" (says M. Rollin) "had at least the appearance of justice. But by an unprecedented, unheard-of enterprise, to depose a magistrate, whose person was sacred and inviolable, and this merely because he had made use of a privilege annexed to his office, was an action which immediately shocks the mind of every man. It is very obvious that Tiberius, thereby, entirely enervated the authority of the tribuneship, and deprived the commonwealth of a resource when infinitely useful in times of trouble and division. FOR, AS CICERO OBSERVES, what college is so desperately mad, that, of ten persons who compose it, not one is in his right senses? [*Quod enim est tam desperatum collegium, in quo nemo e decem sana mente sit?*] Now the opposition of a single Tribune was sufficient to frustrate the evil intentions of the other nine. This right of opposition therefore was the safe-

De Leg. 3. 10.

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"I dread all such reformations as are only to be effected by the arbitrary will and unaccguard of the REPUBLIC, and Tiberius, by annihilating it, gave a mortal wound to the STATE."

It would be affronting the reader to expose, by a long comment, the weakness of what is here said. But it should be observed,

1. That Octavius cannot properly be said to have been deposed, merely for making use of a privilege annexed to his office, but for traitorously abusing that privilege. It is obvious to every one, that there is no magistrate, who may not so use the privileges annexed to his office, as to make it necessary to depose him.

2. That by the words "enervating the authority of the tribuneship," our reverend author cannot mean enervating the authority of the college of Tribunes: for that was rather strengthened and augmented by the act of deposing Octavius. Nor can our author, by the words "annihilating the right of opposition," mean any thing more, than that the people, at the motion of Tiberius, made a solemn declaration (enforced by an example) against the indefeasibleness of a Tribune's right to hold his office a whole year. For that the right of a Tribune (while a Tribune) to oppose and obstruct his colleague's measures, still remained, and was occasionally used with effect, we have not only the example, above-mentioned, of Trebellius, but a notable instance in the affair of Jugurtha, when the Tribune Bæbius had the matchless impudence to make himself a skreen to the corrupt nobles, who had sold the troops and the honour of their country to the African king. Bæbius made use of the privilege annexed to his office to hinder the king from declaring the persons with whom he had trafficked; though the whole assembly of the people expressed their earnest desires of a discovery. And by this instance we see in what sense we are to understand Cicero, when he speaks of a single Tribune's right of opposition to the measures of his colleagues united, as useful to the republic. It was very useful to the aristocratical faction: for it would not often happen that the college of Tribunes should be so universally honest, that not one of the ten could be corrupted. Now the opposition of a single Tri-

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countable humour of one man, by a power too not delegated, but taken. I would rather see many abuses subsist, than a Cromwell, a Pisistratus, a Cæsar, or (if you will) a Gracchus, assuming lawless power to redress them.

319th Consulship. Pol. Disc. p. 79. Ib. p. 78.

"Is it not more eligible to suffer certain diseases in the body politic, even certain great diseases, than to attempt to remove them by an expedient, much more likely to destroy than to reform it; or which, if it reform one abuse, yet tends to introduce the most horrible

bune was sufficient to frustrate the good intentions of the other nine.

See p. 143. It may not be improper, while I am justifying the conduct of Tiberius, to take notice of the clamour raised by the nobles, when he stood for a second tribuneship. Had Tiberius been re-elected to that office, it would have been just and constitutional, though it be granted that a law was subsisting against such re-election. The Romans, without repealing their laws, frequently dispensed with them in the election of magistrates. They had done it twice, within a few years, in favour of Scipio the younger. They had a natural and indefeasible right so to do; and the Senators themselves approved of such dispensing with the laws, when they thought it for the good of the state, or when it would serve any purpose of their own ambition. When, in the year of Rome 397, the *comitia*, through the influence of the Senate, were choosing two Patricians to the consulship, in violation of the Licinian law, which required, that there should be always one Plebeian Consul; and when the Tribunes, for that reason, opposed the proceeding, the inter-rex, who presided in the assembly, answered, "that by a law of the twelve tables, whatever the people decreed last, was law; and the votes of the people were their decree." *Ut quodcunque postremum populus jussisset, id jus ratumque esset, jussum populi et suffragia esse. Liv. B.* 7. *c.* 17. The Tribunes acquiesced, and the two Patricians were declared Consuls.

of all evils and abuses, even tyranny and servitude? Now what is it that introduces this greatest of all corruptions and calamities, but the power of one man to do what he pleases? And was not Tiberius Gracchus that man?"

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I answer, No; he was not that man. He had not the power to do all the good he pleased; and it does not appear that he had the power to do any public evil whatsoever. If he assumed the supreme power in effect; if he was king for some months, as Cicero pretends, yet it is plain, from the history of his tribuneship, that he had no subjects to fight for him; and his supreme power was not a coercive one.

Pol. Disc. p. 79. De Amic. c. 12.

Doubtless it required great authority to effect so great good as Tiberius had in view: "Because the evil was far spread; all the great men in the commonwealth were engaged in pride and interest to support it, and to oppose every remedy: since what removed *that*, must reduce *them*; and terribly shorten their property, their figure, and authority."

Yet Tiberius, to cure this far-spread evil, assumed no lawless power. Except the legal power annexed to his office of Tribune, he had no power but what his eminent virtue, and manifest zeal for the public good, acquired him over the minds of the people. This indeed was great.

Pol. Disc. p. 80.

But, surely, no power can be more lawful, more salutary to a state, or less to be dreaded. "A virtuous man can never endanger liberty, nor hurt society.—Morality, with sense, is the

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319th Consulship. Pol. Disc. p. 11. Cic. de Harusp. Resp. c. 19. Vel. Pat. L. 2.

only true standard of popularity, and the only just recommendation to it."

Now, that Tiberius was a virtuous man [1], and had morality with sense, we have the testimony of the warmest advocates for the aristocratical faction. Both Cicero and Paterculus extol the talents and virtue of this Tribune; nor has either the one or the other of those writers any

[1] To what has been already mentioned (p. 130.) in proof of the high esteem in which Tiberius was held, for sound judgment and integrity of heart, may be added the story concerning his intimate friend, Blossius of Cumæ, as related by Plutarch.

After the death of the Tribune, Blossius, who had been one of his agents, was seized, carried before the Consuls, and examined. He readily confessed that he had done whatever Tiberius had directed him to do. "But (says Nasica) what if he had ordered you to set fire to the CAPITOL?" Blossius answered, "Tiberius was not capable of giving me such an order." All present persisting to press him with the same question, he at length boldly said, "If Tiberius had commanded me to set fire to the Capitol, I should have thought it my duty to obey him; being firmly persuaded that he would not have given me that command but for the good of the people."

Cicero, in his discourse *de Amicitia*, makes Lælius relate the same story, with some difference of circumstances, representing Blossius not as judicially examined by the Consuls, but as privately interrogated by Lælius, whose protection he was come to ask. Lælius, upon the mention of Blossius's answer, (*Paruissem*) cries out, "What a wicked answer!" [Videtis quam nefaria vox.] Yet if Blossius had expressed the like implicit confidence in the wisdom and virtue of Scipio Æmilianus, it is possible that Cicero would not have inferred any thing from it to the disadvantage of Blossius, and would have inferred much to the advantage of Scipio.

thing to object to him, but that he fell off[2] from the honest party, he fell off from the Senate [*descivit a bonis, descivit a senatu:*] that is, he quitted the faction of the oppressors of their country, men determined to proceed in a course that was contrary to all law and compassion, and directly tended to enslave Rome.

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And, it seems, it was through want of wisdom that Tiberius persisted in the thought of humbling this imperious, oppressive faction.— "Lælius, (says the writer of the Political Discourses) that accomplished Roman, the celebrated friend of the great Scipio Africanus, as virtuous and public-spirited a man as either of the Gracchi, and, I think, more wise, was sensibly touched with the same grievances, which so much piqued them, and whilst he was a Tribune of the people, conceived a design to cure them; but gave it over upon a view of its extreme difficulty and peril. Had he seen any prospect of succeeding, by methods that were not desperate and threatening to the commonwealth, it is likely he would have pursued his intention. Surely the temptation was great to an honest and humane mind, to make the rich and wanton restore the bread, which they had robbed from the poor and innocent, to cut up

Pol. Disc. p. 80.

[2] When Cicero [*de Harusp. Resp. c.* 20.] imputes Tiberius's forsaking the honest party to his resentment against the Senate, for their breaking the Numantine league, which had been negotiated by him; it seems just as candid and pertinent, as it would have been in Catiline, to impute the Consul's zeal, against him and his machinations, to personal hatred; because the conspirator had been Cicero's competitor for the consulship.

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daring oppression by the roots, to restore the baffled laws to their former force, and to establish a just and equal administration in a free commonwealth. But he would not attempt what he foresaw no man could accomplish without making himself master of all the rest; and particular acts of injustice, perhaps, seemed to him more tolerable than the tyranny, that is, the power, of one over all. The Gracchi actually assumed and exercised that power, which, had not they been destroyed, would, in all likelihood, have destroyed the republic."

Liberty and the republic are cant words, where the bulk of a people have neither property nor the privilege of living by their labour. Did our laws allow of any slavery in this island, and should the landed gentlemen, the proprietors of large estates, in order to make the most of them, take them out of the hands of their tenants, and import negroes to cultivate the farms; so that the British husbandmen and labourers, far from having any encouragement to marry, had no means to subsist: would an universal practice of this sort be called particular acts of injustice? And could no public-spirited popular man attempt a cure of this evil, without being seditious, because the "evil was far spread," and he knew, that "the great and the rich were engaged in pride and interest to support it, and to oppose every remedy?" And the case in question was much stronger than what is here put; the lands which the poor Romans were not suffered to cultivate, being

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of right their own, and detained from them by daring usurpers and oppressors.

But, according to the writer of the Political Discourses, the future evils to be apprehended from the cure of the present, were greater than the present; because this cure "no man could accomplish, without making himself master of all the rest." And so Lælius would not attempt it, because he would by no means be master of all the rest; the present evils, perhaps, seeming to him more tolerable, than his having power over all. I can hardly believe that Lælius was diverted by this consideration, from attempting, when Tribune, to succour and set free, by wholesome laws, the distressed and enslaved Plebeians. Is it not much more probable that fear for his own safety, his fear of the resentment of the rich oppressors, got the better of his patriot inclinations? And perhaps his connection with that same Scipio Africanus, who was so much a party-man, and had so little virtue as to approve of his cousin's introducing armed slaves into an assembly of the legislature, and murdering a Tribune, had no small influence in determining the conduct of the public-spirited man, "more wise than either of the Gracchi."

I might here ask, how came Lælius to foresee so clearly that the reformations in question no man could accomplish, without making himself master of all the rest? According to Plutarch, the men of the highest reputation at Rome for virtue and sound judgment did not foresee this terrible consequence. Among these

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were Mucius Scævola[3], an eminent civilian, and then Consul; Appius Claudius, President of the Senate; and Crassus [soon after] Pontifex Maximus. We do not find that Licinius Stolo (a man not so virtuous as Tiberius Gracchus, not so pure in his motives, nor so justifiable in his proceedings) either aimed at the tyranny, or was thought to aim at it; though his adversaries might, perhaps, in passion throw out words of that import. He achieved his enterprise, and to the advantage of the public. His laws produced that union at home, which made the Romans so successful in their wars abroad; an union that was never totally broke, till by the gradual, but at length outrageous violation of his agrarian law, oppression became intolerable.

To the question put by our author, "What is it that introduces this greatest of all corruptions and calamities [tyranny and servitude] but the power of one man to do what he pleases?" I answer, (in his own manner) The power of a few to do what they please. The rich nobles had usurped this power. And Gracchus's attempt, therefore, was to overturn a power, which, if not overturned, would introduce the greatest of all corruptions and cala-

[3] Cicero (*in Orat. pro Planc. c.* 36.) would persuade us, that Scævola changed his opinion, and that he [who did not think that his office of Consul authorized him to put any citizen to death, before legal condemnation, yet] after Tiberius was killed, defended, as a just action, a private man's taking arms for that end. But are we to believe every thing that Cicero relates of party-matters?

mities, tyranny and servitude. "In a free state, the overgrown riches, and consequently power of one, or a few, tend directly to the enthralling of all;" and "there could therefore be nothing more just, nothing more equitable, or more conducing to mutual peace among fellow-citizens, and to the equality so necessary in a free state—than the ascertaining the agrarian law, and restoring the usurped lands to the injured and necessitous proprietors."

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But, though "the professions of the Gracchi were plausible; and the open and daring abuses of the nobility furnished them with fair pretences—who knows their intentions?"

Ib. p. 79.

We commonly judge of men's intentions by their known characters, their past conduct, the nature of their new undertakings, and the means they employ to accomplish them. Now, in all these respects, Tiberius, as we have seen, stands in the fairest light. I am not speaking of Caius. If the latter, from an eager desire to revenge the murder of a brother, was carried to some excesses, this affects not the present question. Tiberius, to save the State, did some things that were out of the ordinary methods, but nothing unjustifiable or unconstitutional. And to say that, by procuring such benefits to the people as he proposed, he would have acquired that tyranny over them, from which the benefits themselves were a natural preservative, would not be very logical. His purpose was not to enrich legionary soldiers under his command, and at his devotion; but to rescue the poor Romans from misery and oppression, raise them

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above all temptation to sell what yet remained of their liberty, and reinstate them in the possession of what they had lost of it. In a word, the reformations he undertook were in their own nature (as our author speaks) "conducing to that equality so necessary in a free state."

I could wish that a writer who makes this concession, had told us, how that equality, so necessary in a free state, could have been preserved, or rather restored, in Rome, without such reformation as Tiberius had in view; and if such reformations were needful for restoring such necessary equality, by what other means they could have been brought about, than by the efforts and influence of one or a few such men as Tiberius Gracchus (many such were never to be found living at the same time, in any one nation of the world:) or whether we must adhere to this maxim, that it is more eligible to have far-spread evils, abuses "directly tending to enslave a people," subsist, than "to incur the danger of slavery," by suffering one, or a few, virtuous public-spirited men to live, if they happen to be possessed of so much authority as is necessary to accomplish the cure of those evils and abuses.

It is asserted in the Discourses (as we have seen) that "the Gracchi assumed that power, which, if they had not been destroyed, would, in all likelihood, have destroyed the republic." I have already observed, that there appears no proof of Tiberius's assuming any power: nor can I see that the power he had, would, in all likelihood, have destroyed the republic, if he

himself had not been destroyed. But this, I imagine, every body must see, that the power assumed by the Senate to destroy Tiberius, did, in all certainty, destroy the commonwealth.

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And thus much the learned writer of the Life of Cicero has found himself obliged to allow. For though he treats both the Gracchi as seditious, yet he imputes the destruction of Roman liberty, not to their sedition, but to the measures taken by the Senate to suppress it.

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"It must seem strange to observe, how those two illustrious brothers, who, of all men, were the dearest to the Roman people, yet upon the first resort to arms [by the nobles,] were severally deserted by the multitude, in the very height of their authority, and suffered to be cruelly massacred in the face of the whole city: which shews what little stress is to be laid on the assistance of the populace, when the dispute comes to blows; and that sedition, though it may often shake, yet will never destroy a free state, while it continues unarmed and unsupported by a military force. But this vigorous conduct of the Senate, though it seemed necessary[4] to the present quiet of the city, yet soon after proved fatal to it; as it taught all the ambitious, by a most sensible experiment, that there was no way of supporting an usurped authority, but by force: so that from this time,

Dr. Middl. Pref. to Hist. of the Life of Cic. p. 38.

[4] Not more necessary, I presume, to the present quiet of the city, than were afterwards Marius's massacres and Sylla's proscriptions to the like quiet.

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as we shall find in the following story, all those who aspired to extraordinary powers, and a dominion in the republic, seldom troubled themselves with what the Senate or people were voting at Rome, but came attended by armies to enforce their pretensions, which were always decided by the longest sword.

"The popularity of the Gracchi was founded on the real affections of the people, gained by many extraordinary privileges and substantial benefits conferred upon them: but when force was found necessary to controul the authority of the Senate, and to support that interest which was falsely called popular, instead of courting the multitude by real services and beneficial laws, it was found a much shorter way to corrupt them by money; a method wholly unknown in the times of the Gracchi; by which the men of power had always a number of mercenaries at their devotion, ready to fill the forum at any warning, who by clamour and violence carried all before them in the public assemblies, and came prepared to ratify whatever was proposed to them: this kept up the form of a legal proceeding; while by the terror of arms, and a superior force, the great could easily support, and carry into execution, whatever votes they had once procured in their favour by faction and BRIBERY."

To this I shall only add, that it seems hard to conceive, how that BRIBERY, so fatal in its consequences, could possibly have been prevented, but by such regulations as Tiberius Gracchus proposed: regulations which, had

they taken place, the ambitious would not have had the power they afterwards possessed, of corrupting; nor the people, through indigence, have been tempted to barter their liberty for gold. Tiberius doubtless foresaw, that the commonwealth must perish, unless some effectual measures were taken to crush the monstrous heads of that oligarchy which already began to shew itself, and which, if not destroyed, would infallibly produce another monster more hideous, if possible, Monarchic Despotism.—The generous Tribune hazarded and lost his life in the pursuit of so glorious an enterprise; and, if his character, his views, his conduct, be impartially considered, I cannot imagine, but he must appear the most accomplished patriot that ever Rome produced.

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CHAP. VIII.

A brief relation of the servile war in Sicily.—After some years the slaves are quelled.—Aristonicus, having seated himself in the throne of Pergamus, is dispossessed by the Romans.

The consular fasces were transferred to P. Popillius Lænas and P. Rupilius. Rome had now no war abroad to sustain, but against the revolted slaves in Sicily; a war which had already lasted some years, and was kindled upon the following occasion: The best estates in that country were in the hands of some rich men of

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320th Consulship. Diod. Sicul. in Eclog. B. 34 Flor. B. 3. c. 19.

the natives, and of the Roman knights (those opulent publicans) who, finding their account more in employing slaves, than husbandmen of free condition, to cultivate the farms, had transported such multitudes of slaves thither, that the island swarmed with them. The ill treatment these wretches suffered from their masters, who scarce allowed them necessary food or raiment, put them upon seeking by rapine, what was needful for the support of life. They frequently went out in gangs, plundered villages, and exercised all kinds of violence.—The several Prætors successively sent from Rome into the island, had, out of fear of the masters to whom the slaves belonged, neglected doing any thing effectual to remedy these disorders: for the Roman knights were a powerful body, whom it was dangerous to disoblige. Impunity naturally increased the mischief; the slaves grew daily more licentious; and their going out in bands to rob, gave them an opportunity of forming plots to deliver themselves from the yoke of servitude.

It happened that one Antigenes, a Sicilian, had a Syrian slave, named Eunus, a man of spirit, and who had a particular talent for imposing on the multitude. He pretended to have, by dreams and sensible apparitions, intercourse with the gods. By breathing flames out of his mouth, and a variety of other juggling tricks, he got at length into such vogue as to pass for an oracle. Whole crowds came to him to be told their fortunes. As to himself, he constantly published that his destiny

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was to be a king. His master, diverted with this whim, used frequently, when at table, to question him concerning his future royalty, and the manner in which he would treat each of the guests then present. According to his different answers, some insulted him, others sent him meat from the table, craving his future protection, when he should be upon his throne. The jest proved serious in the event, as we shall presently see, and Eunus did not forget the different treatment he had met with from his master's guests.

Among those who repaired to this prophet for advice, there came at length the slaves of one Damophilus of Enna, a man of a brutal character, and who had a wife no less inhuman. Cruelly treated by both, the slaves had formed a plot to murder both. However, before they proceeded to action, they thought it advisable to ask the oracle of the country, Whether the gods would prosper them in an enterprise they were meditating? Eunus answered, "That whatever were their project, it was agreeable to the gods, and would infallibly succeed, provided they did not defer the execution." The slaves, thereupon, to the number of 400, armed with forks and scythes, and other rustic weapons, assembled themselves in all haste, put Eunus at their head, and straight marched to Enna; where, being joined by the slaves of the town, they massacred the inhabitants, without regard to age or sex, and plundered the houses. As for Damophilus, Eunus, to try him in form, erected in the public theatre a court of judica-

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ture, where he himself presided. Some of those slaves, whom the prisoner had treated barbarously, made themselves the accusers; and the multitude was judge. Damophilus pleaded earnestly for himself, and moved many to compassion; but Hermias and Zeuxis, two slaves, more spirited with revenge, and more audacious than the rest, approaching the accused, one of them, without further ceremony, ran him through with a sword, and the other cut off his head with an ax. And now Eunus was elected king, not for his valour or skill in martial affairs, but on account of his pretended inspirations. He began his reign by putting to death all the prisoners, except such as could make arms, and those of his master's acquaintance who had used him civilly. He also gave up Damophilus's wife, Megallis, into the hands of her women slaves, who, when they had whipped and otherwise tormented her as much as they pleased, threw her headlong down a precipice: but as for her daughter, who had always disapproved the barbarity of her parents, and shewed great compassion to the slaves, they treated her with all imaginable respect and tenderness, and conveyed her safely to Catana, where they delivered her into the care of some of her relations. Eunus with his own hands slew Pytho and Antigenes, the two masters he had successively served. After which, putting the regal circle on his head, and assuming the other ornaments of sovereignty, he took the name of Antiochus, and called his followers Syrians. His next affair was to establish a form of government among

his subjects. He chose out some of the ablest men to be his council, and gave the command of his troops to an Achæan, an old soldier, who by his bravery and experience was qualified to command a better army. In three days, his followers increasing to more than 6000 men, he commenced his military expeditions. It was in the year of Rome 615, that this tumult began, Didius being then Prætor of Sicily. In 616, Manilius, who succeeded him, was defeated by the rebels, and his camp plundered. The like misfortune happened to P. Cornelius Lentulus in 617; and in 618, when Calpurnius Piso was Prætor, Eunus had still the advantage over the Romans. Three Prætors thus vanquished successively by the slaves, struck a terror throughout the whole island. Eunus's army grew daily more numerous. Cleon, a Cilician slave, had taken it into his head to imitate him; and, having got together 5000 slaves, had pillaged Agrigentum, and the territory about it. It was hoped at first, that these two leaders would be competitors for dominion, and destroy one another; but contrary to all men's expectations, they joined forces, and Cleon served as general under Eunus.

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Flor. B. 3. c. 9.

Diod. Sicul. Eclog. B. 34.

The Roman affairs were in this bad situation, when the Prætor Plautius Hypsæus, in the year 619, came into Sicily to restore them. Far from succeeding, he suffered a total defeat by the rebels; whose army, after this victory, augmented to near 200,000 men, they ravaged the whole country, and took many cities.

The example of the slaves in Sicily infected

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those in Italy and Greece, and occasioned insurrections there. These, however, were easily quelled. To reduce king Antiochus and his Syrians, the Senate, in the year 619, thought it expedient to send a consular army, under the command of Fulvius, the colleague of Scipio. What fortune Fulvius had, the historians have not told us. His successor, Calpurnius Piso, one of the Consuls for the year 620, having first restored discipline, that was much relaxed among the troops, overthrew the slaves before Messana, to which they had laid siege; 8000 of them perished in the action, and the prisoners were all crucified. Notwithstanding this victory, the war continued, till Rupilius, one of the Consuls of the present year 621, had the command of the Roman forces. After his arrival in the island, he successively laid siege to Tauromenium and Enna, the strongest places in the possession of the slaves. Both were betrayed into his hands; 20,000 of the rebels are said to have been cut off. Eunus, with 600 of his guards, escaped from Enna, and took refuge in a steep rocky place. Being there invested by the Romans, and having no hope to escape, the 600 slew one another, to avoid a more painful death. King Eunus hid himself in a cave, whence he was quickly dragged out, together with his cook, his baker, the man that used to rub him when he bathed, and a buffoon, whose business had been to divert him at his meals. Rupilius sent him in chains to Murgentia; where, consumed with vermin, he miserably ended his days in prison.

Oros. B. 5. c. 9.

Diod. Sicul. Eclog. B. 35. Oros. B. 5. c. 9.

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Justin. B. 36. c. 4. Val. Max. B. 3. c. 2. sect. 12.

This rebellion was no sooner suppressed, than the republic entered upon a new war in Asia, to make good her claim to the country of Pergamus; a claim founded, as we have before observed, on the testament of Attalus Philometor. Aristonicus, a bastard brother of Attalus, assisted by the Thracians from the other side of the Bosphorus, as likewise by a strong party of the Pergamenians, had got possession of the throne; and to dispossess him, it was thought at Rome that no less than a consular army would be requisite. But now a warm dispute arose between the Consuls, P. Licinius Crassus and L. Valerius Flaccus, for the honour of commanding in this expedition. Crassus, in virtue of his authority as Pontifex Maximus, subjected his colleague, who was Flamen, or priest of Mars, to a fine, in case he left his priestly functions. On the other hand, Valerius pretended that a supreme Pontiff was, by his office, incapable of commanding an army out of Italy; and indeed there had been hitherto no example of it. The decision of the affair devolved at length upon the people; and then a third party appeared in favour of Scipio Africanus, lately arrived from Spain. Crassus carried his point. Scipio had for him the votes of only two tribes; and these were, perhaps, more than he had reason to expect, considering he was now but a private man, and the people in general not well affected to him; for it was publicly known that, when at Numantia he received the news of Tiberius's death, he repeated a line out of Homer to this effect:

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321st Consulship.

Liv. Epit. B. 59.

Cic. Philip. xi. 8.

Plut. in Grac.

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So perish all who imitate his crimes [1].

He soon confirmed the multitude in their dislike to him. C. Papirius Carbo, a bold man and a great orator, but of no character for virtue, was at this time in the tribuneship, and warmly espoused the cause of the people against the nobles. One day, in a public assembly, he called to Scipio, and asked him, What he thought of the death of Tiberius? meaning probably, by this question, to draw an answer from him that would hurt his credit, either with the Senate or the people. Scipio, without hesitation, declared that, in his opinion, Tiberius was justly slain. And when the multitude let him know their displeasure by a loud cry, he boldly returned, "Cease your noise: do you think, by your clamour, to frighten me, who am used, unterrified, to hear the shouts of embattled enemies?"

Cic. pro Milon. c. 3. et de Orat. L. 2. c. 25. Vell. Pat. B. 2. Val. Max. B. 6. c. 2. sect. 3.

The law formerly mentioned *, enacting, that the people should vote by tablets, in making and repealing laws, was now obtained by this Carbo. He offered another, importing, that the same person might be re-elected to the tribuneship, as often as the people pleased.—The party of the nobles, in opposing this, employed their whole credit; and the eloquence of Scipio and his friend Lælius, thus assisted, prevailed against that of C. Gracchus and Carbo.

* See p. 110.

[1] Ὡς ἀπόλοιτο καὶ ἄλλος ὅστις τοιαῦτά γε ῥέζοι. *Odyss. L.* 1. *l.* 47.

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This year the *comitia*, for the first time, chose both the Censors out of the plebeian order: they were Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus and Q. Pompeius. That the Roman people might increase and multiply, Metellus published a censorial edict, recommending marriage; and, on that subject made a speech, of which A. Gellius has preserved two fragments, but ascribes them to Metellus Numidicus.

321st Consulship. Liv. Epit. L. 59. A. Gell. L. 1. c. 6.

"If, Romans, the race of men could be preserved without wives, we should all spare ourselves the trouble of them; but since nature has so ordered it, that there is no living comfortably with them, nor living at all without them, we ought to have more regard to the welfare and perpetuity of the republic, than to the ease of a life that is of so short duration."

Speaking of the corruption of manners, "The immortal gods are powerful; but we have no right to expect they should be more indulgent to us than are our parents. Now if we persist in evil courses, our parents disinherit us. What then have we to hope from the gods, if we do not put an end to our extravagancies? Those only who are not enemies to themselves, have a title to their favour. It is the part of the gods to reward virtue, not to give it."

We left the Consul Crassus just appointed to conduct an expedition into the East. He entered the territories of Pergamus at the head of a powerful army, strengthened by auxiliaries from Mithridates, king of Pontus (father of the famous king of that name) and from the kings

P. Oros. B. 5. c. 10. Justin. B. 36. c. 4.

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321st Consulship. Frontin. Stratag. B. 4. c. 5. sect. 16. Val. Max. B. 3. c. 2. sect. 12. Flor. B. 2. c. 20.

of Cappadocia, Bithynia, and Paphlagonia.—According to Justin, the Roman general was more intent on plundering the country, than gaining a victory. Towards the end of the year, being on a march, he was attacked by the enemy, his whole army routed, and he himself taken prisoner: yet he avoided the disgrace of slavery, being killed by a Thracian soldier, whom he purposely provoked by thrusting a rod into his eye [2].

Year of ROME DCXXIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-nine.

322d Consulship. Val. Max. B. 3. c. 4. sect. 5. Justin. B. 36. c. 4. Oros. B. 5. c. 10.

In the appointment of Consuls for the new year, the choice fell upon C. Claudius Pulcher and M. Perperna; the latter (if we may believe Valerius Maximus) not a Roman citizen at the time of his election. Perperna being commissioned to prosecute the war against the king of Pergamus, vanquished him in the field, and afterwards took him prisoner in Stratonice, where he had shut himself up. The Consul put the treasures of Attalus, together with Aristonicus, on board the fleet, to be conveyed to Rome; but, dying soon after in Asia, left to his successor the honour of leading the captive in triumph.

Plin. Hist. Nat. B. 7. c. 44.

Atinius Labeo, one of the tribunes of this year, to revenge himself on the Censor Metellus Macedonicus, who (according to Pliny) had expelled him the Senate, made a most outrageous attempt upon his life. As the Censor was returning home from the Campus Martius at noon-day, the streets of Rome empty of people, the Tribune caused him to be seized, and

[2] Strabo reports that Crassus was slain in battle.

was dragging him away, to throw him headlong from the Tarpeian rock, when another of the Tribunes, at the request of Metellus's sons, came and rescued him. Atinius nevertheless consecrated to Ceres the estate of Metellus, and thereby reduced him to live upon the bounty of others.

Year of ROME DCXXIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-nine.

322d Consulship.

The same Atinius got a law passed, that the Tribunes of the people should be Senators, which they were not before this time, though they had a right of convening the Senate[3].

Varro ap. A. Gell. L. 14. c. 8.

[3] "Nam et tribunis plebis senatus habendi jus erat, quamquam SENATORES non essent, ante Atinium plebiscitum."

What is meant here by the word SENATORES, I cannot pretend to say. According to the learned writer of the History of the Life of Cicero*, it should mean complete Senators, like those that were enrolled in the censorial list. For he supposes that the quæstorship was the first step in the legal ascent and gradation of public honours, and the office of Tribune or Ædile the next, and that the quæstorship gave an immediate right to the Senate, and, after the expiration of the office, an actual admission into it during life. He adds, "And though, strictly speaking, none were held to be complete Senators till they were enrolled at the next lustrum, in the list of the Censors, yet that was only matter of form, and what could not be denied to them, unless for the charge and notoriety of some crime, for which every other Senator was equally liable to be degraded. These Quæstors, therefore, chosen annually by the people, were the regular and ordinary supply of the vacancies of the Senate, which consisted at this time of about 500; by which excellent institution, the way to the highest order in the state was laid open to the virtue and industry of every private citizen; and the dignity of this sovereign council maintained by a succession of members, whose distinguished merit had first recommended them to the notice and favour of their countrymen."

* Dr. Middl. Life of Cic. vol. i. p. 57. and 74.

Year of ROME DCXXIV. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-eight.

323d Consulship.

M. Aquilius, raised to the consulship with C. Sempronius Tuditanus, finished the reduc-

The learned writer, in support of what is here said, gives, in the margin, the following passages from Cicero: "Quæstura primus gradus honoris—[*in Verr. Act.* 1. 4.] Populum Romanum, cujus honoribus in amplissimo concilio, et in altissimo gradu dignitatis, atque in hac omnium terrarum arce collocati sumus [*Post red. ad Sen.* 1.] Ita magistratus annuos creaverunt, ut concilium senatus reip. proponerent sempiternum; deligerentur autem in id concilium ab universo populo, aditusque in illum summum ordinem omnium civium industriæ ac virtuti pateret.—*Pro Sect.* 65.

That from Sylla's dictatorship to the time of Cicero's quæstorship (a short period of six or seven years) the Quæstors were the regular and ordinary supply of the vacancies of the Senate (though, perhaps, it cannot be proved) may well enough be imagined; because the Quæstors chosen annually, were then 20 in number. But it plainly appears from the words immediately preceding those which are quoted from Cic. *pro Sext.* that the passage refers to the times before Sylla, and even to the earliest times of the republic. "Majores nostri, cum regum potestatem non tulissent, ita magistratus annuos creaverunt," &c. Now the number of Quæstors annually chosen was, to the year of Rome 333, only two; from that time to 488, but four; and thence to Sylla's dictatorship, in 672, did not exceed eight; which last and largest number, if sufficient to supply the vacancies of a Senate consisting of 300 members, (many of whom serving in the wars, some must be supposed to perish in battle) yet certainly could not be sufficient to furnish annually ten new Tribunes and four new Ædiles. Of these fourteen magistrates, who are all supposed by the learned historian to have places in the Senate, six must every year, taking one year with another, obtain their magistracies, and rise to the Senate, without passing through the office of Quæstor.

That in all the ages of the republic, the magistrates chosen annually were the ordinary supply of the vacancies in the Senate, seems highly probable from the passages quoted by the learned historian, and from many other. See *Cic. pro Rab. c.* 7. and *pro Cluent. c.* 56.

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323d Consulship.

tion of Pergamus by the basest methods. He poisoned the springs from which the towns that held out against him were supplied with water. Yet the Romans not only continued him in the government of Pergamus three years after the expiration of his consulship, but suffered him, when he came home, to triumph for his exploits.

Before his return, the Senate nominated ten commissioners, of whom Aquilius was chief, to reduce the kingdom into the form of a province: and, by way of recompense for the services of Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, who lost his life in the war, bestowed on his children Lycaonia and Cilicia: and Appian says, that Aquilius sold the Greater Phrygia to Mithridates for a sum of money, but that the Senate afterwards annulled the bargain. Be that as it will, it was not long before the republic claimed, as her own, Ionia, Eolis, Caria, Lydia, Doris, Lycaonia, Pisidia, and the two Phrygias; and the whole, including Pergamus, was called the province of Asia. From this conquest arose that perpetual commerce of Rome with the Asiatics; and hence that excess of luxury, and that refinement in vice, which completed the corruption of Roman manners.

Justin. B. 37. c. 1. App. de Bell. Mithrid. p. 177.

CHAP. IX.

The measures taken by the Senate to hinder the execution of the Agrarian law.—The death of Scipio Africanus.—Caius Gracchus executes the office of Quæstor with applause. He is raised to the tribuneship. He procures several laws in favour of the people.—The Romans possess themselves of Majorca and Minorca; and subdue a nation of the Transalpine Gauls.

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323rd Consulship.

Of the three commissioners, for resuming and dividing the public lands, P. Crassus and Appius Claudius were now dead. In the place of these, the people elected Papirius Carbo and Fulvius Flaccus, men of no probity, and of very turbulent dispositions. Appian tells us, that when the Triumvirs attempted to put in execution the agrarian law, numberless disputes arose concerning the boundaries of estates, and the titles of the possessors; that many of the Italians, finding themselves aggrieved by the judgments given in these causes, had recourse to Scipio Africanus, and begged his protection; and that Scipio, though he durst not act any thing directly against the law of Tiberius, yet engaged the Senate to take from the Triumvirs, as biassed and partial judges, the cognizance of those disputes. The fathers assigned it to the Consul Sempronius Tuditanus: but he, perceiving how difficult a province he should have to manage, left the city very soon, pretending that his presence was necessary in Iapidia, a canton of Illyricum, whither he had before been commissioned to go, on account of a rebellion in that country.

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323d Consulship.

By his absence all those lawsuits remained undecided; and consequently the functions of the Triumvirs were suspended: a disappointment to the people, which exceedingly provoked them against Scipio, the author of it. They reproached him, that though, contrary to the law, they had twice raised him to the consulship, he was not ashamed of appearing among their greatest enemies.

Cic. in Somn. Scipion.

It is thought, and with good reason, that Scipio aspired to the dictatorship, and that the conscript fathers intended to raise him to that supreme dignity, in order to settle the state; [in other words, to crush by the weight of an absolute and uncontrollable power, all those men, good and bad, who espoused the cause of the injured people, against their oppressors.] He was, at this time, so great a favourite with the Senate, that one day the whole body of them, followed by a crowd of Latines, and other Italians, conducted him home from the senate-house.

Id. de Amic. c. 3.

Next morning he was found dead in his bed, "without any appearance of a wound," says Appian: "whether it was that Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, in concert with her daughter Sempronia, the wife of Scipio, (who, because she was barren, and not handsome, did not love her, and who was not beloved by her) had poisoned him, lest he should get the agrarian law repealed: or whether it were, as some think, that he killed himself, because he found he could not accomplish what he had undertaken. There are others (adds the same his-

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torian) who say, that his slaves, being put to the torture, confessed, that certain persons unknown, who were admitted into the house by a back door, had strangled him; and that, as for themselves, they had not dared to discover this murder, because they knew that the people, hating Scipio, rejoiced at his death."

De Orat. B. 2. c. 40. De Amic. c. 3.

Cicero, in one part of his writings, introduces the orator Crassus accusing Carbo of being an accomplice in the murder: and, in another part, represents Lælius as at a loss to say what death Scipio died.

Plutarch tells us, "That it was thought there appeared, on the dead body, some marks of blows and violence: that most people openly accused Fulvius, Scipio's declared enemy, and who, the day before, had, from the *rostra*, broke out into bitter railings against him: that there was some suspicion even of Caius Gracchus: and that the people, for fear he should be found guilty, would not suffer any inquiry into the matter."

L. 2. c. 4.

"No inquisition was made (says Velleius Paterculus) concerning the death of so great a man; and he, by whose exploits Rome had raised her head above all the world, was carried to his funeral with his head covered[1]. Whe-

[1] The writer of the Lives of Illustrious Men will have it, that Scipio's head was covered, to hinder the livid spots in his face from being seen. But if, as we learn from Cicero, *(pro Muræn. c. 36.)* and Valerius Maximus, (*L.* 7. *c. 5. sect.* 1.) Fabius and Tubero, the nephews of Scipio, had the care of his funeral, it is hard to account for their causing his head to be covered, unless it were a trick, to

ther HE DIED A NATURAL DEATH, AS MANY AUTHORS HAVE DELIVERED, or by treachery, as hinder people from seeing that there were no marks of violence upon it, and consequently no ground for the calumnies industriously propagated.

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323d Consulship.

From the variety of reports about the violence done to Scipio, and about the authors of it, it seems most probable, that prejudice and party-spirit invented the whole, and that he truly died a natural death; which, according to Velleius Paterculus, was the opinion of many authors.

The writer of the Political Discourses, prefixed to the new translation of Sallust, tells us, (p. 14.) that "Caius Gracchus observed a scandalous neutrality and silence upon an inquiry into the death of Scipio, his brother-in-law." But surely Caius was the last man, from whom it could be reasonably expected, that he should give himself much trouble to discover, whether Scipio was poisoned or hanged; a man who had publicly declared his approbation of the murder of his brother-in-law, Caius's own brother, Tiberius. And, as to Caius's clearing himself from suspicion, he would have sinned against the dignity of his own character, had he supposed, that any body could sincerely believe him capable of assassinating a man in his sleep.

I cannot but observe here, how easily M. Rollin (prepossessed against the popular cause and its patrons) not only gives up Caius Gracchus, and his sister Sempronia, as concerned in the assassination of her husband, Scipio, but involves likewise Cornelia in the guilt.

Vol. ix. p. 65.

"It is not to be doubted (says M. Rollin) but this murder was committed by the faction of the Gracchi; and it is hard not to believe, that Caius had a hand in it, seeing all those with whom he had the closest connection were suspected. Plutarch says expressly, that Fulvius was suspected. Pompey* thought that Carbo was certainly guilty. Sempronia, sister of the Gracchi, and wife of Scipio, is charged [i. e. reported to have been suspected] in the Epitome of Livy and by Orosius; and Appian makes her mother Cornelia an accomplice with her in the murder. [i. e. Appian speaks of such a rumour, but at the

* Cic. ad Q. Fr. L. 2. Ep. 3.

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SOME have reported [*seu fatalem, ut plures, seu conflatam insidiis, ut aliqui prodidere me-*

same time tells us, that some were of opinion, that Scipio killed himself.]

"From the testimonies of these different authors it results, that Sempronia, readily hearkening to the suggestions of Cornelia and the Triumvirs, either poisoned her husband, or brought into the house, by night, assassins who strangled him."

It will appear the more extraordinary that M. Rollin should by such testimonies be persuaded, beyond all doubt, of the guilt of Cornelia, if we turn to what he says of her in other parts of his Roman History. [Plutarch is his voucher.]

Vol. ix. p. 6.

"Cornelia, after the death of her husband, (who left her 12 children) applied herself to the care of her family, with a wisdom and prudence that acquired her great esteem. Plutarch tells us, that Ptolemy, king of Egypt, (it must have been Ptolemy Physcon) would have shared his crown with her, and sent to ask her in marriage; but she refused him. Certainly he would have been a husband very unworthy of so accomplished a spouse."

She lost all her children, except one daughter, Sempronia, whom she married to Scipio Africanus; and two sons, Tiberius and Caius, whom she educated with so much care, and though they were generally known to be young men of excellent natural parts and dispositions, yet it was thought, that they owed still more to education than to nature.

Vol. ix. p. 121.

"The body of Caius was carried to Misenum, whither Cornelia had retired after the death of Tiberius. She there passed the remainder of her days, in a country-house, without changing any thing in her manner of living. Her extraordinary merit drew constantly a good deal of company about her, men of letters, and men of the first rank in the commonwealth. She charmed all her visitors when she related the particulars of her father's life, and described his manner of living. But they were filled with admiration, when, without shedding a tear, or shewing any sign of grief, she gave the history of all that her sons had done and suffered, as if she had been speaking of persons in-

moriæ, mortem obiit, &c.] certain it is, that the glory of his life was never surpassed but by that of his grandfather, the first Africanus. The second finished his days in the 56th year of his age."

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He was doubtless a man of letters, wit, and politeness; a fine gentleman; not only free from avarice, but noble and generous in money affairs; and, though his exploits in war are not very striking, a brave and able commander. As for Cicero's extravagant praises of him, they may well be considered as the language of one party-zealot extolling another of the same party. There needs no better proof of Cicero's being determined, at any rate, to make him a hero of the first class, than his representing the war with the Numantines, as a contest whether Rome should exist or not; and his comparing Scipio's victory over them with Marius's victory over the Cimbri[2].

323rd Consulship.

different to her. When she mentioned the sanctuaries where they had been slain, she used to say, 'They were tombs worthy of the Gracchi.' This firmness of soul seemed so extraordinary to some, that they imagined her understanding impaired by years and the weight of her adversities. Senseless judges! (says Plutarch) ignorant how much an excellent natural temper, and a good education, can exalt the soul above fortune, and enable it to triumph over sorrow."

This accomplished lady, this excellent mother, so admirably skilled in the art of educating children, this elevated soul, so universally esteemed and revered to the end of her life, is the person of whom M. Rollin entertains no doubt, "That she prompted and persuaded her daughter either to poison her husband, or to introduce assassins, by night, into the house, to strangle him."

[2] Sic cum Celtiberis, cum Cimbris bellum, ut cum inimi-

Year of ROME DCXXV. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-seven.

SEMPRONIUS, the Consul, was defeated in his first battle with the Iapidians; but, in a second, he obtained so complete a victory, as to be rewarded with a triumph.

324th Consulship. Liv. Epit. B. 59. Justin. B. 37. c. 1.

THE YEAR 625, (Cn. Octavius and T. Annius Luscus Consuls) proved a year of tranquillity, both at home and abroad; nor was the following consulate of L. Cassius Longinus and L. Cornelius Cinna, remarkable for any thing but the complaisance of the Romans for a people in their alliance. The Senate had ordered Phocæa, a city of Asia, to be rased; because the inhabitants had given assistance to Aristonicus. These, in their distress, had recourse to the mediation of the Massilienses[3], who came originally from Phocæa, and still preserved the language and the form of government their ancestors brought from thence: and as the Massilienses had signalized their invariable attachment to Rome in doubtful times, as well as in those of her greatest prosperity, they had credit enough with the Senate, to get the sentence against the Phocæans reversed.

Year of ROME DCXXVI. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-six.

325th Consulship.

Year of ROME DCXXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-five.

The next year, when the consular fasces were transferred to M. Æmilius Lepidus and L. Aurelius Orestes, Caius Gracchus was chosen Quæstor[4], and appointed to serve under

326th Consulship.

cis gerebatur, uter esset, non uter imperaret. *Cic. de Off.* 1. 12. See *Orat. pro Manil. c.* 20. and *pro Muræn. c.* 28.

[3] The people of Marseilles.

[4] Plutarch reports, that Caius, soon after the death of his brother, began to absent himself from the assemblies of the people, and to live a private life, as a man entirely discouraged from meddling with public affairs. This retreat

Year of ROME DXCXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-five.

326th Consulship. Liv. Epit. B. 60.

Aurelius, who had commission to pass with an army into Sardinia, on account of a rebellion in that island.

Caius, whilst a candidate for the quæstorship, dreamed one night, that his brother Tiberius appeared to him, and said, "You may linger, Caius, and recoil, as much as you please; but you must die the same death with mine; there is no avoiding it [5]." Cicero firmly believes that Caius's dream was a revelation of what was to happen to him; and Plutarch urges the same dream, as a proof that he entered into public life rather by fatality than choice.

Divin. L. 1. c. 26.

Plut. in Gracch.

The Quæstor, after his arrival at Sardinia, not only signalized his bravery on all occasions, but greatly distinguished himself by his simplicity of manners, temperance, justice, humanity, diligence in the execution of his office, observance of discipline, affection and respect for his general.

It happened to be a hard winter, and very unhealthy. Aurelius wanting clothes for his

however (if it can at all be reconciled with his commission of Triumvir) did not last long. For the very next year (as we have seen) he was busy in assisting Carbo to get his law passed concerning the re-election of Tribunes. And, that in a public pleading he defended a friend of his, named Vettius, with an eloquence that astonished and transported the people, we have the authority of the same historian. And, as we shall presently find that Caius, in the year before his first tribuneship, and when he was but 29 years of age, had made 12 campaigns, it is evident he could not have spent a great deal of time in retirement.

[5] —— Quam vellet cunctaretur, tamen eodem sibi leto, quo ipse interisset, esse pereundum—quo somnio quid inveniri potest certius?

Year of ROME DCXXVII. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-five.

326th Consulship.

troops, and having demanded of several cities in the island to supply him, these, by deputies dispatched to the Senate, begged to be discharged from that burdensome imposition. The fathers complied, and ordered the general to find some other way to clothe his army. While he was at a loss what course to take, for relieving the soldiers, who suffered extremely, the Quæstor, of his own motion, made a progress through Sardinia, and prevailed with the cities voluntarily to furnish the Romans with what they wanted.

The news of this great service, by Caius performed, and which could not fail to gain him the affections of the people at Rome, caused much uneasiness to the Senate. About the same time arrived from Micipsa, king of Numidia, certain ambassadors, who signified to the fathers, that the king, out of his particular regard for Caius Gracchus, was sending to the Roman general in Sardinia, a considerable supply of corn: a declaration which so provoked their anger, that after many opprobrious words, they drove the ambassadors out of the assembly.

Year of ROME DCXXVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-four.

327th Consulship.

The Senate received a new mortification, when, at the next election of Consuls, one of their most inveterate enemies was raised to that dignity. With M. Plautius Hypsæus, the *comitia* joined M. Fulvius Flaccus, the associate of Gracchus and Carbo, in the commission for resuming and dividing the usurped lands. Fulvius proposed two laws to the *comitia;* the first, " That the right of Roman citizenship

should be granted to the Italian allies:" the second, "That, if a dispute arose with regard to any man's claim, in consequence of the first law, the claimant should have the right of appeal to the people." Some of the Senators admonished the Consul, others entreated him, to desist from a project that would put the subjects of Rome upon an equality with her citizens. He did not deign to give them any answer. However, he dropped the affair for the sake of going upon an expedition to assist the people of Marseilles against the Saluvii[6], who had ravaged their territory.

Year of ROME DCXXVIII. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-four.

327th Consulship. App de Bell. Civ. L. 1. p. 362. Val. Max. L. 9. c. 5. sect. 1.

About this time was discovered a plot, formed by the people of Fregellæ, (a town not far from the Liris,) to throw off the yoke of the republic. Numitorius Pullus, one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, betrayed his associates. And when L. Opimius, the Prætor, came from Rome with an army to besiege the place, the same Numitorius contrived to have it delivered into his hands. Opimius rased it to the ground; and this severity is said to have deterred many other Italian towns from breaking out into rebellion, to which, provoked by their disappointment in relation to the freedom of Rome, they were now strongly inclined[7].

Liv. Epit. B. 60. Vell. Pat. L. 2. Jul. Obs. c. 90. Cic. de Invent. L. 2. c. 34.

[6] Sometimes called Sallyes; a people near Aix in Provence.

[7] It is reported*, that this year a violent east wind brought such a cloud of locusts, that the coast of Africa was quite covered with them. They devoured all sorts of grain to the very roots, and did not spare the hardest barks of trees; and when a south wind afterwards blew them into

* Jul. Obs. c. 90. Liv. Epit. L. 60. P. Oros. L. 5. c. 11.

Year of ROME DCXIXX. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-three.

328th Consulship. De fin. L. 5. c. 22. Orat. in Pison. c. 39. et Ascon. in loc. Plut. in Graceh.

In the beginning of the consulship of C. Cassius Longinus and C. Sextius Calvinus, the Senate recalled the army of Aurelius from Sardinia, and sent new levies thither, to be commanded by the same general. Their reason for continuing Aurelius in the island, was to detain Caius Gracchus there, who, they imagined, would not leave him: but Caius no sooner perceived the design, than he embarked for Italy. When, contrary to the public expectation, he appeared at Rome, he was blamed not only by his enemies, but by the people themselves, who thought it very strange that a Quæstor should return home before his general. Being cited to answer, before the Censors, for this misdemeanour, he, in his defence, represented, that, though not obliged to serve more than ten campaigns, he had served twelve; and that he had stayed in the province above two years, though, by law, a Quæstor might come home at the end of one year. His plea was allowed.

Aulus Gellius has given us some parts of an oration, which Caius made to an assembly of the people, soon after his return from Sardinia. "In the discharge of my office, I have always

the sea, they did much more mischief dead than when they were living. The waves drove them upon the beach, where corrupting, they caused an infection in the air, all the way from Cyrenaica to Utica, and far up into the inland countries. The plague is said to have carried off 800,000 persons in the kingdom of Numidia alone, besides 200,000 upon the sea-coast; and in the Prætorian army, appointed to guard Africa, there perished 30,000 Roman soldiers.

pursued what, I thought, your interest required, not any views of my own ambition. I gave no splendid entertainments, nor was I served by handsome boys. Your children were as sober and decent at my table, as when in the presence of their officers in the camp. If any prostitute has entered my house, or any man's slave been enticed by me, let me be esteemed the most profligate and most contemptible of mankind. I have been above two years in the province, yet no man can say with truth, that I ever received even the smallest present from him, or that he was at any expense on my account. When I returned to Rome, my purse, which I had carried out full, I brought back empty; whereas others having carried, into the province, vessels full of wine, have brought them back full of money."

Year of ROME DCXXIX. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-three.

328th Consulship.

Aul. Gell. B. 15. c. 12.

The enemies of Caius, not succeeding in their first attempt to hurt his credit, made a second, by a charge against him of having excited the Italians to revolt, and particularly those of Fregellæ, whom Opimius had so severely punished. The accused easily cleared himself from this imputation; and his character remaining without a blemish, he was chosen Tribune for the next year, (the consulate of Q. Cæcilius Metellus and T. Quinctius Flaminius.) His mother Cornelia is said to have employed all the arts of persuasion, as well as the most earnest intreaties, but in vain, to divert him from courting an office that had proved so fatal to his brother. The great and the rich had formed a powerful combination to

Plut. in Gracch.

Year of ROME DCXXX. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-two.

329th Consulship.

Fragm. Corn. Nep.

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329th Consulship.

disappoint him. But, on the other hand, the people, to favour his election, had, from all parts of Italy, flocked in such numbers to the city, that the Forum could not contain the multitude; so that many of them, getting upon the tops of the houses, had from thence given him their suffrages.

Cic. in Brut. c. 33.

Caius Gracchus, bred to letters from his childhood, had, with solid and shining parts, unwearied application: his diction was copious, his expression full of dignity, his thoughts just, and the whole composition of his discourse grave and elevated. He is said to have been the first of the Roman orators that, in speaking, moved about in the *rostra*, and used vehemence of action: and such care he took with regard to the modulation of his voice in his public harangues, as to have always behind him a musician, who, when he raised it too high, or sunk it too low, brought it, by means of a flageolet, to the proper pitch.

Plut. in Gracch. Cic. de Orat. L. 3. c. 60.

The murder of Tiberius—his body dragged from the Capitol through the streets, and thrown into the Tiber—his friends condemned to death by the nobles, without trial, or form of justice—his own forlorn and distressful condition;—on these topics the eloquence of Caius had a peculiar force to move his hearers.—"Ah wretch! Whither turn myself? Where hide me?—The CAPITOL a refuge? There bleeds Tiberius, a BROTHER—Fly HOME then? Disconsolate to behold a MOTHER, greatly miserable and despairing." [Quo me miser conferam? Quo vertam?—In CAPITOLIUM-ne? At FRATRIS

sanguine redundat.—An DOMUM? MATREMne ut miseram, lamentantemque videam et abjectam?] Cicero tells us, that when Caius uttered these words, such a power there was in his look, his action, the tone of his voice, that he drew tears even from his enemies[8].

Year of ROME DCXXX. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-two.

329th Consulship.

Soon after his entering upon the tribuneship, he published two edicts. The first declared, that a magistrate deposed by the people, should be for ever incapable of any office in the state. This was levelled against Octavius, deposed at the motion of Tiberius; but Plutarch informs us, that Caius, at the request of his mother Cornelia, to whom Octavius was related, consented to the revocation of this edict. The other, which passed into a law, ordained, that no Roman citizen should be capitally tried, without an express order from the people[9].

Plut. in Gracch.

Cic. pro Rabir. c. 4.

Caius's next step was to get the Agrarian law of Tiberius enforced: but he added a clause to it, charging the lands to be divided, with a certain annual tribute, payable into the trea-

Liv. Epit. L. 60. Vell. Pat. L. 2. Plut. in Gracch.

[8] Quæ sic ab illo acta esse constabat, oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lachrimas tenere non possent. *De Orat. L.* 3. *c.* 56.

[9] According to Plutarch, the law was to this effect, That any magistrate, who banished a Roman citizen, without a previous trial, should be brought into judgment before the people: he adds, that this law was designed chiefly against Popillius, who, when Prætor, had banished the friends of Tiberius, without observing the usual forms of justice; and that Popillius, not daring to stand a prosecution, left Italy.

Year of ROME DCXXX. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-two.

329th Consulship.

De Rep. Ord. Ep. 2. in frag. Sallust. App. de Bell. Civ. L. 1. p. 362. Cic. 3. in Verr. c. 6. Flor. 3. 15. Fest.

sury. After which he proposed and carried several other laws in favour of the commons.

One to forbid the enlisting any Roman citizen for the war, before the age of seventeen.

Another for clothing the soldiers at the public expense, without retrenching any thing of their pay on that account.

A third, that in creating magistrates, the order, in which the centuries should vote, should be determined by lot, and not by their census, as formerly.

A fourth for a monthly distribution of corn to the people, at the expense of the treasury[1], as some authors say. Others write, that this fourth law was for lowering the price of corn: be that as it will, the Tribune got the revenues of Attalus's late kingdom appropriated for supplying the corn; and, to hold it, built storehouses, which were afterwards called the granaries of Sempronius.

Plut. in Gracch.

A fifth for making highways: a work to which he applied himself with the greatest pleasure and diligence; carrying on these roads in a straight line, levelling the ground, and building bridges, where water-courses or other hollows made it necessary; erecting mile stones[2], and on both sides of the road placing other

[1] Cicero, though he approves of moderate largesses to the people, condemns this of Caius as excessive, draining the treasury, and encouraging the poor in idleness. *De Offic. L.* 2. *c.* 21. *et pro Sext. c.* 48.

[2] Hence the expressions in Latin authors, *tertio, quarto ab urbe lapide*, to signify three, four miles from the town.

stones, for the convenience of travellers in mounting their horses; for stirrups were not then in use.

Year of ROME DCXXX. Bef. J. C. One hundred twenty-two.

Caius in person directed the execution of these enterprises, and had many other affairs upon his hands; yet was not oppressed or embarrassed with their weight or number. In his various intercourse with ambassadors, officers, soldiers, men of letters, architects, and workmen, he constantly preserved his gravity, dignity, and politeness, suiting himself to the rank and characters of the persons with whom he conversed; insomuch that even his enemies could not help admiring his superior talents.

329th Consulship.

While the Tribune was thus busied in useful works of peace, the Consul Metellus conducted a war in the islands called Baleares[3]. The inhabitants, says Strabo, were, generally speaking, of a peaceable disposition; but some of them having associated themselves with pirates, the Romans made this a pretext for invading and subduing the whole nation. It was effected without great difficulty, their chief offensive weapon being a sling. In the use of this, they are said to have been expert beyond any people in the world; being accustomed, when children, to earn their breakfast by their dexterity. The mother, for a mark, set up a piece of bread, and the hungry boy, placed at a certain distance, was obliged, with a stone from his sling, to hit the mark, before he was allowed to eat it.

Strabo, B. 3. p. 167.

Flor. B. 3. c. 8. Diod. Sic. B. 5. c. 1.

[3] Majorca and Minorca.

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Metellus built some towns in the conquered islands; and having transplanted thither 3000 Romans from the Spanish colonies, returned to Rome, had a triumph, and took the surname of Balearicus.

329th Consulship. Liv. Epit. B. 61.

In the meantime Sextius Calvinus, one of the Consuls of the last year, and now Pro-consul, carried on the war, which his predecessor Fulvius had begun against the Saluvii, commanded in the field by their king Teutomalius. Sextius obtained a complete victory, and totally subdued the nation: after which he built a town in a place that abounded with excellent waters, both hot and cold; and from his own name, called it Aquæ Sextiæ, now Aix [in Provence.] And here he established the first Roman colony that ever passed into Transalpine Gaul.

CHAP. X.

Caius Gracchus is elected a second time to the tribuneship.—The politic management of the Senate to ruin his credit with the people.—His party desert him.—His death.

App. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. p. 362. Plut. in Gracch.

A DECREE having been lately made by the *comitia*, "That if a Tribune wanted time to complete any useful undertaking, particular regard should be had to him at the next elections," Caius Gracchus, without any solicitation on his part, was rechosen to that office. Some few days before the meeting of the cen-

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turies to name new Consuls, he told the people in a speech from the *rostra*, that he had one favour to ask of them, which, if he obtained it, he should look upon as a full recompense for all his services; nevertheless, that he should not complain, if it were refused. As he did not mention the thing desired, many persons imagined, at first, that he intended to ask the consulship, with permission to hold it, together with his office of Tribune. But, upon the day of election, he came into the assembly, leading by the hand C. Fannius Strabo, whom he recommended to the citizens for their votes. His view was to defeat the pretensions of L. Opimius, (the destroyer of Fregellæ) one of the candidates, a man of great sway in the Senate, and whom Plutarch calls an oligarchic man. The people readily granted the request of their favourite Tribune, and raised Fannius to the consular dignity with Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.

It fell by lot to Domitius to continue the war beyond the Alps, and to his colleague to administer affairs at home.

App. loc. cit. Vell. Pat. L. 2. Ascon. Pæd. in Divin. in Cæcil. n. r. Dr. Middl. Pref. to Life of Cic.

Caius, in his second tribuneship, passed a law, that took from the Senate the right of judicature, which they had exercised from the foundation of Rome, and transferred it to the knights[1]. "This act [how sensibly soever it affected the Senate] was equitable; for as the Senators possessed all the magistracies and go-

[1] The Epitome of Livy (B. 60.) places this act in the first tribuneship of Caius.

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vernments of the empire, so they were the men whose oppressions were the most severely felt, and most frequently complained of; yet, while the judgment of all causes continued in their hands, it was their common practice to favour and absolve one another in their turns, to the general scandal and injury, both of the subjects and allies; of which some late and notorious instances had given a plausible pretext for Gracchus's law;" particularly, Aurelius Cotta, Salinator, and M'. Acquillius, had been convicted of extortion, by most clear and undeniable proofs, yet had escaped punishment, through the corruption of their judges, corruption so manifest, that the Senate, says Appian, were ashamed to make any opposition to the charge.

Plut. in Gracch.

Plutarch tells us, that Caius, when he proposed this new law, instead of turning his face to the Senate, as had hitherto been the custom of those who spoke from the *rostra*, turned his face towards the people [2], and that he always continued this practice, meaning thereby to express the people's superior authority to that of the Senate. The same historian adds, that the *comitia* referred to Caius the choice of the knights that were to be judges.

The Tribune, to shew that what he acted in favour of the people did not proceed from

[2] This custom was first introduced in the year 608, by C. Licinius Crassus, when endeavouring, in his tribuneship, to transfer from the pontifical college to the people, the right of choosing priests. *Cic. de Amic. c.* 25. *Var. de re Rustic. L.* 1. *c.* 2.

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Cic. de Prov. Consular. c. 2. et 7. et pro Dom. c. 9. Flor. B. 3. c. 13. Sallust. Bell. Jugurth. Plut. in Gracch. V. Pat. L. 2. Plut. loc. cit.

passion, or any design to ruin the just authority of the Senate, procured a law, that this assembly should every year, before the election of Consuls and Prætors, determine which of the provinces should be consular, and which prætorian; and that, with regard to the consular provinces, even the Tribunes should not have the right of intercession, or opposition. This law, though violated, on certain occasions, by some turbulent Tribunes, continued to the times of the monarchy.

Caius passed a decree for planting colonies at Capua and Tarentum; and, if we may credit some writers, he actually obtained the right of Roman citizenship for the Latins, and the other Italian allies [3].

The Senate, dreading lest his power should become irresistible, had recourse to a very extraordinary method, to gain from him the af-

[3] Appian writes, that Caius invited the Latins to petition for the rights of Roman citizenship, and proposed, contrary to ancient custom, to give the right of suffrage to the other allies, designing to make use of their assistance to get enacted the laws which he had in view. The Senate, greatly alarmed at this project, passed a decree, that the Consuls should by edict forbid all who had not the right of voting to be at Rome, or within five miles of it, till the *comitia* should have determined with regard to the laws in question. They also persuaded Livius Drusus, the colleague of Gracchus, to oppose the passing of the laws, without assigning a reason for his opposition, and gave the same right to any [Tribune] that would intercede. And to appease the populace, twelve colonies were granted, which being extremely agreeable to the multitude, they despised Gracchus's laws; whereupon he, frustrated of the favour of the people, went into Africa, together with Fulvius Flaccus, to settle a colony, &c.

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fections of the people. It was by loading them with such favours as should make those they had received, or yet expected from Caius, appear inconsiderable. In this view they applied themselves to M. Livius Drusus, one of the Tribunes, a man of good parts, natural and acquired, a great orator, and very rich; and by their solicitations engaged him to combine with them against his colleague. Drusus, prostituting his office to serve their ends, promulgated laws, in which his aim was not the good of the people, but only the supplanting Caius in their esteem; and the Senate supported with their authority all the proposals of their creature. They had railed against Caius as a flatterer of the populace, for planting two colonies, though he had chosen out very worthy citizens for that purpose; but they aided Drusus in procuring a decree for planting twelve new colonies, each of 3000 Romans. When Caius distributed lands to the poor, he charged on those lands a certain yearly rent payable into the treasury, yet the Senate accused him of basely courting the people, for private views; but they approved of Drusus's remitting those rents to the possessors of the lands. They likewise assisted him to get a law passed, That no Roman general should cause any soldier of the Latine nations to be beaten with rods. The Tribune, on his part, never failed to declare publicly, that he made all his proposals by the advice of the Senate, ever solicitous for the good of the people: whose hatred to the nobles he, by this artful management, almost

totally extinguished; and he himself rose to a high degree of favour. In one respect his conduct was more popular than that of Caius Gracchus; for Drusus constantly avoided meddling with the public money, and committed to others the charge of effecting of all that he ordained; whereas Caius took upon himself the execution of the most and the greatest of his projects.

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Rubrius, one of the Tribunes, having passed a law for rebuilding Carthage, and settling there a colony of 6000 Romans, and it falling by lot to Caius to go at the head of this commission, he soon after embarked for Africa. The Senate did not dislike an enterprise which carried away from Rome the man they most hated, and, with him, a great number of Plebeians, the most troublesome to them in the *comitia:* and Drusus laid hold of this opportunity to ingratiate himself further with the multitude.

Plut. in Gracch. App. de Bell. Civ. L. 1. p. 364.

When Caius had spent about two months in raising, on the ruins of Carthage, a new city, which he called Junonia, he returned to Rome, on advice that his presence was necessary there, both to support his own credit, and to disappoint the views of Opimius, who now again stood candidate for the consulship. Plutarch relates, that the Tribune, to make his court to the populace, took a house near the Forum, in a quarter inhabited by the meanest of the citizens, and that he then proposed the rest of his laws; but the historian does not tell us what these laws imported. A vast crowd of people flocked from the country to Rome,

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to give their votes. The Consul Fannius, though raised to his office by the interest of Caius, had long since been gained over by the nobles; and now, in consequence of a decree of the Senate, he published a very extraordinary edict, forbidding any man of the allies to appear in the city, or (according to Appian) within five miles of it, while the proposed laws were under deliberation. Caius, on the other hand, by edict, encouraged the allies to remain in Rome, promising them his assistance against the Consul: yet when, of these, he saw one, who had been his host, seized upon by Fannius's lictors, he quietly suffered it; either, says Plutarch, because he was unwilling to discover the weakness of his party, then on the decline; or as he himself asserted, that he might not furnish his enemies with what they had hitherto sought in vain, a pretence for having recourse to arms. It is probable, that the intended laws were dropped, no further mention being made of them.

In the next *comitia* for choosing Tribunes, Caius, a third time, stood candidate, and some say he had a majority for him; but his colleagues, whose business it was to count the votes, being displeased with him, made a false return. Be that as it will, he now missed his aim: and this disappointment was soon followed by the promotion of his enemy, L. Opimius (with Q. Fabius Maximus) to the consulship; who, according to expectation, presently exerted the whole power of his office to procure the repeal of Caius's laws, and to get his pro-

ceedings at Carthage condemned. Caius, though in a disposition to be passive, yet, at the instigation of Fulvius, the Triumvir, assembled his friends, in order to defeat the Consul's measures.

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On the day fixed for proposing to the *comitia* the abrogation of the laws in question[4], both parties, early in the morning, repaired to the Capitol. While the Consul was performing the customary sacrifice, Q. Antyllius, one of his lictors, carrying away the entrails of the victim, said to the friends of Caius and Fulvius, "Make way there, ye worthless citizens, for honest men!" And as some add, he, at the same time, used an action, with his hand, indecent and contemptuous; in resentment of which they instantly fell upon him, and slew him with the pins of their table-books.

The people in general were much disturbed at the rash and criminal act, and nobody more than Caius, who reproached his followers with having madly given their enemies a pretext for violence. Opimius, on the other hand, excited his party to take immediate revenge, imagining he had now a favourable opportunity to destroy Caius: but a great rain obliged the multitude to separate.

[4] Florus (*B.* 3. *c.* 15.) says, Minucius, a Tribune, was going to abrogate the laws of Gracchus. According to Appian, the *comitia* assembled to determine only with regard to the affair of the colony at Carthage. It was pretended that Caius ought to have desisted from the undertaking, on account of some prodigies, said to have happened while he was laying the foundation of the city.

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Next day, while the fathers, assembled by order of the Consul, were sitting, some of his creatures, having laid the dead body of Antyllius naked on a bier, carried it through the Forum to the senate-house, making loud lamentation as they went along. Opimius pretended ignorance and surprise; and, with all the Senators, went out to see what the matter was. The body being set down in the midst of them they began to mourn, and wail, as for some public and terrible calamity: a low, wretched farce, that could not but excite a hatred and detestation of the actors. They had, with premeditated malice, murdered, even in the Capitol, and when Tribune, that excellent citizen Tiberius Gracchus, and had thrown his dead body into the river; yet, when the corpse of a hireling lictor (who, if he had not merited his fate, had, at least, brought it upon himself by his imprudence) was exposed in the Forum, the Roman Senate, those venerable fathers, stood round the bier, lamenting the loss of so precious a life, and doing honour, by a solemnity of sorrow, to the dear departed tipstaff: and this merely with a view to destroy the only protector of the Roman people. Being returned to the senate-house, they passed a decree, that the Consul[5] should defend the state, vesting him, by this decree, with a dictatorial power; a method of proceeding not authorized by law, but which had been sometimes practised by

Cic. Phil. 8. c. 4.

[5] The other Consul was probably, at this time, in his province, which was Transalpine Gaul.

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the Senate, in cases of sudden and extreme danger threatening the republic. Opimius commanded all the Senators to take arms, and all the knights[6], each with two slaves well armed, to assemble the next morning. On the other side, Fulvius prepared to make resistance, and drew together a vast crowd of people: who, with him, spent the night in drinking and boasting, he himself setting them the example. Next morning he led them in arms to Mount Aventine, of which he took possession. When Caius, with only a short dagger hid under his gown, was leaving his house, in

[6] It may seem strange that the knights should be employed to destroy C. Gracchus, who had procured them so great privileges: but there is a passage in Sallust, which gives ground to conjecture, that the principal men of the knights had been drawn away from the popular interest, by the hopes of being admitted into the Senate. The passage runs thus: Postquam Tiberius et Caius Gracchus, ——vindicare plebem in libertatem, et paucorum scelera patefacere cœpere; nobilitas noxia, atque eo perculsa, modo per socios ac nomen Latinum, interdum per equites Romanos, quos SPES SOCIETATIS a plebe dimoverat, Gracchorum actionibus obviam ierat, &c. *Bell. Jug.* Thus translated by Mr. Gordon: "After Tiberius Gracchus and his brother Caius—attempted to recover to the people their ancient liberties, and to expose to public view the iniquity and encroachments of a few domineering grandees; the nobility, conscious of their own guilt, and thence sorely dismayed, had recourse sometimes to the aid of our Italian allies, and to such as enjoyed the rights of Latium; sometimes to the Roman knights (whom the hopes of a confederacy in power with the Patricians had detached from the interest of the commonalty); and, thus assisted, set themselves forcibly to defeat the pursuits of the Gracchi, &c."

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order to join them, his wife fell on her knees before him at the threshold of the door; and, catching hold of him with one of her hands, while with the other she held her son, "You are leaving me, Caius," (said she) "not to ascend the rostra, a Tribune as heretofore, and a legislator; not to take part in the dangers of a glorious war, where should you fall, my mourning would at least be honourable: you are going to expose yourself to the murderers of Tiberius; without arms indeed, and this is noble, rather to suffer, than to do an injury: but can the republic reap any advantage from your destruction?—Iniquity now reigns; every thing is decided by violence and the sword.—Had your brother been slain before Numantia, a truce would have restored him to us dead: ——Now, perhaps, I also must become a suppliant to some river or the sea, to discover where your body lies concealed: for, after the murder of Tiberius, how can you trust any longer to the protection either of the laws or of the gods?" Caius stole himself gently from her, and went on silent with his friends to Mount Aventine. There he persuaded Fulvius to send the younger of his sons, a beautiful youth, bearing a Caduceus in his hand, to make proposal of peace. The boy, with tears and a blushing modesty, executed his commission. Many of those who were with Opimius would have listened to an accommodation; but he answered, "That it was not by messengers Fulvius and his followers could make satisfac-

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tion to the Senate; that they must surrender themselves at mercy, as criminals convicted; and then, if they pleased, they might deprecate punishment:" and he forbade the young herald to come any more, unless to signify the submission of those that sent him. On the report of this answer, Caius, as some say, would have gone in person to treat with the Senate, and endeavour to bring them to temper; but all his party disapproving this design, Fulvius sent his son with a second message to Opimius. The Consul in anger ordered the youth to be seized and detained prisoner. And now, impatient to come to blows, he instantly marched away towards the Aventine hill with a good body of infantry and some Cretan archers. Being arrived there, he proclaimed pardon to all who should desert Caius and Fulvius; and to whoever should bring him the heads of those two men, he promised the weight of them in gold. The greater part of their followers are said to have abandoned them immediately, and the rest to have been, presently after, put to flight by the Cretans. Fulvius took refuge in an old bagnio, whence he was dragged out and slain, together with his elder son. Caius made no attempt towards a defence; but in much grief for what passed, retired to the temple of Diana; where he would have killed himself, if he had not been hindered by Pomponius and Licinius, two of his most faithful friends, who took his dagger from him, and persuaded him to fly. Coming to the bridge Sublicius, they

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exhorted him to make the best of his way, while they defended the entrance of the bridge; in which undertaking they fought so resolutely, that, till they were both slain, not one of the pursuers could pass. Many of the people called out to Caius to make his escape; but no man, of all that multitude he had so much obliged, would furnish him with a horse, though he often asked for one as he passed along. He at length sought shelter in a certain wood consecrated to the Furies, where, perceiving the enemy approach to kill him, he chose to fall by the hand of a faithful slave; who, after he had done his master this last service, dispatched himself.

Val. Max. L. 6. c. 3. sect. 3. Plut. loc. cit.

Caius's head was brought to the Consul by one Septimuleius, who had taken out the brain, and filled the cavity with lead, that he might receive the greater weight of gold [7]. The cheat passed; and he had the promised reward; but the bearers of Fulvius's head, being mean people, could get nothing for it. The dead bodies of all the slain (to the number of 3000 [8],

[7] The head was found to weigh 17 pounds 8 ounces. Septimuleius, some time after, desiring Scævola, Pro-consul of Asia, to take him with him into that province, and give him an employment, Scævola answered, "Why surely, friend, you have lost your senses: you do not consult your own interest. Stay here. There is such a multitude of bad citizens in Rome, that, take my word for it, you cannot fail to make a huge estate in a few years." *Cic. de Orat. L. 2. c. 67.*

[8] Orosius (*B. 5. c.* 12.) says, there were only 250 slain on the Aventine hill, but that Opimius put to death, without trial, above 3000 persons, most of them innocent.

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according to Plutarch) were, by the Consul's order, thrown into the Tiber. He confiscated their effects, forbade their widows to wear mourning for them, deprived Caius's widow of her dowry, and caused the younger son of Fulvius to be strangled in prison: and, after all these violences and bloody executions, he had the impudence to build a temple to Concord; thus glorying in his cruelty, and making the murder of so many citizens a matter of triumph[9].

The people in a short time resumed courage enough to erect statues to the Gracchi, and consecrate the places where they had been slain; and many worshipped there daily, as in the temples of the gods: but the popular cause never recovered of the wound it received, by the murder of those two illustrious patriots;

We read of none slain on the side of Opimius, nor of any wounded, except P. Lentulus, a Senator, mentioned by Cicero, 8 *Phil. c.* 4. and 4 *in Cat. c.* 6. and by *Dio Cass. apud Vales.*

[9] This Opimius (who is one of Cicero's prime worthies) was afterwards condemned to banishment for taking bribes to betray his country.

His name, infamous for many reasons, was famous only on one account, the super-excellent wines, of all sorts, that were produced in the year of his consulship. It appears from a passage in Velleius Paterculus*, that in his time (150 years after Opimius's magistracy) a notion prevailed, that some of the Opimian wine still remained; but he treats this as a fable, and seems to think, it was owing to the custom of calling all good wine Opimian wine, ever since that remarkable vintage.

* L. 2. c. 7.

Pliny (*L.* 14. *c.* 4.) speaks, as if in his time (almost 200 years after Opimius) some of that extraordinary wine was still in being.

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there remained little more than the form of the ancient constitution. The Tribunes themselves, for private advantage, combined with the nobles to injure and oppress the commons. The Agrarian law was gradually abrogated: first, leave was granted to every man, contrary to the tenour of it, to part with his share of the lands; which gave the rich an opportunity of making cheap purchases, and even of seizing the properties of the defenceless Plebeians without buying, which they commonly did. To these possessions a certain Tribune confirmed their titles, on condition of their paying an annual quit-rent to be divided among the poorer citizens: this, says Appian, though some relief to the indigent, made no provision against the danger of depopulating the country of its free inhabitants. And, not long after, another Tribune remitted that quit-rent; so that the lower sort had nothing left: and, after the Gracchi, there never arose a Tribune, or any other magistrate, honest and generous enough to espouse the true interest of the people. Some indeed, to promote their selfish views, not only held up the buckler, but wielded the sword of what they styled the people's cause, proceeding to the most outrageous acts of violence and cruelty; till at length Sylla, having seized the dictatorship, changed the very form of the republic, almost annihilated the tribunitian power, and reduced the government to an aristocracy. The civil contests henceforward were between the Senate, tenacious of the sove-

reign rule, and a few grandees, who sought to wrest it out of their hands; or between one grandee and another for the superiority, each supported by an army at his devotion: contests, which, after much effusion of blood, had their final issue in the subjection of Rome to an absolute and confirmed monarchy.

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THE

CAPITOLINE MARBLES;

OR,

CONSULAR CALENDARS:

AN ANCIENT MONUMENT,

Accidentally discovered at Rome in the Year 1544, during the Pontificate of Paul III.

KINGS OF ROME.

Year	
1.	ROMULUS.
	He [illegible] the [illegible] the Curiatii, Cenaeans, and Caenenses.
5.	He [illegible] of Bergamus [illegible]
16.	He triumphs over the Cenaeans.
17.	He triumphs over the Veientes and Fidenses.
38.	[illegible]
40.	NUMA POMPILIUS.
83.	TULLUS HOSTILIUS.
87.	He triumphs over the Albans.
91.	He triumphs over the Sabines.
114.	ANCUS MARCIUS.
115.	He triumphs over the Veientes.
120.	He triumphs over the Sabines.

THE

CAPITOLINE MARBLES;

OR,

CONSULAR CALENDARS:

AN ANCIENT MONUMENT,

Accidentally discovered at ROME *in the Year* 1545, *during the Pontificate of* PAUL III.

KINGS OF ROME.

Year	
1.	ROMULUS.
	He triumphs for vanquishing the Cæninenses, Crustumini, and Antemnates.
5.	He makes himself a trophy of the spoils he took from king Acron, whom he killed with his own hand.
16.	He triumphs over the Camerini.
17.	He triumphs over the Veientes and Fidenates.
38.	INTERREGNUM.
40.	NUMA POMPILIUS.
83.	TULLUS HOSTILIUS.
87.	He triumphs over the Albans.
91.	He triumphs over the Sabines.
114.	ANCUS MARCIUS.
115.	He triumphs over the Veientes.
120.	He triumphs over the Sabines.

Year	
139.	TARQUIN the First.
150.	He triumphs over the Latines.
160.	He triumphs over the Hetrurians.
171.	He triumphs over the Sabines.
176.	SERVIUS TULLIUS.
182.	He triumphs over the Hetrurians.
186.	He triumphs over the Hetrurians a second time.
200.	He establishes the Census and Lustrum, of which there were four in his reign.
220.	TARQUIN the Proud.
227.	He triumphs over the Volsci.
228.	He triumphs over the Sabines.
243.	He is dethroned, and driven from Rome.

CONSULS.

244. Y. of R.

1. *Consulship.*	L. JUNIUS BRUTUS.
	L. TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS.
	PUBLIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA, is substituted in the room of L. Tarquinius, who abdicates.
	SPURIUS LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS fills Brutus's place, who was killed before his office expired.
	HORATIUS PULVILLUS is chosen in the room of Spurius, who died in his office.
	Publius Valerius Poplicola triumphs over the Veientes and Tarquinienses.
Quæstors.	*P. Veturius Geminus.*
	M. Minucius Augurinus.

245. Y. of R.

2. *Consulship.*	P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, a second time.
	TITUS LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS.

The Fifth Lustrum.

Quæstors. *Q. Clœlius Siculus.*
A. Sempronius Atratinus.

246. Y. of R.

3. *Consulship.* P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, a third time.
M. HORATIUS PULVILLUS, a second time.

Quæstors. *T. Æbutius Elva.*
A. Posthumius Albus Regillensis.

247. Y. of R.

4. *Consulship.* SPURIUS LARTIUS FLAVUS.
T. HERMINIUS AQUILINUS.

Quæstors. *M. Tullius Longus.*
T. Virginius Tricostus.

248. Y. of R.

5. *Consulship.* M. VALERIUS.
P. POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS. Marcus Valerius and Publius Posthumius triumph over the Sabines.

Quæstors. *T. Lartius Flavus.*
Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.

249. Y. of R.

6. *Consulship.* P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, a fourth time.
T. LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, a second time. Valerius triumphs over the Sabines and Veientes.

Quæstors. *P. Servilius Priscus.*
A. Virginius Tricostus Cœlimontanus.

250. Y. of R.

7. *Consulship.* P. POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, a second time.
AGRIPPA MENENIUS LANATUS, who triumphs over the Sabines. Posthumius receives only the honours of an ovation.

Quæstors. *T. Veturius Geminus.*
Posthumius Cominius Auruncus.

251. Y. of R.

8. *Consulship.* OPITER VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS.
SPURIUS CASSIUS VISCELLINUS, who triumphs over the Sabines.

Quæstors. *Q. Servilius Priscus.*
T. Geganius Macerinus.

252. Y. of R.

9. *Consulship.* POSTHUMIUS COMINIUS AURUNCUS.
T. LARTIUS FLAVIUS.

The Sixth Lustrum.

Quæstors. *P. Minucius Augurinus.*
Q. Sulpitius Camerinus Cornutus.

253. Y. of R.

10. *Consulship.* SER. SULPITIUS CAMERINUS.
M. TULLIUS LONGUS, who dies in his consulship.

Quæstors. *C. Julius Iulus.*
M. Valerius Volusus.

254. Y. of R.

11. *Consulship.* P. VETURIUS GEMINUS.
T. ÆBUTIUS ELVA.

Quæstors. *P. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus.*
Sp. Nautius Rutilus.

255. Y. of R.

12. *Consulship.* T. LARTIUS FLAVUS, a second time.
Q. CLŒLIUS SICULUS.

Dictator. T. LARTIUS FLAVUS.

G. of the Horse. Sp. Cassius Viscellinus.

Quæstors. *M. Claudius Crassinus Regillensis.*
L. Geganius Macerinus.

256. Y. of R.

13. *Consulship.* A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS.
M. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS.

Quæstors. *C. Aquilius Tuscus.*
Virginius Tricostus Rutilus.

257. Y. of R.

14. *Consulship.* A. POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS.
TITUS VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS.

Dictator. A. POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS.
G. of the Horse. T. Æbutius Elva.
A. Posthumius triumphs over the Latines.
Quæstors. *T. Sicinius Sabinus.*
Q. Fabius Vibulanus.

258. Y. of R.
15. *Consulship.* APPIUS CLAUDIUS SABINUS REGILLENSIS.
P. SERVILIUS PRISCUS.
Quæstors. *Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis.*
L. Æmilius Mamercinus.

259. Y. of R.
16. *Consulship.* A. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS.
T. VETURIUS GEMINUS CICURINUS.
Dictator. MANIUS VALERIUS.
G. of the Horse. Q. Servilius Priscus.
Manius Valerius triumphs over the Sabines.
Quæstors. *C. Minucius Augurinus.*
Sex. Furius Fusus.

260. Y. of R.
17. *Consulship.* SP. CASSIUS VISCELLINUS, a second time.
POSTHUMIUS COMINIUS AURUNCUS, a second time.

The Seventh Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People. L. Sicinius Bellutus.
L. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
Plebeian Ædiles *C. Mucius Cordus Scævola.*
Q. Mucius Cordus Scævola.
Quæstors. *P. Valerius Poplicola.*
M. Fabius Vibulanus.

261. Y. of R.
18. *Consulship.* T. GEGANIUS MACERINUS.
P. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS.
Tribunes of the People. Sp. Icilius Ruga.
C. Licinius Calvus.

Ædiles.	*L. Sicinius Bellutus.*
	L. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
Quæstors.	*C. Julius Iulus.*
	Sp. Furius Fusus.

262. Y. of R.

19. *Consulship.*	M. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, a second time.
	A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sicinius Bellutus.
	M. Decius Mus.
Ædiles.	*Sp. Icilius Ruga.*
	L. Junius Brutus.
Quæstors.	*Cn. Manlius Cincinnatus.*
	M. Horatius Pulvillus.

263. Y. of R.

20. *Consulship.*	Q. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS.
	SP. LARTIUS FLAVUS, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Mænius.
	L. Albinius.
Ædiles.	*C. Sicinius Bellutus.*
	P. Licinius Calvus.
Quæstors.	*T. Virginius Tricostus Rutilus.*
	C. Servilius Structus Ahala.

264. Y. of R.

21. *Consulship.*	C. JULIUS IULUS.
	P. PINARIUS RUFUS MAMERCINUS.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Sicinius Bellutus.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
Ædiles.	*C. Icilius Ruga.*
	C. Junius Bubulcus.
Quæstors.	*C. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	C. Horatius Pulvillus Esquilinus.

265. Y. of R.

22. *Consulship.*	SP. NAUTIUS RUTILUS.
	SEX. FURIUS FUSUS.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Plætorius.
	P. Licinius Calvus.
Ædiles.	*L. Sicinius Bellutus.*
	C. Licinius Calvus.
Quæstors.	*T. Menenius Lanatus.*
	A. Virginius Tricostus Rutilius.

266. Y. of R.

23. *Consulship.* C. AQUILIUS TUSCUS.
T. SICINIUS SABINUS, who triumphs over the Volsci.
Aquilius defeats the Hernici, and has only the honour of an ovation.

Tribunes of the People. L. Albinius.
P. Licinius Calvus.

Ædiles. *L. Icilius Ruga.*
C. Icilius Ruga.

Quæstors. *Sp. Servilius Structus.*
Q. Sextius Capitolinus.

267. Y. of R.

24. *Consulship.* SP. CASSIUS VISCELLINUS, a third time.
PROCULUS VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS RUTILUS.
Sp. Cassius triumphs over the Volsci and Hernici.

Tribunes of the People. C. Rabuleius.
M. Silius.

Ædiles. *C. Junius Bubulcus.*
M. Plætorius.

Quæstors. *C. Nautius Rutilus.*
L. Furius Medullinus Fusus.

268. Y. of R.

25. *Consulship.* Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS.
SER. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS COSSUS.

Tribunes of the People. P. Mucius Scævola.
M. Tarquitius Laurentinus.

Ædiles. *C. Licinius Calvus.*
C. Rabuleius.

Quæstors. *K. Fabius Vibulanus.*
L. Valerius Potitus.

269. Y. of R.

26. *Consulship.* L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.
K. FABIUS VIBULANUS.

Tribunes of the People. M. Titinius.
C. Sicinius Bellutus.

Ædiles. *L. Albinius.*
M. Silius.

Quæstors. *A. Manlius Vulso.*
Vopiscus Julius Iulus.

270. Y. of R.

27. *Consulship.* M. FABIUS VIBULANUS.
L. VALERIUS POPLICOLA POTITUS.

Tribunes of the People. C. Mænius.
P. Licinius Calvus.

Ædiles. *C. Licinius Calvus.*
M. Tarquitius Laurentinus.

Quæstors. *P. Furius Fusus.*
App. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis.

271. Y. of R.

28. *Consulship.* C. JULIUS IULUS.
Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS, a second time.

Tribunes of the People. L. Albinius.
P. Tarquitius Laurentinus.

Ædiles. *C. Rabuleius.*
C. Mænius.

Quæstors. *L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus.*
T. Æmilius Mamercinus.

272. Y. of R.

29. *Consulship.* K. FABIUS VIBULANUS, a second time.
SP. FURIUS FUSUS.

Tribunes of the People. Sp. Icilius Ruga.
L. Genucius Aventinensis.

Ædiles. *M. Titinius.*
P. Decius Mus.

Quæstors. *A. Virginius Tricostus Cælimontanus.*
Q. Servilius Priscus.

273. Y. of R.

30. *Consulship.* CN. MANLIUS CINCINNATUS.
M. FABIUS VIBULANUS, a second time.

Tribunes of the People. Ti. Pontificius.
C. Rabuleius.

Ædiles. *L. Albinus.*
P. Tarquitius Laurentinus.

Quæstors. *T. Numicius Priscus.*
M. Volumnius Amintinus.

274. Y. of R.

31. *Consulship.* K. FABIUS VIBULANUS, a third time.

T. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS RUTILUS.

Tribunes of the People. C. Junius Bubulcus.
C. Icilius Ruga.

Ædiles. *Sp. Icilius Ruga.*
M. Decius Mus.

Quæstors. *M. Minucius Augurinus.*
P. Minucius Augurinus.

275. Y. of R.

32. *Consulship.* L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, a second time.
CAIUS SERVILIUS STRUCTUS AHALA, who did not finish the year, but abdicated, or died before it ended.
C. CORNELIUS was put in his room.

Tribunes of the People. P. Decius Mus.
M. Flavuleius.

Ædiles. *T. Pontificius.*
L. Genucius Aventinensis.

Quæstors. *L. Volumnius Amintinus.*
M. Tullius Longus.

Pro-consuls. K. Fabius Vibulanus.
Sp. Furius Fusus.

276. Y. of R.

33. *Consulship.* C. HORATIUS PULVILLUS.
T. MENENIUS LANATUS.

Tribunes of the People. C. Rabuleius.
L. Flavuleius.

Ædiles. *M. Flavuleius.*
C. Acilius Ruga.

Quæstors. *T. Æbutius Elva.*
Sp. Posthumius Albus Regillensis.

Pro-consul. K. Fabius Vibulanus.

277. Y. of R.

34. *Consulship.* A. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS RUTILUS.
P. SERVILIUS STRUCTUS.

Tribunes of the People. T. Genucius Aventinensis.
Q. Considius.

Ædiles. *M. Decius Mus.*
P. Mucius Scævola.

Quæstors. *S. Furius Medullinus Fusus.*
M. Papirius Mugillanus.

278. Y. of R.

35. *Consulship.* P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.
C. NAUTIUS RUTILUS.
Valerius triumphs over the Veientes and Sabines.

Tribunes of the People. L. Cædicius.
T. Statius.

Ædiles. *T. Flavuleius.*
Q. Mucius Scævola.

Quæstors. *C. Fossius Flaccinator.*
Sex. Papirius.

279. Y. of R.

36. *Consulship.* L. FURIUS MEDULLINUS FUSUS.
A. MANLIUS VULSO.

The Eighth Lustrum.

Manlius vanquishes the Veientes, and receives the honours of an Ovation.

Tribunes of the People. K. Atinius Longus.
Q. Mucius Scævola.

Ædiles. *T. Pontificius.*
Q. Considius.

Quæstors. *A. Posthumius Albus Regillensis.*
L. Æbutius Elva.

280. Y. of R.

37. *Consulship.* L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, a third time.
VOPISCUS JULIUS IULUS.

Tribunes of the People. Cn. Genucius.
C. Icilius Ruga.

Ædiles. *T. Genucius Aventinensis.*
L. Cædicius.

Quæstors. *P. Servilius Priscus.*
L. Lucretius Tricipitinus.

281. Y. of R.

38. *Consulship.* L. PINARIUS RUFUS MAMERCINUS.
C. FURIUS FUSUS.

Tribunes of the People. Volero Publilius Philo.
C. Lætorius.

Ædiles.	*Q. Considius.*
	T. Statius.
Quæstors.	*T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus.*
	P. Volumnius Amintinus Gallus.

282. Y. of R.

39. *Consulship.*	AP. CLAUDIUS SABINUS REGILLENSIS.
	T. QUINCTIUS BARBATUS CAPITOLINUS.
Tribunes of the People.	Volero Publilius Philo.
	C. Lætorius.
Ædiles.	*P. Mucius Scævola.*
	K. Atinius Longus.
Quæstors.	*Ser. Sulpitius Camerinus.*
	C. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis.

283. Y. of R.

40. *Consulship.*	L. VALERIUS POPLICOLA POTITUS, a second time.
	T. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Sicinius Bellutus.
	L. Numitorius.
	M. Duilius.
	L. Mæcilius.
	S. Icilius Ruga.
Ædiles.	*L. Cædicius.*
	T. Statius.
Quæstors.	*L. Quinctius Cincinnatus.*
	L. Cornelius Maluginensis.

284. Y. of R.

41. *Consulship.*	A. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS.
	T. NUMICIUS PRISCUS.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Apronius.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	K. Atinius Longus.
	M. Decius.
	C. Mæninus.
Ædiles.	*Volero Publilius Philo.*
	C. Lætorius.
Quæstors.	*L. Minucius Augurinus.*
	C. Horatius Pulvillus.

285. Y. of R.

42. *Consulship.*	T. QUINCTIUS BARBATUS CAPITOLINUS, a se ond time.
	Q SERVILIUS PRISCUS.
	T. Quinctius triumphs over the Volsci and Antiates.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Pontificius.
	C. Considius.
	L. Romuleius.
	L. Titinius.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
Ædiles.	*C. Sicinius Bellutus.*
	M. Duilius.
Quæstors.	*Q. Minucius Augurinus.*
	Sp. Virginius Tricostus Cœlimontanus.

286. Y. of R.

43. *Consulship.*	TI. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, a second time.
	Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Duilius.
	C. Mævius.
	T. Statius.
	M. Decius.
	L. Cædicius.
Ædiles.	*L. Numitorius.*
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
Quæstors.	*T. Romilius Rocus Vaticanus.*
	C. Veturius Cicurinus.

287. Y. of R.

44. *Consulship.*	SP. POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS.
	Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	Volero Publilius Philo.
	M. Pompilius.
	M. Manilius.
	C. Sicinius Bellutus.
	P. Silius.
Ædiles.	*L. Mæcilius.*
	Cn. Apronius.
Quæstors.	*A. Æternius Fontinalis.*
	Sex. Quintilius.

288. Y. of R.

45. *Consulship.* Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS, a second time.
T. QUINCTIUS BARBATUS CAPITOLINUS, a third time.

The Ninth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People. Q. Decius Mus.
M. Metilius.
P. Lætorius.
M. Pontificius.
M. Considius.

Ædiles. *C. Pontificius.*
L. Titinius.

Quæstors. *Sp. Tarpeius Montanus Capitolinus.*
P. Horatius Tergeminus.

289. Y. of R.

46. *Consulship.* A. POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS.
SP. FURIUS MEDULLINUS FUSUS.

Tribunes of the People. L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
L. Cæditius.
L. Mænius.
Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
M. Cædicius.

Ædiles. *M. Pompilius.*
C. Duilius.

Quæstors. *P. Sestius Capitolinus.*
T. Menenius Lanatus.

Pro-consul. T. Quinctius Barbatus Capitolinus.

290. Y. of R.

47. *Consulship.* P. SERVILIUS PRISCUS.
L. ÆBUTIUS ELVA. Both die before the year of their consulship ends.

Tribunes of the People. C. Licinius.
C. Volscius.
C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
M. Sellius.
P. Publilius Philo.

Ædiles. *M. Metilius.*
M. Pontificius.

Quæstors. *Ap. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis.*
Sp. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.

291. Y. of R.

48. *Consulship.* L. LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, who triumphs over the Volsci and Æqui.
T. VETURIUS GEMINUS CICURINUS, who receives the honours of an ovation.

Tribunes of the People. Sex. Titius.
C. Terentius Arsa.
M. Decius Mus.
C. Fescennius.
M. Considius.

Ædiles. *L. Mænius.*
Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.

Quæstors. *T. Genucius Augurinus.*
M. Cornelius Maluginensis.

292. Y. of R.

49. *Consulship.* P. VOLUMNIUS AMINTINUS GALLUS.
SER. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS.

Tribunes of the People. A. Virginius.
M. Volscius Fictor.
C. Numitorius.
L. Mæcilius.
L. Sicinius Bellutus.

Ædiles. *C. Terentius Arsa.*
M. Sellius.

Quæstors. *T. Antonius Merenda.*
M. Sergius.

293. Y. of R.

50. *Consulship.* M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, a second time.
C. CLAUDIUS SABINUS REGILLENSIS. Valerius dies in his office.
L. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS succeeds him.

Tribunes of the People. A. Virginius.
M. Volscius Fictor.
C. Numitorius.
L. Sicinius Bellutus.
L. Mæcilius.

Ædiles. *Sex. Titius.*
M. Decius Mus.

Quæstors. *M. Horatius Barbatus.*
Lar. Herminius Aquilinus.

294. Y. of R.

51. *Consulship.* Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS, a third time.
L. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS COSSUS.
The former triumphs over the Æqui and Volsci; the latter over the Volsci and Antiates.

The Tenth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People. A. Virginius.
M. Volscius Fictor.
C. Numitorius.
L. Mæcilius.

Ædiles. *M. Considius.*
C. Fescennius.

Quæstors. *A. Cornelius Maluginensis Cossus.*
C. Servilius Structus Ahala.

295. Y. of R.

52. *Consulship.* C. NAUTIUS RUTILUS, a second time.
L. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, who is forced to abdicate.

Dictator. L. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS.

G. of the Horse. L. Tarquitius Flaccus.
Quinctius triumphs over the Æqui.

Tribunes of the People. A. Virginius.
M. Volscius.
C. Numitorius.
L. Sicinius Bellutus.
L. Mæcilius.

Ædiles. *C. Volscius.*
P. Publilius Philo.

Quæstors. *M. Valerius Maximus.*
T. Quinctius Barbatus Capitolinus.

296. Y. of R.

53. *Consulship.* C. HORATIUS PULVILLUS.
Q. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS.

Tribunes of the People. A. Virginius.
M. Volscius.
C. Numitorius.
L. Mæcilius.
L. Sicinius Bellutus.

Ædiles.	*Sex. Titius.*
	C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
Quæstors.	*M. Fabius Vibulanus.*
	M. Geganius Macerinus.

297. Y. of R.
54. *Consulship.* M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS. SP. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS.

Secular Games.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Allienius.
	K. Duilius.
	Q. Pætelius Libo Visolus.
	M. Oppius.
	Sex. Manilius.
	C. Fulcinius.
	L. Roscius.
	Sp. Antius.
	P. Licinius.
Ædiles.	*M. Claudius Cicero.*
	M' Martius Rutilus.
Quæstors.	*C. Julius Iulus.*
	Furius Fusus.

298. Y. of R.
55. *Consulship.* T. ROMILIUS ROCUS VATICANUS.
C. VETURIUS SICURINUS.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Allienius.
	Q. Pætilius.
	P. Licinius.
	Sp. Antius.
	M. Oppius.
	L. Roscius.
	K. Duilius.
	C. Fulcinius.
	Sex. Manilius.
Ædiles.	*M. Silius.*
	C. Pompilius.
Quæstors.	*M. Genucius Augurinus.*
	A. Sempronius Atratinus.

299. Y. of R.

56. *Consulship.* SP. TARPEIUS MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS.
A. ÆTERNIUS FONTINALIS.

Tribunes of the People. L. Sicinius Dentatus.
C. Claudius Cicero.
Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
Sex. Titius.
T. Albinius.
M. Titinius.
L. Mamilius Vitulus.
M' Martius Rutilus.
M. Claudius Cicero.
M. Tarquitius Laurentinus.

Ædiles. *L. Allienius.*
A. Virginius.

Quæstors. *L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus.*
C. Curtius Philo.

300. Y. of R.

57. *Consulship.* SEX. QUINTILIUS, who dies in his consulship.
P. HORATIUS TERGEMINUS.

Tribunes of the People. L. Apronius.
C. Memmius.
C. Mælius.
C. Mænius.
P. Furius.
Q. Romuleius.
M. Silius.
L. Volumnius Flamma.
M. Terentius Arsa.
N. Otacilius.

Ædiles. *L. Icilius Ruga.*
Q. Pætelius Libo Visolus.

Quæstors. *L. Atilius Longus.*
L. Papirius Mugillanus.

301. Y. of R.

58. *Consulship.* P. SESTIUS CAPITOLINUS.
T. MENENIUS LANATUS.

Tribunes of the People. Sex. Titius.
C. Fulcinius.

L. Fulcinius.
P. Tarquitius Laurentinus.
T. Genucius Aventinensis.
M. Oppius.
M. Juventius.
C. Pompilius.
C. Sextius.
C. Rabuleius.

Ædiles. *K. Duilius.*
Sp. Oppius Cornicen.

Quæstors. *L. Sempronius Atratinus.*
M' Rabuleius.

302. Y. of R.
59. *Consulship.* AP. CLAUDIUS CRASSINUS.
T. GENUCIUS AUGURINUS.
They abdicated the consulship to make way for the Decemviri.

302. Y. of R.
1. *Decemvirate.* Ap. Claudius Crassinus.
T. Genucius Augurinus.
Sp. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.
C. Julius Iulus.
A. Manlius Vulso.
Sp. Posthumius Aldus Regillensis.
Sp. Sestius Capitolinus.
Ser. Sulpitius Camerinus.
T. Romilius Rocus Vaticanus.
P. Horatius Tergeminus.

303. Y. of R.
2. *Decemvirate.* Appius Claudius Crassinus, a second time.
Q. Fabius Vibulanus.
M. Cornelius Maluginensis.
T. Antonius Merenda.
M. Sergius.
Q. Pætelius Libo Visolus.
L. Minucius Augurinus.
M' Rabuleius.
K. Duilius.
Sp. Oppius Cornicen.

304. Y. of R.
3. *Decemvirate.* Appius Claudius Crassinus, a third time,

with the same colleagues as in the second decemvirate. Being forced to give place to new Consuls, they abdicated.

304. Y. of R.

60. *Consulship.* L. VALERIUS POPLICOLA POTITUS. He triumphs over the Æqui.
M. HORATIUS BARBATUS. He triumphs over the Sabines.

Tribunes of the People.
L. Virginius.
L. Icilius Ruga.
P. Numitorius.
M. Duilius.
C. Sicinius Bellutus.
M. Titinius.
C. Apronius.
C. Oppius.
M. Pomponius.
P. Villius.

Ædiles. *C. Claudius Cicero.*
M. Titinius.

Quæstors. *Agrippa Menenius Lanatus.*
L. Julius Iulus.

305. Y. of R.

61. *Consulship.* LAR. HERMINIUS AQUILINUS.
T. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS.

Tribunes of the People, according to Livy.
Sp. Tarpeius Montanus Capitolinus.
A. Æternius Fontinalis.
L. Trebonius Asper.
Q. Considius.
L. Allienius.
M' Marcius.
C. Fulcinius.
M. Claudius Cicero.
C. Claudius Cicero.
L. Albinius.

Ædiles. *L. Volumnius Flamma.*
P. Tarquitius Laurentinus.

Quæstors. *C. Sergius.*
M. Papirius Crassus.

306. Y. of R.

62. *Consulship.* M. GEGANINUS MACERINUS.
C. JULIUS IULUS.

Tribunes of the People.	P. Villius.
	C. Oppius.
	Sp. Antius.
	C. Pompilius.
	C. Antius.
	L. Villius.
	Sex. Manilius.
	M. Silius.
	C. Virginius.
	M. Icilius Ruga.
Ædiles.	*M. Titinius.*
	M. Pomponius.
Quæstors.	*M. Cornelius Maluginensis.*
	C. Nautius Rutilus.

307. Y. of R.

63. *Consulship.*	T. QUINCTIUS BARBATUS CAPITOLINUS, a fourth time.
	AGRIPPA FURIUS FUSUS.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Allienius.
	P. Numitorius.
	L. Trebonius Asper.
	L. Fulcinius.
	M' Allienius.
	M' Marcius.
	M. Pomponius.
	L. Roscius.
	M. Claudius Cicero.
	P. Scaptius.
Ædiles.	*C. Sicinius Bellutus.*
	C. Apronius.
Quæstors.	*L. Valerius Potitus.*
	Mam. Æmilius Mamercinus.

308. Y. of R.

64. *Consulship.*	M. GENUCIUS AUGURINUS.
	C. CURTIUS PHILO.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Canuleius.
	C. Furius.
	C. Claudius Cicero.
	L. Furius.
	L. Oppius.
	Ti. Pontificius.
	M. Titinius.
	C. Virginius.

	Cn. Apuleius Pansa.
	T. Latinius.
Ædiles.	*P. Villius.*
	C. Oppius.
Quæstors.	*C. Fossius Flaccinator.*
	Posthumius Æbutius Elva.

309. Y. of R.

1. *Military Tribuneship.*	A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS.
	L. ATILIUS LONGUS.
	T. CLOELIUS SICULUS. They all three abdicated.

309. Y. of R.

65. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS.
	L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS.
Tribunes of the People.	N. Sextius Sextinus.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	Pub. Numitorius.
	M. Pomponius.
	C. Apronius.
	L. Cædicius.
	C. Sicinius Bellutus.
	Sex. Manilius.
	C. Pompilius.
	Q. Mælius.
Ædiles.	*L. Trebonius Asper.*
	M. Icilius Ruga.
Quæstors.	*L. Sergius.*
	Mam. Æmilius Mamercinus.

310. Y. of R.

66. *Consulship.*	M. GEGANIUS MAMERCINUS, a second time.
	T. QUINCTIUS BARBATUS CAPITOLINUS, a fifth time.
	M. Geganius triumphs over the Volsci.
First Censors.	M. Papirius Mugillanus.
	L. Sempronius Atratinus.

The Eleventh Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People.	C. Virginius.
	L. Marcius.
	C. Oppius.
	C. Antius.

	Cn. Genucius.
	P. Villius.
	L. Villius.
	Sp. Antius.
	L. Apronius.
	C. Latorius.
Ædiles.	*C. Canuleius.*
	N. Sextius Sextinus.
Quæstors.	*L. Papirius Crassus.*
	L. Virginius Tricostus.

311. Y. of R.

67. *Consulship.*	M. FABIUS VIBULANUS.
	POSTHUMIUS ÆBUTIUS ELVA CORNICEN.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Petillius.
	C. Claudius Cicero.
	C. Sicinius Bellutus.
	L. Trebonius Asper.
	L. Oppius.
	Q. Decius Mus.
	Q. Roscius.
	M. Titinius.
	M. Allienius.
	Q. Terentius.
Ædiles.	*C. Furius.*
	L. Furius.
Quæstors.	*L. Sergius Fidenas.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.

312. Y. of R.

68. *Consulship.*	C. FURIUS PACILUS FUSUS.
	M. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Petillius.
	L. Villius.
	N. Sextius Sextinus.
	M. Duilius.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
	K. Atinius Longus.
	C. Furius.
	P. Virginius.
	L. Sicinius Bellutus.
	L. Romuleius.
Ædiles.	*L. Cædicius.*
	C. Lætorius.

Quæstors.	*L. Cornelius Malugineusis.*
	G. Servilius Structus Ahala.

313. Y. of R.

69. *Consulship.*	PROCULUS GEGANIUS MACERINUS.
	L. MENENIUS LANATUS.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Marcius.
	C. Apronius.
	C. Canuleius.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	Voler. Publilius.
	L. Titinius.
	Cn. Apronius.
	L. Petillius.
	Q. Mucius Scævola.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
Ædiles.	*Cn. Genucius.*
	Q. Decius Mus.
Quæstors.	*M. Posthumius Albus Regillensis.*
	T. Geganius Macerinus.

314. Y. of R.

70. *Consulship.*	T. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, a sixth time.
	AGRIPPA MENENIUS LANATUS.
Dictator.	L. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, a second time.
G. of the Horse.	C. Servilius Structus Ahala.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
	Sex. Titinius.
	C. Sicinnius Bellutus.
	L. Cædicius.
	C. Plætorius.
	C. Considius.
	Q. Roscius.
	L. Numitorius.
	L. Mæcilius.
Ædiles.	*C. Petillius.*
	K. Atinius Longus.
Quæstors.	*P. Horatius Tergeminus.*
	C. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis.

315. Y. of R.

2. *Military Tribuneship.*	MAM. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.
	L. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS.
	L. JULIUS IULUS.
Tribunes of the People.	N. Sextius Sextinus.
	M. Pompilius.
	P. Decius Mus.
	C. Racilius.
	L. Canuleius.
	C. Volumnius Flamma?
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Duilius.
	T. Statius.
	C. Pontificius.
Ædiles.	*Voler. Publilius Philo.*
	L. Romuleius.
Quæstors.	*M. Fossius Flaccinator.*
	L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus.

316. Y. of R.

71. *Consulship.*	M. GEGANIUS MACERINUS, a third time.
	L. SERGIUS FIDENAS.
Dictator.	M. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS. He triumphs over the Veientes, Falisci, and Fidenates.
G. of the Horse.	L. Quinctius Cincinnatus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Canuleius.
	K. Atinius.
	M. Antius.
	M. Trebonius.
	M. Albinius.
	Sex. Titinius.
	M. Mæcilius.
	L. Statius.
	A. Allienius.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
Ædiles.	*Q. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	P. Mucius Scævola.
Quæstors.	*Sp. Posthumius Regillensis.*
	L. Furius Medullinus.

317. Y. of R.

72. *Consulship.*	M. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS.
	L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.

Tribunes of the People. Sp. Mælius.
C. Furius.
C. Volumnius Flamma.
L. Manilius.
L. Sextius.
M. Furius.
L. Cædicius.
M. Manilius.
C. Apronius.
C. Mænius.
Ædiles. *C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.*
Sex. Titinius.
Quæstors. *T. Quinctius Pennus Cincinnatus.*
A. Posthumius Tubertus.

318. Y. of R.
73. *Consulship.* C. JULIUS IULUS, a second time.
L. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS.
Dictator. Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS FIDENAS.
G. of the Horse. Posthumius Æbutius Elva Cornicen.
Censors. C. Furius Pacilus Fusus.
M. Geganius Macerinus.

The Twelfth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People. C. Canuleius.
C. Considius.
C. Plætorius.
C. Titius.
M. Trebonius.
L. Canuleius.
M. Considius.
C. Racilius.
M. Fulcinius.
T. Statius.
Ædiles. *P. Decius Mus.*
C. Pontificius.
Quæstors. *C. Julius Mento.*
A. Æternius Fontinalis.

319. Y. of R.
74. *Consulship.* C. JULIUS IULUS, a third time.
L. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, a second time.

Dictator.	MAM. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.
G. of the Horse.	A. Posthumius Tubertus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Furius.
	M. Cædicius.
	L. Mænius.
	M. Pontificius.
	C. Volscius.
	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	P. Silius.
	C. Mænius.
	M. Metilius.
	L. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
Ædiles.	*M. Albinius.*
	A. Allienius.
Quæstors.	*T. Lartius Flavus.*
	Hostius Lucretius Tricipitinus.

320. Y. of R.

3. *Military Tribuneship.*	M. Fabius Vibulanus.
	M. Foslius Flaccinator.
	L. Sergius Fidenas.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Canuleius.
	L. Cædicius.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
	M. Sellius.
	V. Volscius Fictor.
	K. Atinius Longus.
	L. Cædicius.
	M. Silius.
	L. Volscius.
	C. Titius.
Ædiles.	*Sp. Mælius.*
	M. Furius.
Quæstors.	*N. Fabius Vibulanus.*
	T. Genucius Augurinus.

321. Y. of R.

4. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus.
	L. Furius Medullinus.
	Sp. Posthumius Albus Regillensis.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
	L. Sicinius Bellutus.
	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	M. Decius Mus.

	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	Sex. Titinius.
	Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.
	P. Decius Mus.
	L. Ælius Pætus.
	M' Marcius.
Ædiles.	*M. Trebonius.*
	T. Statius.
Quæstors.	*P. Servilius Priscus.*
	M. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis.

322. Y. of R.

75. *Consulship.*	T. QUINCTIUS PENNUS CINCINNATUS.
	C. JULIUS MENTO.
Dictator.	A. POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS. He triumphs over the Æqui and Volsci.
G. of the Horse.	L. Julius Iulus.
Tribunes of the People.	A. Virginius.
	T. Metilius.
	M. Metilius.
	C. Pontificius.
	C. Cæcilius.
	C. Pætilius.
	M. Pontificius.
	M. Furius.
	C. Pætilius.
	P. Plautius Proculus.
Ædiles.	*L. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.*
	C. Volscius.
Quæstors.	*Sex Julius Iulus.*
	Q. Fabius Vibulanus.

323. Y. of R.

76. *Consulship.*	C. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
	L. JULIUS IULUS.
Tribunes of the People.	Sex. Titinius.
	M. Sellius.
	M. Silius.
	L. Sicinius Bellutus.
	P. Lætorius.
	L. Volscius Fictor.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
	C. Pompilius.

	L. Cæditius.
	C. Terentius Arsa.
Ædiles.	*L. Volscius.*
	M. Decius.
Quæstors.	*A. Sempronius Atratinus.*
	L. Horatius Barbatus.

324. Y. of R.

77. *Consulship.*	L. SERGIUS FIDENAS, a second time.
	HOSTUS LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Petelius.
	C. Pœtelius Libo.
	Sp. Mælius.
	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	M. Volscius Fictor.
	C. Numitorius.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	C. Lætorius.
	Sp. Antius.
	M. Trebonius.
Ædiles.	*M' Marcius.*
	L. Ælius Pætus.
Quæstors.	*Ap. Claudius Crassus Regillensis.*
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.

325. Y. of R.

78. *Consulship.*	T. QUINCTIUS PENNUS CINCINNATUS, a second time.
	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS. Some Authors place Cossus's triumph, and the trophy he made of the spoils of Tolumnius, king of the Veientes, under this year.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.
	C. Cæcilius Metellus.
	P. Publilius Philo, the son of Publius.
	P. Publilius Philo, the son of Volero.
	L. Virginius.
	M. Furius.
	M. Plætorius.
	L. Publilius Philo Vulscus.
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	L. Mamilius Vitulus.

Ædiles.	*P. Plautius Proculus.*
	T. Metilius.
Quæstors.	*C. Sempronius Atratinus.*
	L. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus.

326. Y. of R.

79. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, a second time.
	C. SERVILIUS STRUCTUS AHALA.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Cæcilius Metellus.
	Sex. Manilius.
	A. Virginius.
	C. Pompilius.
	L. Cædicius.
	M. Manilius.
	M. Silius.
	L. Sicinius.
	P. Lætorius.
	P. Licinius.
Ædiles.	*C. Terentius Arsa.*
	M. Sellius.
Quæstors.	*Q. Antonius Merenda.*
	L. Papirius Mugillanus.

327. Y. of R.

5. *Military Tribuneship.*	T. QUINCTIUS PENNUS CINCINNATUS.
	C. FURIUS PACILUS.
	M. POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS.
	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS.
Dictator.	MAM. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, a third time. He triumphs over the Veientes and Fidenates.
G. of the Horse.	A. Cornelius Cossus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Lætorius.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus, the son of Spurius.
	L. Ælius Pætus.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Publilius Philo.
	Spurius Mælius Capitolinus, the son of Caius.
	M. Oppius.
	M. Claudius Cicero.
	K. Duilius.

Ædiles.	*C. Numitorius.*
	M. Volscius.
Quæstors.	*L. Servilius Structus.*
	T. Quinctius Capitolinus.

328. Y. of R.

6. *Military Tribuneship.*	A. Sempronius Atratinus.
	L. Furius Medullinus, a second time.
	L. Horatius Barbatus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Fulcinius.
	L. Virginius.
	P. Publilius Philo, the son of Volero.
	C. Popilius.
	P. Numitorius.
	Sex. Titius.
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	P. Publilius Philo, the son of Publius.
	M. Plætorius.
	M. Titinius.
Ædiles.	*Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.*
	L. Mæmilius Vitulus.
Quæstors.	*M. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus.*
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.

329. Y. of R.

7. *Military Tribuneship.*	Ap. Claudius Crassus Regillensis.
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.
	S. Sergius Fidenas, a second time.
	Sex. Julius Iulus.
Censors.	L. Julius Iulus.
	L. Papirius Crassus.

The Thirteenth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Virginius.
	C. Pompilius.
	Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
	C. Claudius Cicero.
	C. Numitorius.
	L. Sicinius.
	C. Pompilius.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	L. Roscius.
	L. Volumnius Flamma.

Ædiles.	*Sex. Manilius.*
	M. Manilius.
Quæstors.	*P. Lucretius Tricipitinus.*
	C. Servilius Axilla.

330. Y. of R.

80. *Consulship.*	C. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS.
	Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Junius Bubulcus.
	Sp. Mælius.
	L. Albinius.
	L. Trebonius Asper.
	C. Mælius.
	M. Claudius Cicero.
	M. Oppius.
	M. Appuleius.
	M. Plætorius.
	P. Furius.
Ædiles.	*L. Icilius Ruga.*
	K. Duilius.
Quæstors.	*M. Papirius Mugillanus.*
	Sp. Veturius Crassus.

331. Y. of R.

8. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS.
	Q. ANTONIUS MERENDA.
	L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS.
	L. SERVILIUS STRUCTUS.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Hortensius.
	Sex. Tempanius.
	L. Antistius.
	A. Sellius.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	T. Roscius.
	M. Terentius Arsa.
	M. Silius.
	L. Volumnius Flamma.
	Q. Romuleius.
Ædiles.	*C. Popilius.*
	Q. Pætelius Libo Visolus.
Quæstors.	*T. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.*
	Cn. Cornelius Cossus.

332. Y. of R.

81. *Consulship.*	T. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS.

	N. FABIUS VIBULANUS. He gains a victory over the Æqui, and is honoured with an Ovation.
Tribunes of the People.	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
	C. Trebonius Asper.
	C. Rabuleius.
	N. Otacilius.
	L. Albinius.
	L. Roscius.
	L. Allienius.
	P. Silius.
	C. Claudius Cicero.
Ædiles.	*C. Junius Bubulcus.*
	L. Hortensius.
Quæstors.	*C. Valerius Potitus Volusus.*
	Cn. Cornelius Maluginensis Cossus.

333. Y. of R.

9. *Military Tribuneship.*	T. QUINCTIUS PENNUS CINCINNATUS, a second time.
	M. MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS.
	L. FURIUS MEDULLINUS, a third time.
	A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Antistius.
	Sex. Pompilius.
	M. Canuleius.
	Sp. Mæcilius.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	M. Appuleius.
	L. Sicinius Dentatus.
	Q. Petilius.
	L. Marcius.
	M. Pomponius.
Ædiles.	*Sex. Tempanius.*
	A. Sellius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Cossus.*
	M. Fabius Ambustus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Cincinnatus.*
	M. Cornelius Cossus.

334. Y. of R.

10. *Military Tribuneship.*	AGRIPPA MENENIUS LANATUS.
	SP. NAUTIUS RUTILUS.

	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus.
	C. Servilius Axilla.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Junius Bubulcus.
	L. Albinius.
	L. Allienius.
	C. Popilius.
	M' Pomponius.
	L. Hortensius.
	C. Appuleius.
	Q. Considius.
	C. Marcius.
	C. Oppius.
Ædiles.	*L. Antistius.*
	Sp. Icilius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Posthumius Albus Regillensis.*
	L. Menenius Lanatus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Horatius Barbatus.*
	L. Valerius Potitus.

335. Y. of R.

11. *Military Tribuneship.*	M. Papirius Mugillanus.
	C. Servilius Axilla, a second time.
	L. Sergius Fidenas, a third time.
Dictator.	Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS FIDENAS, a second time.
G. of the Horse.	C. Servilius Axilla.
Censors.	L. Papirius Mugillanus.
	Mam. Æmilius Mamercinus.

The Fourteenth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People.	Sp. Mæcilius.
	Sp. Metilius.
	A. Sellius.
	M. Canuleius.
	L. Villius.
	P. Silius.
	T. Pontificius.
	P. Villius.
	L. Sicinius.
	C. Pompilius.
Ædiles.	*Sex Pompilius.*
	M. Antistius.

Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Cornelius Cossus.*
	P. Sulpicius Camerinus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Sergius Nepos.*
	L. Virginius Tricostus.

336. Y. of R.

12. *Military Tribuneship.*	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus.
	L. Servilius Structus.
	Agrippa Menenius Lanatus, all three a second time.
	Sp. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.
Tribunes of the People.	Sp. Mæcilius.
	Sp. Metilius.
	C. Apronius.
	L. Antistius.
	M. Apuleius.
	Sex. Tempanius.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Allienius.
	M. Allienius.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
Ædiles.	*C. Oppius.*
	M' Pomponius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Furius Medullinus.*
	C. Furius Pacilus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Furius Pacilus.*
	Q. Fabius Ambustus.

337. Y. of R.

13. *Military Tribuneship.*	A. Sempronius Atratinus, a third time.
	M. Papirius Mugillanus, and
	Sp. Nautius Rutilius, a second time.
	Q. Fabius Vibulanus.
Tribunes of the People.	Sp. Mæcilius.
	Sp. Metilius.
	M. Canuleius.
	C. Appuleius.
	L. Oppius.
	C. Antistius.
	Q. Petilius.
	Cn. Appuleius.
	L. Fulcinius.
	M. Juvencius.

Ædiles.	*C. Marcius Rutilus.*
	Q Considius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Nautius Rutilus.*
	M' Æmilius Mamercinus.
Military Quæstors.	*Ti. Æmilius Mamercinus.*
	Sex. Quintilius.

338. Y. of R.

14. *Military Tribuneship.*	P. Cornelius Cossus.
	Quinctius Cincinnatus.
	C. Valerius Volusus.
	N. Fabius Vibulanus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sextius.
	C. Junius Bubulcus.
	M. Antistius.
	C. Oppius.
	Q. Mælius.
	C. Sextius.
	L. Hortensius.
	Sex. Pompilius.
	C. Canuleius.
	T. Genucius.
Ædiles.	*C. Apronius.*
	M. Antistius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Julus Iulus.*
	Proculus Geganius Macerinus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Nautius Rutilus.*
	Mam. Æmilius Mamercinus.

339. Y. of R.

15. *Military Tribuneship.*	Q. Fabius Vibulanus, a second time.
	Cn. Cornelius Cossus.
	P. Posthumius Albus, who was killed by his soldiers.
	L. Valerius Potitus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sextius.
	Sex. Tempanius.
	A. Tempanius.
	M. Canuleius.
	L. Oppius.
	L. Apronius.
	T. Pontificius.
	Sp. Tempanius.
	Sp. Mæcilius.
	L. Canuleius.

Ædiles.	*C. Plautus.*
	M. Allienius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Servilius Ahala.*
	P. Sestius Capitolinus.
Military Quæstors.	*T. Virginius Tricostus Cælimontanus.*
	C. Servilius Structus.
340. Y. of R.	
82. *Consulship.*	M. CORNELIUS COSSUS.
	L. FURIUS MEDULLINUS.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Publius.
	C. Antistius.
	L. Tempanius.
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	L. Rabuleius.
	Cn. Sellius.
	L. Cædicius.
	Sex. Sextius Sextinus.
	T. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Apronius.
Ædiles.	*L. Oppius.*
	L. Fulcinius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*N. Fabius Ambustus.*
	P. Cornelius Rutilus Cossus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Cornelius Cossus.*
	P. Cornelius Cossus.
341. Y. of R.	
83. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.
	C. FURIUS PACILUS.
Censors.	L. Sergius Fidenas.
	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas.

The Fifteenth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Icilius Ruga.
	M. Antistius.
	C. Canuleius.
	Sex. Pompilius.
	M. Canuleius.
	L. Sextius.
	C. Sellius.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Sextius.
	M. Duilius.

Ædiles.	*Sp. Tempanius.*
	Q. Petilius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Claudius Crassus Regillensis.*
	M. Geganius Macerinus.
Military Quæstors.	*M' Valerius Maximus.*
	Q. Quinctius Cincinnatus.

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84. *Consulship.*	M. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS.
	C. NAUTIUS RUTILUS.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
	Q. Silius.
	Ti. Pontificius.
	K. Atinius Longus.
	T. Voler. Publilius Philo.
	Q. Terentius.
	C. Duilius.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	Trebius.
	L. Petilius.
Ædiles.	*L. Cædicius.*
	L. Oppius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Maluginensis.*
	T. Veturius Geminus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Sergius Fidenas.*
	L. Sergius Fidenas.

343. Y. of R.

85. *Consulship.*	M' ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.
	C. VALERIUS POTITUS VOLUSUS. He defeats the Æqui, and receives the honours of an Ovation.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Mænius.
	Volero Publilius Philo.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	Sex. Sextius Sextinus.
	L. Tempanius.
	L. Mæcilius.
	A. Tempanius.
	C. Apronius.
	Q. Publilius.
	Cn. Sellius.
Ædiles.	*L. Icilius Ruga.*
	Trebius. He, according to *Pliny, B.* 18. distributed corn among the people gratis. They, in gratitude,

erected statues to his memory on the Capitol, and the hill Palatinus; and at his funeral, his corpse was carried on the shoulders of citizens.

Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Furius Fusus.*
	A. Manlius Vulso.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Quintilius Varus.*
	M. Æbutius Elva.

344. Y. of R.

86. *Consulship.*	CN. CORNELIUS COSSUS.
	L. FURIUS MEDULLINUS, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	C. Icilius Ruga.
	C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
	Q. Decius Mus.
	C. Licinius Calvus.
	L. Villius.
	M. Pompilius.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Ædiles.	*Volero Publilius Philo.*
	M. Duilius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Ælius Pætus.*
	Q. Silius.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Puppius.*
	K. Fabius Ambustus. The last of these four Quæstors was the only Patrician among them; the other three were the first Plebeians who enjoyed the quæstorship.

345. Y. of R.

16. *Military Tribuneship.*	C. Julius Iulus.
	P. Cornelius Cossus.
	C. Servilius Ahala.
Dictator.	P. CORNELIUS RUTILUS COSSUS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Servilius Ahala.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Sicinius Bellutus.
	Trebius.
	P. Decius Mus.

	Sex. Titinius.
	L. Manilius.
	C. Sicinius Bellutus.
	K. Atinius Longus.
	L. Titinius.
Ædiles.	*M. Mænius.*
	C. Duilius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Appius Claudius Crassus.*
	L. Julius Iulus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Pomponius.*
	Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.

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17. *Military Tribuneship.*	C. Valerius Potitus Volusus.
	C. Servilius Ahala, a second time.
	N. Fabius Vibulanus, a third time.
	Furius Medullinus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
	Q. Mucius Scævola.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	Volero Publilius Philo.
	Q. Publilius Philo.
	Sex. Sextius Sextinus.
	M. Manilius.
	L. Cædicius.
	Q. Decius Mus.
	C. Titinius.
Ædiles.	*Sp. Icilius Ruga.*
	Q. Silius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Atinius Longus.*
	L. Publilius Philo Volscus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus.*
	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas.

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18. *Military Tribuneship.*	P. Cornelius Rutilus Cossus.
	L. Valerius Potitus, a second time.
	Cn. Cornelius Cossus.
	N. Fabius Ambustus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Ælius Pætus.
	Volero Publilius Philo.
	Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
	P. Puppius.
	Trebius.
	M. Pomponius.

	K. Atinius.
	M. Pompilius.
	C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
	C. Titius.
Ædiles.	*C. Icilius Ruga.*
	Q. Decius Mus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Mælius Capitolinus.*
	P. Mænius.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Julius Iulus.*
	P. Licinius Calvus.

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19. *Military Tribuneship.*	C. Julius Iulus, a second time.
	M' Æmilius Mamercinus.
	T. Quinctius Capitolinus.
	L. Furius Medullinus, a second time.
	Q. Quinctius Cincinnatus.
	A. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Duilius.
	L. Titinius.
	L. Publilius Philo Volscus.
	L. Cædicius.
	C. Popilius.
	M. Duilius.
	L. Atinius Longus.
	C. Ælius Pœtus.
	Cn. Pupius.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
Ædiles.	*L. Icilius Ruga.*
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Metilius.*
	P. Curatius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*Sp. Furius Medullinus.*
	L. Virginius Tricostus Cælimontanus.

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20. *Military Tribuneship.*	P. Cornelius Maluginensis.
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus, a third time.
	Cn. Cornelius Cossus, a second time.
	C. Valerius Potitus, a third time.
	K. Fabius Ambustus.
	M' Sergius Fidenas.
Tribunes of the People.	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	Volero Publilius Philo.
	P. Licinius Calvus.

	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
	M. Manilius.
	P. Mænius.
	A. Trebius.
	P. Silius.
	C. Titinius.
	C. Apronius.
Ædiles.	*P. Ælius Pætus.*
	Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Lucerius.*
	M. Sulpicius Peticus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Popilius.*
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.

350. Y. of R.

21. *Military Tribuneship.*	M' Æmilius Mamercinus, a second time.
	M. Furius Fusus.
	Ap. Claudius Crassus.
	L. Julius Iulus.
	M. Quinctilius Varus.
	L. Valerius Potitus, a third time.
Censors.	M. Furius Camillus.
	M. Posthumius Albinus Regillensis.

The Sixteenth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People.	Q. Silius.
	L. Publilius Philo Volscus.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Titius.
	Cn. Apronius.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	M. Pomponius.
	M. Pompilius.
	L. Titius.
	M. Cædicius.
Ædiles.	*P. Pupius.*
	Cn. Pupius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Sp. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.*
	Sp. Papirius Crassus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Acutius.*
	M. Valerius Maximus.

351. Y. of R.

22. *Military Tribuneship.*	C. SERVILIUS AHALA, a third time.
	Q. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS CORNUTUS.
	Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS FIDENAS.
	A. MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, a second time.
	L. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS.
	M' SERGIUS FIDENAS, a second time. The two last were forced to abdicate.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Mænius.
	M. Popilius.
	Sp. Antius.
	A. Trebius.
	C. Mænius.
	L. Atinius Longus.
	C. Silius.
	C. Icilius Ruga.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
	M. Antius.
Ædiles.	*C. Popilius.*
	L. Titinius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.*
	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Military Quæstors.	*A. Posthumius Regillensis.*
	C. Duilius.

352. Y. of R.

23. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. VALERIUS POTITUS, a fourth time.
	L. JULIUS IULUS.
	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS.
	M' ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, a third time.
	CN. CORNELIUS COSSUS, a second time.
	K. FABIUS AMBUSTUS, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Trebonius Asper.
	C. Lucerius.
	M. Acutius.
	P. Curatius.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Fulcinius.
	Cn. Minucius Augurinus.
	M. Metilius.
	L. Icilius Ruga.

Ædiles.	*P. Silias.*
	P. Licinius Calvus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Lucretius Flavus.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Cornelius Cossus.*
	P. Plautius Proculus.

353. Y. of R.

24. *Military Tribuneship.*	P. Licinius Calvus.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
	P. Mænius.
	Sp. Furius Medullinus.
	L. Litinius.
	L. Publilius Philo Volscus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Pupius.
	M. Pontificius.
	L. Volscius.
	C. Mæcilius.
	C. Numitorius.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Pontificius.
	M. Sellius.
	C. Antius.
	T. Statius.
Ædiles.	*L. Mænius.*
	K. Atinius Longus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*T. Menenius Lanatus.*
	T. Sicinius Dentatus.
Military Quæstors.	*Sp. Mælius.*
	A. Virginius.

354. Y. of R.

25. *Military Tribuneship.*	C. Duilius.
	L. Atinius Longus.
	Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
	M. Pomponius.
	Volero Publilius.
	M. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Acutius.
	L. Lucerius.
	L. Statius.
	C. Racilius.
	M. Considius.
	P. Licinius Calvus.
	C. Volscius.

	M. Mæcilius.
	M. Plætorius.
	L. Allienius.
Ædiles.	*C. Trebonius Asper.*
	Sp. Antius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Æmilius Mamercinus.*
	Q. Pomponius.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Papirius Cursor.*
	L. Valerius Poplicola.

355. Y. of R.

26. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. Valerius Potitus, a fifth time.
	L. Furius Medullinus, a third time.
	M. Valerius Maximus.
	M. Furius Camillus, a second time.
	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas, a second time.
	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus, a second time.
Censors.	C. Valerius Potitus Volusus.
	M' Æmilius Mamercinus.

The Seventeenth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People.	Q. Silius.
	P. Curatius.
	C. Pætilius.
	C. Plætorius.
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	P. Publilius Philo.
	M. Metilius.
	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	P. Plautius Proculus.
	M. Popilius.
Ædiles.	*L. Icilius Ruga.*
	C. Lucerius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Cornelius Maluginensis.*
	M' Marcius.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Æmilius Mamercinus.*
	L. Fulvius Corvus.

356. Y. of R.

27. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. Julius Iulus, a second time.
	L. Furius Medullinus, a fourth time.
	L. Sergius Fidenas.

	A. Posthumius Albin. Regillensis.
	A. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus, a third time.
	P. Cornelius Maluginensis, a second time. Their election was deemed irregular, and they were forced to abdicate.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Mænius.
	T. Metilius.
	L. Volscius.
	M. Pontificius.
	P. Pupius.
	L. Lucerius.
	M. Volscius Fictor.
	M. Sellius.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	M. Genucius.
Ædiles.	*M. Acutius.*
	C. Numitorius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Sp. Posthumius Albin. Regillensis.*
	Q. Sulpicius Longus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Valerius Potitus.*
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
357. Y. of R.	
28. *Military Tribuneship.*	P. Licinius.
	L. Atinius Longus, a second time.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus, a second time.
	L. Titinius, a second time.
	P. Mænius, a second time.
	C. Genucius Aventinensis, a second time. He was killed in a battle with the Falisci and Capenates.
Dictator.	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS. He triumphs over the Veientes.
G. of the Horse.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Trebonius Asper.
	P. Lucerius.
	M. Decius Mus.
	Sp. Mælius.
	M. Furius.
	M. Acutius.
	M. Minucius Augurinus.
	C. Terentius Arsa.

	P. Lætorius.
	L. Virginius.
Ædiles.	*M. Considius.*
	M. Plætorius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*K. Fabius Ambustus.*
	Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	Agrippa Furius Fusus.

358. Y. of R.

29. *Military Tribuneship.*	P. Cornelius Cossus.
	P. Cornelius Scipio.
	M. Valerius Maximus, a second time.
	K. Fabius Ambustus, a third time.
	L. Furius Medullinus, a fifth time.
	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	T. Sicinius Dentatus.
	A. Virginius.
	Q. Pomponius.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Fulvius Corvus.
	C. Lætorius.
	L. Cædicius.
	C. Lucerius.
	P. Pupius.
	P. Curatius.
Ædiles.	*C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.*
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Marcius Rutilus.*
	C. Licinius Calvus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Fabius Ambustus.*
	M. Albinius.

359. Y. of R.

30. *Military Tribuneship.*	M. Furius Camillus, a third time.
	L. Furius Medullinus, a sixth time.
	C. Æmilius Mamercinus.
	Sp. Posthumius Albin. Regillensis.
	P. Cornelius Scipio, a second time.
	L. Valerius Poplicola.
Tribunes of the People.	T. Sicinius Dentatus.
	Q. Pomponius.
	A. Virginius.
	L. Icilius Ruga

	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Pompilius.
	L. Mamilius Vitulus.
	Q. Silius.
	L. Volumnius Flamma.
	L. Cædicius.
Ædiles.	*C. Trebonius Asper.*
	M. Minucius Augurinus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Virginius Tricostus.*
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Cornelius Cossus, the Son of Aulus.*
	P. Cornelius Cossus, the Son of Publius.

360. Y. of R.

87. *Consulship.*	L. LUCRETIUS FLAVUS.
	SER. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS.
Tribunes of the People.	T. Sicinius Dentatus.
	C. Lucerius.
	P. Curatius.
	L. Ælius Pætus.
	Sex. Pompilius.
	M. Titinius.
	C. Acutius.
	C. Mænius.
	M. Silius.
	Sex. Manilius.
Ædiles.	*T. Metilius.*
	M. Decius Mus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Æmilius Mamercinus.*
	C. Sextilius.
Military Quæstors.	*A. Manlius Capitolinus.*
	L. Posthumius Albin. Regillensis.

361. Y. of R.

88. *Consulship.*	L. VALERIUS POTITUS.
	M. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS. They both abdicate.
Censors.	C. Julius.
	L. Papirius Cursor. The former died in his office, and
	M. Cornelius Maluginensis was chosen in his room

The Eighteenth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People.	Q. Silius.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	C. Titius.
	C. Curatius.
	P. Furius.
	K. Duilius.
	C. Licinius Calvus.
	M. Cædicius.
	L. Virginius.
	C. Lætorius.
Ædiles.	*P. Lætorius.*
	L. Fulvius Corvus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Julius Iulus.*
	L. Aquilius Corvus.
Military Quæstors.	*T. Quinctius Cincinnatus.*
	T. Manlius Capitolinus.

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31. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. Lucretius Flavus.
	Ser. Sulpitius Camerinus.
	M. Æmilius Mamercinus.
	L. Furius Medullinus, a seventh time.
	Agrippa Furius Fusus.
	C. Æmilius Mamercinus, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Trebonius Asper.
	L. Hortensius.
	C. Acutius.
	Q. Romuleius.
	M. Terentius.
	L. Appuleius.
	Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
	Q. Manlius.
	L. Rabuleius.
	N. Otacilius.
Ædiles.	*T. Sicinius Dentatus.*
	L. Mamilius Vitulus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Sicinius Dentatus.*
	L. Lucretius Tricipitinus.
Military Quæstors.	*Ser. Sulpitius Rufus.*
	C. Sergius Fidenas.

363. Y. of R.

32. *Military Tribuneship.*	Q. Fabius Ambustus.
	K. Fabius Ambustus.
	C. Fabius Ambustus.
	Q. Sulpicius Longus.
	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas, a fourth time.
	Servius Cornelius Maluginensis.
Dictator.	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Gauls.
G. of the Horse.	L. Valerius Potitus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Marcius Rutilus.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Decius Mus.
	M' Otacilius.
	K. Duilius.
	L. Pupius.
	M. Appuleius.
	M. Albinius.
	C. Oppius.
Ædiles.	*C. Licinius Calvus.*
	M. Titinius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Menenius Lanatus.*
	C. Cornelius Cossus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Quinctius Cincinnatus.*
	L. Antistius.

364. Y. of R.

Dictator.	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Valerius Potitus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	L. Hortensius.
	C. Claudius Cicero.
	L. Fulvius Curvus.
	L. Marcius.
	C. Appuleius.
	C. Sextilius.
	M' Pomponius.
	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
	Q. Petilius.
Ædiles.	*L. Appuleius.*
	L. Virginius.

Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Valerius Poplicola Potitus.*
	T. Quinctius Capitolinus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Quinctius Capitolinus.*
	L Horatius P ulvillus.

365. Y. of R.

33. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, a second time.
	L. VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS.
	P. CORNELIUS COSSUS.
	A. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS.
	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.
	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS REGILLENSIS.
Dictator.	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, a third time. He triumphs over the Volsci, Æqui, and Hetrurians.
G. of the Horse.	C. Servilius Ahala.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Trebonius Asper.
	L. Ælius Pœtus.
	C. Otacilius.
	M. Appuleius.
	Lucius Albinius.
	Q. Considius.
	Q. Hortensius.
	N. Otacilius.
	L. Allienius.
	C. Acutius.
Ædiles.	*M. Albinius.*
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Fabius Dorso.*
	C. Apronius.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Papirius Crassus.*
	M. Trebonius Flavus.

366. Y. of R.

34. *Military Tribuneship.*	T. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS.
	Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS FIDENAS, a fifth time.
	L. JULIUS IULUS.
	L. AQUILIUS CORVUS.
	L. LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS.
	SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Titinius.
	Cn. Appuleius.
	L. Sextius.

	L. Numitorius.
	C. Appuleius.
	C. Licinius Calvus.
	C. Sextilius.
	M. Juventius.
	L. Fulcinius.
	T. Roscius.
Ædiles.	*L. Hortensius.*
	C. Oppius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Publilius Philo.*
	M. Pœtelius Libo.
Military Quæstors.	*Sp. Papirius Crassus.*
	M. Mænius.

367. Y. of R.

35. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. Papirius Cursor.
	C. Sergius Fidenas.
	L. Æmilius Mamercinus, a second time.
	L. Menenius Lanatus.
	L. Valerius Poplicola, a third time.
	C. Cornelius Cossus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sicinius Dentatus.
	C. Trebonius Asper.
	Q. Hortensius.
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
	M. Trebonius Flavus.
	L. Antistius.
	C. Acutius.
	L. Albinius.
	Sp. Mæcilius.
	M. Appuleius.
Ædiles.	*C. Marcius Rutilus.*
	Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Papirius Crassus.*
	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas.
Military Quæstors.	*Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus.*
	Cn. Apronius.

368. Y. of R.

36. *Military Tribuneship.*	M. Furius Camillus, a fourth time.
	Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis.
	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas, a sixth time.

	L. Quinctius Cincinnatus.
	L. Horatius Pulvillus.
	P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Licinius Calvus.
	Sp. Metilius.
	A. Sellius.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
	M. Pompilius.
	Sex. Tempanius.
	P. Scaptius.
	P. Silius.
	C. Mamilius Vitulus.
	Ti. Pontificius.
Ædiles.	*C. Sextilius.*
	C. Appuleius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Furius Medullinus.*
	Sp. Papirius Cursor.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Fabius Ambustus.*
	P. Mænius.

369. Y. of R.

37. *Military Tribuneship.*	A. Manlius Capitolinus, a second time.
	P. Cornelius Cossus, a second time.
	T. Quinctius Capitolinus.
	L. Papirius Cursor, a second time.
	C. Sergius Fidenas, a second time.
	L. Quinctius Capitolinus.
Dictator.	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS. He triumphs over the Volsci.
G. of the Horse.	T. Quinctius Capitolinus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Hortensius.
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	L. Antistius.
	C. Apronius.
	L. Apronius.
	L. Sextius.
	C. Antistius.
	M. Albinius.
	A. Lucerius.
	L. Cædicius.
Ædiles.	*M. Trebonius Flavus.*
	L. Numitorius.

Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Manlius Capitolinus.*
	C. Sulpicius Camerinus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Manlius Capitolinus.*
	A. Sempronius Atratinus.

370. Y. of R.

38. *Military Tribuneship.*	SER. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, a third time.
	P. VALERIUS POTITUS POPLICOLA, a second time.
	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, a fifth time.
	SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS, a second time.
	C. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
	T. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Mænius.
	Sp. Mecilius.
	Q. Hortensius.
	C. Furius.
	T. Romuleius.
	Q. Publilius Philo.
	P. Mænius.
	Cn. Apronius.
	P. Mælius.
	Q. Terentius.
Ædiles.	*L. Sicinius Dentatus.*
	L. Albinius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Clælius Siculus.*
	Q. Decius Mus.
Military Quæstors.	*Sp. Furius Medullinus.*
	M. Horatius Pulvillus.

371. Y. of R.

39. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, a fourth time.
	A. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, a third time.
	SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS, a third time.
	L. LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, a third time.
	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, a third time.
	M. TREBONIUS FLAVUS.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Marcius Rutilus.
	M. Albinius.
	L. Oppius.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
	M. Claudius.

	C. Sextilius.
	T. Juventius.
	C. Oppius Cornicen.
	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	M. Duilius.
Ædiles.	*C. Apronius.*
	C. Mamilius Vitulus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Geganius Macerinus.*
	Sp. Servilius Priscus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Claudius Siculus.*
	Q. Mucius Scævola.

372 Y. of R.

40. *Military Tribuneship.*	SP. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
	L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
	SER. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, a fourth time.
	Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS FIDENAS.
	SER. SULPICIUS PRÆTEXTATUS.
	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, a fourth time.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sicilius Dentatus.
	L. Albinius.
	L. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
	L. Petilius.
	C. Canuleius.
	C. Icilius Ruga.
	P. Mænius.
	L. Publilius Philo Volscus.
	L. Canuleius.
	L. Rabuleius.
Ædiles.	*M. Mænius.*
	L. Sextius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Quinctius Cincinnatus.*
	C. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Pupius.*
	L. Mecilius.

373 Y. of R.

41. *Military Tribuneship.*	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, a sixth time.
	A. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS REGILLENSIS.
	L. FURIUS MEDULLINUS.
	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS REGILLENSIS.
	L. LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, a third time.
	M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Antistius.
	A. Lucerius.
	A. Tempanius.
	Cn. Sellius.
	C. Apronius.
	C. Martius Rutilus.
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
	Sp. Metilius.
	L. Tempanius.
	C. Sellius.
Ædiles.	*Q. Hortensius.*
	Q. Publilius Philo.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Licinius Calvus.*
	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
Military Quæstors.	*Ser. Sulpicius Longus.*
	L. Æmilius Barbula.

374. Y. of R.

42. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, a fifth time.
	P. VALERIUS POTITUS POPLICOLA, a fifth time.
	L. MENENIUS LANATUS, a second time.
	C. SERGIUS FIDENAS, a third time.
	SP. PAPIRIUS CURSOR.
	SER. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, a fifth time.
Dictator.	T. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS. He triumphs over the Prænestini.
G. of the Horse.	A. Sempronius Atratinus.
Censors.	C. Sulpicius Camerinus.
	Sp. Posthumius Albus Regillensis. The latter dies in his office, and the former abdicates on account of the death of his colleague.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Mænius.
	Q. Decius Mus.
	M. Pompilius.
	C. Mamilius.
	Sex. Titinius.
	Cn. Apronius.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
	Q. Marcius Tremulus.
	C. Cicinius Bellutus.
	C. Titius.

Ædiles.	*M. Duilius.*
	C. Icilius Ruga.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Silius.*
	M' Sergius Fidenas.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Titinius.*
	Q. Antonius Merenda.

375. Y. of R.

43. *Military Tribuneship.*	P. Manlius Capitolinus.
	C. Manlius Capitolinus.
	L. Julius Iulus, a second time.
	C. Sextilius.
	M. Albinius.
	L. Antistius.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Apronius.
	L. Sextius.
	C. Canuleius.
	M. Titius.
	L. Rabuleius.
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
	P. Decius Mus.
	Q. Publilius Philo.
	Q. Canuleius.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Ædiles.	*P. Mænius.*
	L. Canuleius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Genucius Aventinensis.*
	P. Sextius Capitolinus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Genucius Aventinensis.*
	L. Virginius Tricostus Cœlimontanus.

376. Y. of R.

44. *Military Tribuneship.*	Sp. Furius Medullinus.
	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas, a second time.
	C. Licinius Calvus.
	P. Clœlius Siculus.
	M. Horatius Pulvillus.
	L. Geganius Macerinus.
Censors.	Sp. Servilius Priscus.
	Q. Clœlius Siculus.

The Nineteenth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Sicinius Dentatus.
	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	Q. Mucius Scævola.
	C. Icilius Ruga.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	P. Ælius Pætus.
	L. Petilius.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Duilius.
Ædiles.	*A. Tempanius.*
	C. Sellius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Mælius Capitolinus.*
	C. Valerius Potitus.
Military Quæstors.	*A. Cornelius Cossus.*
	M. Cornelius Maluginensis.

377. Y. of R.

45. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. Æmilius Mamercinus, a fifth time.
	Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus, a second time.
	P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola, a fourth time.
	L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, a second time.
	C. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.
	C. Quinctius Cincinnatus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
	C. Licinius Stolo.
	Cn. Pupius.
	Voler. Publilius Philo.
	L. Atinius Longus.
	M. Fulcinius.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	C. Popillius.
	L. Villius.
	A. Trebonius.
Ædiles.	*Q. Decius Mus.*
	C. Titius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Quinctius Capitolinus.*
	Q. Quinctius Cincinnatus.

378. Y. of R.

Anarchy.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
	M. Mænius.
	Cn. Lucretius.
	C. Metilius.
	C. Sellius.
	Q. Mæcilius.
	A. Acutius.
	A. Tempanius.
	L. Volumnius Flamma.
Ædiles.	*Q. Canuleius.*
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.

379. Y. of R.

Anarchy.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
	Q. Publilius Philo.
	Q. Decius Mus.
	C. Atinius Longus.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
	L. Villius.
	P. Plautius Proculus.
	Q. Manilius.
Ædiles.	*P. Mucius Scævola.*
	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.

380. Y. of R.

Anarchy.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	Cn. Pupius.
	Q. Silius.
	Cn. Sicilius Bellutus.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	P. Pupius.
	L. Volumnius Flamma.
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
Ædiles.	*M. Fulcinius.*
	A. Trebius.

381. Y. of R.

Anarchy.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.

M. Popilius Lænas.
L. Atinius Longus.
C. Titinius.
Volero Publilius Philo.
K. Atinius.
Q. Decius Mus.
M. Genucius Aventinensis.

Ædiles. *C. Metilius.*
A. Acutius.

382. Y. of R.

46. *Military Tribuneship.* L. Furius Medullinus, a second time.
P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola, a fifth time.
A. Manlius Capitolinus, a fourth time.
Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus, a fifth time.
C. Valerius Potitus.
Serv. Cornelius Maluginensis, a sixth time.

Tribunes of the People. L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
C. Plautius Proculus, the son of Publius.
C. Plautius Proculus, the son of Caius.
P. Curatius.
L. Furius.
P. Plautius Proculus.
C. Atinius Longus.
Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
P. Mælius Capitolinus.

Ædiles. *M. Atilius Regulus.*
L. Villius.

Quæstors of Rome. *L. Papirius Crassus.*
L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.

Military Quæstors. *M. Geganius Macerinus.*
M. Popilius.

383. Y. of R.

47. *Military Tribuneship.* Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas, a third time.
M. Cornelius Maluginensis.
C. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus, a second time.

	Q. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS.
	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS.
	M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS, a second time.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
	C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	P. Licinius.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	M. Popilius Lænas.
	M. Minucius Augurinus.
	M. Decius Mus.
Ædiles.	*C. Pœtelius Libo Visclus.*
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Sulpicius Peticus.*
	Q. Servilius Ahala.
Military Quæstors.	*Sp. Furius Camillus.*
	Q. Pomponius.

384. Y. of R.

48. *Military Tribuneship.*	L. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS.
	SP. SERVILIUS STRUCTUS.
	SER. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, a seventh time.
	L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
	SER. SULPICIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, a fourth time.
	L. VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
	C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	Juventius Thalna.
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	P. Plautius Proculus.
	C. Duilius.
	Cn. Fulvius Pætinus.
	C. Sempronius Longus.
	L. Atinius Longus.
Ædiles.	*K. Atinius Longus.*
	C. Plautius Proculus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus.*
	Ap. Claudius Crassus.

Military Quæstors.	*M. Aulius Cerretanus.*
	Cn. Quinctius Capitolinus.

385. Y. of R.

Dictator.	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, a fifth time.
G. of the Horse.	L. Æmilius Mamercinus.
Dictator.	P. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Licinius Calvus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
	L. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	M' Marcius.
	M. Considius.
	C. Petillius.
	L. Allienius.
	P. Publilius Philo.
	M. Plætorius.
Ædiles.	*Voler. Publilius Philo.*
	Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Scapula.*
	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Carvilius Maximus.*
	Q. Decius Mus.

386. Y. of R.

49. *Military Tribuneship.*	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS, a second time.
	L. VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS, a second time.
	M. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, a second time.
	P. VALERIUS POTITUS POPLICOLA, a sixth time.
	M. GEGANIUS MACERINUS.
	P. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, a second time.
Dictator.	M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, a fifth time. He triumphs over the Gauls.
G. of the Horse.	T. Quinctius Cincinnatus Capitolinus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
	C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.

	M. Popilius.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	C. Racilius.
	C. Trebonius Asper.
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	C. Plætorius.
	L. Fulcinius.
	T. Statius.
Ædiles.	*L. Genucius Aventinensis.*
	C. Sempronius Longus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis.*
	M. Fabius Ambustus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Pinarius Natta.*
	M. Pomponius.

387. Y. of R.

89. *Consulship.*	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.
	L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS. He was the first Plebeian who was made Consul.
First Prætor.	SP. FURIUS CAMILLUS.
First Curule.	*Cn. Quinctius Cincinnatus.*
Ædile.	*P. Cornelius Scipio.*
Tribunes of the People.	M. Plætorius.
	C. Numitorius.
	C. Antius.
	M. Acutius.
	M. Pontificius.
	L. Statius.
	M. Antius.
	C. Mæcilius.
	C. Lucerius.
	L. Volscius Fictor.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Manlius Capito. Torquatus.*
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Licinius Calvus.*
	C. Terentius.

388. Y. of R.

90. *Consulship.*	L. GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS.
	Q. SERVILIUS AHALA.
Prætor.	L. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Juventius Thalna.*
	C. Licinius Calvus.

Tribunes of the People.	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	L. Lucerius.
	C. Trebonius.
	C. Volscius.
	M. Popilius.
	T. Metilius.
	M. Sellius.
	T. Statius.
	C. Racilius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Popilius Lænas.*
	C. Martius Rutilus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Fabius Ambustus.*
	L. Hortensius.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Valerius Poplicola.*
	L. Fulvius Curvus.

389. Y. of R.

91. *Consulship.*	C. SULPICIUS PETICUS.
	C. LICINIUS CALVUS.
Prætor.	CN. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Scapula.*
	Appius Claudius Crassus Sabinus Regillensis.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Plautius Proculus.
	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	M. Considius.
	L. Appuleius.
	C. Sempronius Longus.
	L. Racilius.
	C. Plætorius.
	L. Allienius.
	M. Marcius.
	C. Fulvius Curvus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Fulcinius.*
	L. Volscius Fictor.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Æbutius Elva.*
	L. Icilius Ruga.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	C. Marcius Rutilus.

390. Y. of R.

92. *Consulship.*	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, a second time.
	CN. GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS.

Dictator.	L. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Pinarius Natta.
Censors.	M. Fabius Ambustus, the son of Cæso.
	L. Furius Medullinus.

The Twentieth Lustrum.

Prætors.	M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS, the son of Numerius.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Popillius Lænas.*
	L. Statius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.*
	C. Antius.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Antius.
	C. Numitorius.
	M. Popilius Lænas.
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	L. Pupius.
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	A. Allienius.
	L. Ælius Pætus.
	C. Carvilius Maximus.
Quæstors of Rome	*P. Valerius Poplicola.*
	C. Julius Iulus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Hortensius.*
	M' Curius.

391. Y. of R.

93. *Consulship.*	Q. SERVILIUS AHALA, a second time.
	L. GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS, a second time.
Dictator.	APPIUS CLAUDIUS CRASSUS SABINUS REGILLENSIS.
G. of the Horse.	P. Cornelius Scapula.
Prætor.	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus.*
	C. Fabius Ambustus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Pomponius.
	Q. Decius Mus.

C. Oppius.
C. Terentius Arsa.
Q. Romuleius.
C. Mælius Capitolinus.
Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
N. Otacilius.
M. Terentius.
L. Rabuleius.

Plebeian Ædiles. *L. Lucretius.*
C. Volscius.

Quæstors of Rome. *L. Cornelius Scipio.*
C. Petillius.

Military Quæstors. *L. Mænius.*
L. Æquilius Corvus.

392. Y. of R.

94. *Consulship.* C. LICINIUS CALVUS, a second time.
C. SULPICIUS PETICUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Hernici.

Dictator. T. QUINCTIUS PENNUS, CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS. He triumphs over the Gauls.

G. of the Horse. Serv. Cornelius Maluginensis.

Prætor. M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.

Curule Ædiles. *M. Plætorius.*
M. Considius.

Plebeian Ædiles. *C. Plætorius.*
L. Allienius.

Tribunes of the People. C. Plautius Hypsæus.
M. Marcius.
M. Otacilius.
C. Lætorius, the son of Caius.
P. Furius.
L. Ælius Pætus.
P. Licinius Calvus.
Q. Mælius.
C. Lætorius, the son of Publius.
L. Virginius.

Quæstors of Rome. *A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina.*
M. Papirius Mugillanus.

Military Quæstors. *M. Duilius.*
C. Duilius.

393. Y. of R.

95. *Consulship.* M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.
C. PETILIUS LIBO VISOLUS. The latter triumphs over the Gauls, and the Tiburtini. The former, after having defeated the Hernici, obtains the honours of an ovation.

Prætor. SPURIUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, a second time.

Curule Ædiles. *P. Valerius Poplicola.*
C. Julius Iulus.

Plebeian Ædiles. *Q. Aulius Cerretanus.*
C. Carvilius Maximus.

Tribunes of the People. K. Duilius.
M. Cædicius.
C. Apronius.
T. Sicinius Dentatus.
C. Marcius Rutilus.
L. Hortensius.
C. Curatius.
L. Sextius.
C. Titius.
M. Titinius.

Quæstors of Rome. *L. Æmilius Barbula.*
L. Æmilius Mamercinus.

Military Quæstors. *T. Manlius Capitolinus Torquatus.*
C. Livius Denter.

394. Y. of R.

96. *Consulship.* M. POPILIUS LÆNAS.
CN. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS.

Prætor. SER. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS.

Curule Ædiles. *M. Pomponius.*
L. Rabuleius.

Plebeian Ædiles. *C. Mælius Capitolinus.*
C. Terentius Arsa.

Tribunes of the People. M. Marcius.
Sex. Manilius.
P. Silius.
C. Apronius.
M. Terentius.
L. Icilius Ruga.
C. Plautius Hypsæus.

	Sex. Pompilius.
	P. Villius.
	C. Sextius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Valerius Poplicola.*
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Fossius Flaccinator.*
	C. Servius Fidenas.

395. Y. of R.

97. *Consulship.*	C. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.
	C. PLAUTIUS PROCULUS, who triumphs over the Privernates.
Dictator.	C. SULPICIUS PETICUS. He triumphs over the Gauls.
G. of the Horse.	M. Valerius Poplicola.
Prætor.	T. Quinctius Pennus Capitolinus Crispinus.
Curule Ædiles.	*T. Manlius Torquatus.*
	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*K. Duilius.*
	L. Virginius.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Petilius.
	L. Plautius Venno.
	L. Hortensius.
	Q. Hortensius.
	C. Sextilius.
	M. Cædicius.
	P. Furius.
	P. Licinius.
	C. Lætorius.
	M. Mænius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Furius Camillus.*
	P. Mænius.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.*
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.

396. Y. of R.

98. *Consulship.*	C. MARCIUS RUTILUS. He triumphs over the Privernates.
	CN. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS, a second time.
Prætor.	M. Popilius Lænas.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Duilius.*
	L. Sextius.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Curatius.*
	C. Titius.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Duilius.
	L. Mænius.
	M. Pomponius.
	M. Titinius.
	C. Mælius Capitolinus.
	C. Claudius Cicero.
	C. Apronius.
	T. Sicinius.
	M' Curius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Papirius Mugillanus.*
	Ti. Coruncanus.
Military Quæstors.	*Sp. Papirius Cursor.*
	M' Pomponius.

397. Y. of R.

99. *Consulship.*	M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS, a second time.
	M. POPILIUS LÆNAS, a second time.
Dictator.	C. MARCIUS RUTILUS. He triumphs over the Hetrurians.
G. of the Horse.	C. Plautius Proculus.
Prætor.	T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Plautius Hypsæus.*
	C. Sextius.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Livius Denter.
	P. Licinius Calvus.
	Q. Hortensius.
	C. Junius Bubulcus.
	M. Marcius.
	P. Mænius.
	K. Duilius.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Antistius.
	C. Petilius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Sex. Tullius.*
	M. Pætilius Libo.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Fabius Dorso.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus.

398. Y. of R.

100. *Consulship.*	C. SULPICIUS PETICUS, a third time.
	M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.
Prætor.	P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Duilius.*
	L. Mænius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Mænius.*
	P. Furius.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Hortensius.
	C. Antistius.
	C. Duilius.
	Cn. Appuleius.
	C. Appuleius.
	L. Albinius.
	L. Fulcinius.
	L. Albinius.
	C. Considius.
	L. Numitorius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.*
	Q. Servilius Ahala.
Military Quæstors.	*Ti. Æmilius Mamercinus.*
	C. Claudius Crassus Regillensis.

399. Y. of R.

101. *Consulship.*	M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS, a third time. He triumphs over the Tiburtini.
	T. QUINCTIUS PENNUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS.
Prætor.	C. JULIUS IULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Furius Camillus.*
	M. Papirius Mugillanus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Livius Denter.*
	Q. Hortensius.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	Sp. Mæcilius.
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
	Sp. Mætilius.
	A. Sellius.
	K. Duilius.
	Ti. Pontificius.
	T. Roscius.
	Sex. Tempanius.
	L. Villius.

Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Fabius Ambustus.*
	A. Lucerius.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.*
	C. Papilius Crassus.

400. Y. of R.

102. *Consulship.*	C. SULPICIUS PETICUS, a fourth time.
	M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, a second time.
Dictator.	T. MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS.
G. of the Horse.	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina.
Prætor.	L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Hortensius.*
	M. Marcius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Antistius.*
	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Publilius Philo.*
	P. Decius Mus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Mænius.*
	Cn. Cornelius Cossus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
	L. Mænius.
	C. Sicinius Bellutus.
	C. Titius.
	C. Sextius.
	M. Duilius.
	C. Mamilius Vitulus.
	T. Sicinius Dentatus.
	C. Apronius.
	L. Sextilius.

401. Y. of R.

103. *Consulship.*	P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.
	C. MARCIUS RUTILUS, a second time.
Dictator.	C. JULIUS IULUS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Æmilius Mamercinus.
Prætor.	AP. CLAUDIUS CRASSUS REGILLENSIS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Valerius Poplicola.*
	L. Pinarius Natta.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Appuleius.*
	L. Albinius.
Tribunes of the People.	Sex. Tullius.
	K. Duilius.
	M' Pomponius.
	L. Cædicius
	P. Mælius.
	P. Mænius.
	Q. Hortensius.
	M. Mænius.
	C. Furius.
	C. Canuleius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Æmilius Mamercinus.*
	L. Æmilius Barbula.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Volumnius Flamma.*
	Q. Æmilius Barbula.

402. Y. of R.

104. *Consulship.*	C. SULPICIUS PETICUS, a fifth time.
	T. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS.
Dictator.	M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.
G. of the Horse.	Q. Servilius Ahala.
Censors.	Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus.
	C. Marcius Rutilus. The first Plebeian who was made Censor.

The Twenty-first Lustrum.

Prætor.	M. Papirius Mugillanus.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.*
	C. Appuleius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Antistius.*
	L. Villius.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Ovinius.
	C. Duilius.
	L. Canuleius.
	L. Rabuleius.
	T. Romuleius.
	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus.
	M. Claudius Cicero.
	M. Pœtelius Libo.

	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
	Q Terentius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Ser. Sulpicius Longus.*
	Sp. Furius Medullinus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Lucretius Tricipitinus.*
	Q. Cædicius.

403. Y. of R.

105. *Consulship.*	M. POPILIUS LÆNAS, a third time. He triumphs over the Gauls.
	L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.
Dictator.	L. FURIUS CAMILLUS.
G. of the Horse.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Prætor.	P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Fabius Dorso.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Sextilius.*
	C. Mamilius.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Mænius.
	K. Duilius.
	T. Juventius.
	L. Oppius.
	P. Decius Mus.
	C. Oppius Cornicen.
	C. Licinius Calvus.
	C. Livius Denter.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Horatius Pulvillus.*
	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Claudius Hortator.*
	A. Posthumius Albinus Regillensis.

404. Y. of R.

106. *Consulship.*	L. FURIUS CAMILLUS.
	AP. CLAUDIUS CRASSUS SABINUS REGILLENSIS. He died in his office.
Dictator.	T. MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS, a second time.
G. of the Horse.	A. Cornelius Arvina.
Prætor.	L. PINARIUS NATTA.

Curule Ædiles.	*M' Pomponius.*
	L. Cædicius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Sex. Tullius.*
	C. Furius.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Publilius Philo.
	C. Icilius Ruga.
	M. Claudius Cicero.
	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	C. Mænius.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	L. Antistius.
	P. Pupius.
	L. Publilius Philo Volscius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Ælius Pætus.*
	Q. Antonius Mærenda.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Quinctius Cincinnatus.*
	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
405. Y. of R.	
107. *Consulship.*	M. POPILIUS LÆNAS, a fourth time.
	M. VALERIUS CORVUS.
Dictator.	C. CLAUDIUS CRASSUS REGILLENSIS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Livius Denter.
Prætor.	M. Fabius Dorso.
Curule Ædile.	*Q. Fabius Ambustus.*
	Q. Servilius Ahala.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Pœtelius Libo.*
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
Tribunes of the People.	K. Duilius.
	A. Trebius.
	Cn. Lucerius.
	A. Tempanius.
	P. Licinius Stolo.
	Cn. Sellius.
	P. Decius Mus.
	C. Appuleius.
	Q. Mæcilius.
	Q. Marcius Tremulus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Papirius Crassus.*
	L. Petilius.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Posthumius Megellus.*
	M. Fulcinius.

406. Y. of R.

108. *Consulship.*	C. PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS.
	T. MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS.
Prætor.	SER. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.*
	P. Decius Mus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Publilius Philo.*
	T. Juventius.
Tribunes of the People.	Sex. Tullius.
	C. Mænius.
	L. Antistius.
	M' Pomponius.
	C. Duilius.
	Volero Publilius Philo Volscus.
	L. Atinius Longus.
	P. Mænius.
	P. Pupius.
	C. Antistius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Genucius Aventinensis.*
	L. Furius Camillus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Sulpicius Longus.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Saverrio.

407. Y. of R.

109. *Consulship.*	M. VALERIUS CORVUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Antiates, Volsci, and Satricani.
	C. PŒTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS.

Secular Games.

Prætor.	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS ARVINA.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Ambustus.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Longus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Icilius Ruga.*
	P. Mucius Scævola.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Decius Mus.
	M. Claudius Cicero.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	P. Licinius Stolo.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.

	Q. Cecilius Metellus.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
	Q. Cædicius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Atilius Regulus.*
	C. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.
Military Quæstors.	*A. Sempronius Atratinus.*
	Q. Canuleius.

408. Y. of R.

110. *Consulship.*	M. FABIUS DORSO.
	SER. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS.
Dictator.	L. FURIUS CAMILLUS, a second time.
G. of the Horse.	Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus.
Prætor.	Q. SERVILIUS AHALA.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Mænius.*
	Q. Mæcilius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*A. Trebius.*
	Cn. Lucerius.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Claudius Hortator.
	Q. Publilius Philo.
	L. Cædicius.
	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
	M. Titinius.
	C. Duilius.
	P. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	Sex. Titius.
	Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*T. Veturius Calvinus.*
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Pupius.*
	M' Sergius Fidenas.

409. Y. of R.

111. *Consulship.*	C. MARCIUS RUTILUS, a third time.
	T. MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS, a second time.
Dictator.	P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.
G. of the Horse.	Q. Fabius Ambustus.
Prætor.	L. FURIUS CAMILLUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Æmilius Mamercinus Privernas.*
	Ti. Æmilius Mamercinus.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Decius Mus.*
	L. Atinius Longus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Mænius.
	Q. Manilius.
	C. Pompilius.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
	L. Volumnius Flamma.
	C. Titinius.
	L. Mamilius Vitulus.
	Q. Silius.
	L. Villius.
	L. Titius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Quinctilius Varus.*
	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Claudius Marcellus.*
	Cn. Fulvius Pœtinus.

410. Y. of R.

112. *Consulship.*	M. VALERIUS CORVUS, a third time. He triumphs over the Samnites.
	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS ARVINA. He triumphs over the Samnites.
Censors.	M. Fabius Ambustus.
	M. Popilius Lænas.

The Twenty-second Lustrum.

Prætor.	SER. SULPICIUS LONGUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Cædicius.*
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Licinius Stolo.*
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Antonius.
	Sex. Titius.
	C. Claudius Hortator.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	R. Sextius Sextinus.
	Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
	L. Cœdicius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Papirius Crassus.*
	L. Papirius Cursor.

Military Quæstors.	*C. Plautius Decianus.*
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.

411. Y. of R.

113. *Consulship.*	C. MARCIUS RUTILUS, a fourth time.
	Q. SERVILIUS AHALA.
Dictator.	M. VALERIUS CORVUS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Æmilius Mamercinus Privernas.
Prætor.	L. Furius Camillus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Papirius Crassus.*
	C. Sulpicius Longus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Titinius.*
	Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Mænius.
	L. Furius.
	P. Curatius.
	Q. Canuleius.
	M. Minucius Augurinus.
	M. Decius Mus.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Valerius Poplicola.*
	L. Cornelius Lentulus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Cornelius Rufinus.*
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.

412. Y. of R.

114. *Consulship.*	C. PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS, a second time.
	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS.
Prætor.	T. Æmilius Mamercinus.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Titinius.*
	Q. Manilius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Pompilius.*
	L. Villius.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Publilius Philo.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	Q. Pomponius.
	C. Duilius.
	K. Atinius Longus.
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.

	Cn. Pupius.
	C. Sempronius Sophus.
	L. Atinius Longus.
	C. Atinius Longus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus.*
	Sp. Posthumius Albinus.
Military Quæstors.	*D. Junius Brutus Scæva.*
	L. Plautius Venno.

413. Y. of R.

115. *Consulship.*	T. MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS, a third time. He triumphs over the Latins, Campani, Sidicini, and Aurunci.
	P. DECIUS MUS.
Dictator.	L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Papirius Cursor.
Prætor.	L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, who was created Dictator.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Valerius Corvus.*
	C. Claudius Crassus Regillensis.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Antonius.*
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Allienius.
	M. Plætorius.
	M' Marcius.
	C. Popilius.
	C. Petilius.
	C. Mæcilius.
	P. Publilius Philo.
	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	M. Considius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Sallonius Sarra.*
	L. Æmilius Paulus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Plautius Proculus.*
	L. Pinarius Natta.

414. Y. of R.

116. *Consulship.*	T. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.
	Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO. He triumphs over the Latins.
Dictator.	Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO.
G. of the Horse.	D. Junius Brutus Scæva.

Prætor.	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Atilius Regulus.*
	P. Curatius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Domitius Calvinus.*
	L. Furius.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Lucerius.
	M. Pontificius.
	L. Villius.
	C. Pompilius.
	M. Acutius.
	Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.
	L. Volscius Fictor.
	T. Veturius Calvinus.
	Q. Mamilius.
	P. Silius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Valerius Potitus.*
	M. Geganius Mamercinus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Duilius.*
	M. Mæcilius.

415. Y. of R.

117. *Consulship.*	L. FURIUS CAMILLUS. He triumphs over the Pedani and Tiburtini.
	C. MENIUS. He triumphs over the Antiates, Lavinians, and Velitrani.
Prætor.	M. VALERIUS CORVUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*T. Veturius Crassus.*
	Cn. Quinctilius Varus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Claudius Marcellus.*
	C. Atinius Longus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Sempronius Longus.
	P. Sallonius Sarra.
	C. Plautius Decianus.
	M. Minucius Augurinus.
	C. Terrentius Arsa.
	M. Decius Mus.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Titinius.
	Q. Canuleius.
	M' Juventius Thalna.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Sulpicius Peticus.*
	L. Veturius Crassus Augurinus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Furius.*
	C. Minucius Augurinus.

416. Y. of R.

118. *Consulship.*	C. SULPICIUS LONGUS.
	P. ÆLIUS PÆTUS.
Dictator.	C. CLAUDIUS CRASSUS REGILLENSIS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Claudius Hortator.
Prætor.	T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Rufinus.*
	M. Papirius Crassus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Publius.*
	L. Albinius.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
	C. Poetelius Libo Visolus.
	D. Junius Brutus Scæva.
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	C. Sempronius Sophus.
	L. Plautius Venno.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	Q. Pomponius.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	L. Atilius Regulus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Scapula.*
	L. Julius Iulus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Decius Mus.*
	C. Curillius Maximus.

417. Y. of R.

119. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
	K. DUILIUS.
Prætor.	Q. Publilius Philo. The first Plebeian who was raised to this office.
Curule Ædiles.	*Sp. Postumius Albinus.*
	P. Valerius Poplicola.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Sallustius Sorra.*
	P. Silius Nerva.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Antonius Nepos.
	C. Plautius Decianus.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	M. Marcius Nepos.
	C. Popillius Nepos.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	C. Marcius Rutilus.

	P. Publilius Philo.
	L. Considius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Sp. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.*
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Fulvius Curvus.*
	M. Æbutius Elva.

418. Y. of R.

120. *Consulship.*	M. VALERIUS CORVUS, a fourth time. He triumphed over the inhabitants of the territory of Cales.
	M. ATILIUS REGULUS.
Dictator.	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS.
G. of the Horse.	Q. Publilius Philo.
Prætor.	Cn. Quinctilius Varus.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus.*
	L. Valerius Potitus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Juventius Thalna.*
	Q. Canuleius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Plautius Venno.
	L. Plætorius.
	L. Fulcinius.
	C. Numitorius.
	M. Mæcilius.
	C. Plætorius.
	C. Racilius.
	T. Statius.
	C. Antius Restio.
	C. Lucerius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Papirius Mugillanus.*
	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Julius Libo.*
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.

419. Y. of R.

121. *Consulship.*	T. VETURIUS CALVINUS.
	SP. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
Dictator.	P. CORNELIUS RUFINUS.
G. of the Horse.	M. Antonius.
Prætor.	M. Papirius Crassus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	M. Geganius Macerinus.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.*
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Sallonius Sarra.
	T. Metilius.
	M. Scaptius.
	M. Mamilius.
	C. Memmius.
	L. Racilius.
	M. Sellius.
	P. Silius.
	Q. Cædicius Noctua.
	P. Furius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	Ap. Claudius Crass. Sabin. Regillensis.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Acutius Nepos.*
	T. Pontificius Nepos.

420. Y. of R.

122. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR.
	C. PŒTILIUS LIBO VISOLUS.
Prætor.	C. VALERIUS POTITUS FLACCUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Valerius Corvus.*
	L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Plautius Venno.*
	C. Plautius Decianus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Popilius Lænas.
	C. Mælius Capitolinus.
	C. Canuleius Nepos.
	Q. Hortensius.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	C. Lætorius.
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
	M. Terentius.
	M' Juventius Thalna.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus.*
	Q. Fabius Ambustus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Foslius Flaccinator.*
	Q. Mamilius Vitulus.

421. Y. of R.

123. *Consulship.*	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS, a second time.
	CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS.
Dictator.	M. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.

G. of the Horse.	P. Valerius Poplicola.
Censors.	Q. Publilius Philo.
	Sp. Posthumius Albinus.

The Twenty-third Lustrum.

Prætor.	L. Papirius Mugillanus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Plætorius.*
	C. Plætorius.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Racilius.*
	L. Fulcinius.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Fulvius Curvus.
	L. Hortensius.
	A. Ogulnius Gallus.
	Q. Decius Mus.
	L. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Lætorius.
	M' Otacilius Crassus.
	Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
	C. Carvilius Maximus.
	M' Curius Dentatus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Flavius.*
	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Fabius Ambustus.*
	C. Aquilius Florus.

422. Y. of R.

124. *Consulship.*	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
	C. VALERIUS POTITUS.
Dictator.	CN. QUINTILIUS VARUS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Valerius Potitus.
Prætor.	M. Valerius Corvus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus.*
	M. Æbutius Elva.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Racilius Nepos.*
	M. Mamilius Vitulus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Aulus Cerretanus.
	L. Pupius Nepos.
	C. Livius Denter.
	C. Fulvius Curvus.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	M' Pomponius Matho.
	D. Junius Brutus Scæva.

	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	M. Marcius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Valerius Flaccus.*
	Q. Sulpicius Paterculus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Æmilius Papus.*
	L. Plautius Venno.
423 Y. of R.	
125. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, a second time.
	L. PLAUTIUS VENNO.
Prætor.	P. CORNELIUS SCAPULA.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Popilius Lænas.*
	C. Lætorius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Manlius Capitolinus.*
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Livius Denter.
	L. Fulvius Curvus.
	A. Allienius Nepos.
	M. Racilius Nepos.
	A. Trebonius Asper.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	L. Appuleius Nepos.
	L. Plætorius Nepos.
	L. Fulcinius Nepos.
	P. Numitorius Pullus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Plautius Hypsæus.*
	C. Pætelius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Horatius Pulvillus.*
	L. Æmilius Mamercinus.
424. Y. of R.	
126. *Consulship.*	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS, a second time.
	C. PLAUTIUS DECIANUS. Both triumph over the Privernates.
Prætor.	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Papirius Mugillanus.*
	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M' Curius Dentatus.*
	Q. Decius Mus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Plætorius Nepos.
	C. Fescennius Nepos.
	T. Pontificius Nepos.
	Sex. Pompilius Nepos.
	Q. Mamilius Vitulus.

	Sp. Antius Restio.
	C. Acutius Nepos.
	P. Silius Nepos.
	Sex. Manlius Nepos.
	M. Mamilius Vitulus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Foslius Flaccinator.*
	L. Furius Camillus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Popilius Lænas.*
	P. Villius Nepos.

425. Y. of R.

127. *Consulship.*	C. PLAUTIUS PROCULUS.
	P. CORNELIUS SCAPULA.
Prætor.	D. JUNIUS BRUTUS SCÆVA.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Valerius Corvus.*
	C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Fulvius Curvus.*
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	Cn. Apronius Nepos.
	C. Sextilius Nepos.
	L. Mænius Nepos.
	T. Sicinius Dentatus.
	Sex. Titius Nepos.
	C. Sextius Calvinus.
	C. Curatius Nepos.
	A. Virginius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Papirius Crassus.*
	Q. Æmilius Barbula.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Ælius Pætus.*
	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.

426. Y. of R.

128. *Consulship.*	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
	Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO, a second time.
Dictator.	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
G. of the Horse.	Sp. Posthumius Albinus.
Prætor.	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Fabius Ambustus.*
	Q. Fabius Ambustus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Fulvius Curvus.*
	M. Livius Denter.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Flavius Nepos.
	C. Lætorius Nepos.

	C. Minucius Augurinus.
	C. Aquillius Florus.
	C. Otacilius Nepos.
	C. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Mælius Capitolinus.
	C. Rabuleius Nepos.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
	Q. Decius Mus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.*
	M. Foslius Flaccinator.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Julius Iulus.*
	L. Romuleius Nepos.

427. Y. of R.

129. *Consulship.*	C. PŒTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS, a second time.
	L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS.
Prætor.	C. PLAUTIUS DECIANUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Valerius Flaccus.*
	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Sex. Manilius Nepos.*
	Sex. Pompilius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Petillius Nepos.
	M' Curius Dentatus.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	Ti. Coruncanius.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	C. Fulvius Curvus.
	C. Antistius Nepos.
	Sex. Tullius Nepos.
	T. Sempronius Blæsus.
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Mælius Nepos.*
	L. Manlius Capitolinus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Manlius Vulso.*
	Ti. Claudius Cicero.
Pro-consul.	Q. Publius Philo. He triumphs over the Samnites and Palæpolitani.
Pro-quæstor.	*L. Romuleius.*

428. Y. of R.

130. *Consulship.*	L. FURIUS CAMILLUS, a second time.
	D. JUNIUS BRUTUS SCÆVA.

Dictator.	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR.
G. of the Horse.	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, who abdicates; and
	L. Papirius Crassus is chosen in his room.
Prætor.	L. Fulvius Curvus.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Foslius Flaccinator.*
	M. Æmilius Papus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Flavius Nepos.*
	A. Virginius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Plautius Venno.
	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
	C. Considius Nepos.
	L. Numitorius Nepos.
	Sp. Mæcilius Nepos.
	C Popilius Lænas.
	L. Albinius Nepos.
	L. Fulcinius Trio.
	T. Roscius Nepos.
	A. Lucerius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Quinctius Capitolinus.*
	M. Antistius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Valerius Poplicola.*
	P. Plautius Hypsæus.

429. Y. of R.

Dictator.	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR. He triumphs over the Samnites.
G. of the Horse.	L. Papirius Crassus.
Censors.	M. Valerius Corvus.
	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.

The Twenty-fourth Lustrum.

Prætor.	M. Fabius Ambustus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Papirius Crassus.*
	L. Furius Camillus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Ælius Pætus.
	C. Fulvius Curvus.
	Sex. Tempanius Nepos.
	L. Apronius Limo.
	C. Mænius Nepos.
	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.

	Sp. Metilius Nepos.
	L. Villius Nepos.
	L. Sextilius.
	P. Virginius.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Sp. Nautius Rutilus.*
	C. Fabius Ambustus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Decius Mus.*
	T. Pontificius Nepos.

430. Y. of R.

131. *Consulship.*	C. SULPICIUS LONGUS.
	Q. AULIUS CERRETANUS.
Prætor.	Q. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Foslius Flaccinator.*
	Q. Æmilius Barbula.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Marcius Rutilus.*
	T. Sempronius Blæsus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Flavius Nepos.
	M. Pœtelius Libo.
	C. Canuleius Nepos.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	M' Curius Dentatus.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	M. Popilius Lænas.
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	Q. Ælius Pætus.
	Ti. Coruncanius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Cominius Nepos.*
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Valerius Maximus.*
	A. Virginius Tricostus Rutilus.

431. Y. of R.

132. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS. He triumphs over the Samnites and Apulians.
	L. FULVIUS CURVUS. He triumphs over the Samnites.
Dictator.	A. CORNELIUS COSSUS ARVINA.
G. of the Horse.	M. Fabius Ambustus.
Prætor.	L. PLAUTIUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Plautius Hypsæus.*
	A. Lucerius Nepos.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*Sp. Mæcilius Nepos.*
	L. Albinius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
	Sex. Tullius Nepos.
	C. Petilius Nepos.
	C. Considius Nepos.
	M. Trebonius Flavus.
	A. Atilius Bulbus.
	L. Albinius Nepos.
	L. Fulcinius Trio.
	L. Numitorius Nepos.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Sestius Capitolinus.*
	Q. Publilius Philo.
Military Quæstors.	*M' Sergius Fidenas.*
	C. Apuleius Pansa.

432. Y. of R.

133. *Consulship.*	T. VETURIUS CALVINUS, a second time.
	SP. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, a second time.
Dictators.	Q. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.
	M. ÆMILIUS PAPUS.
Generals of the Horse.	P. Ælius Pætus.
	L. Valerius Flaccus.
Prætor.	M. VALERIUS CORVUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Popilius Lænas.*
	Sp. Metilius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Sex. Tempanius Nepos.*
	L Villius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Pœtelius Libo.
	C. Mamilius Vitulus.
	L. Sextilius Nepos.
	C. Mænius Nepos.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
	T. Roscius Nepos.
	L. Apronius Nepos.
	L. Cædicius Nepos.
	C. Furius Nepos.
	L. Canuleius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Furius Pacilus.*
	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus.

Military Quæstors.	*Sp. Papirius Crassus.*
	Cn. Lucerius Nepos.

433. Y. of R.

134. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR, a second time.
	Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO, a third time.
Dictators.	C. MÆNIUS NEPOS.
	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
	T. MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS.
Generals of the Horse.	M. Foslius Flaccinator.
	L. Papirius Cursor.
	L. Papirius Crassus.
Prætor.	Q. ÆMILIUS BARBULA.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Quinctius Capitolinus.*
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.*
	C. Canuleius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Livius Denter.
	Y. Mælius Nepos.
	T. Numicius Nepos. These were all three obliged to abdicate, in order to go to Caudium, as hostages for the performance of the treaty concluded at the Caudian Forks.
	P. Decius Mus.
	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus.
	P. Mænius Nepos.
	C. Sicinius Bellutus.
	M. Cædicius Nepos.
	P. Virginius Nepos.
	T. Romuleius Nepos.
	C. Oppius Cornicen.
	T. Juventius Nepos.
	C. Licinius Calvus Stolo.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Volumnius Flamma.*
	Q. Fundanius Mendulus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Fabius Dorso.*
	Q. Antonius Merenda.

434. Y. of R.

135. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR, a third time. He triumphs over the Samnites.

	Q. AULIUS CERRETANUS, a second time.
Censors.	C. Sulpicius Longus.
	C. Plautius Decianus. They both abdicate.
Prætor.	M. Popilius Lænas.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Valerius Maximus.*
	C. Fabius Ambustus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Volumnius Flamma.*
	M. Trebonius Flavus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Antistius Nepos.
	M. Pœtelius Libo.
	L. Apronius Nepos.
	L. Cominius Nepos.
	C. Mænius Nepos.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	L. Sextilius Nepos.
	L. Cædicius Nepos.
	C. Furius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Marcius Tremulus.*
	L. Geganius Macerinus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Clœlius Siculus.*
	L. Æmilius Mamercinus.

435. Y. of R.

136. *Consulship.*	L. PLAUTIUS VENNO.
	M. FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR.
Censors.	L. Papirius Crassus.
	C. Mænius.

The Twenty-fifth Lustrum.

Prætor.	L. Furius Camillus.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Valerius Corvus.*
	M' Sergius Fidenas.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Decius Mus.*
	T. Roscius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Mælius Nepos.
	C. Claudius Hortator.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	P. Pupius Nepos.
	Q. Publilius Philo.

	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	C. Icilius Ruga.
	Sex. Tullius Nepos.
	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Genucius Aventinensis.*
	Ap. Claudius Cæcus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Fulvius Curvus Pætinus.*
	T. Minucius Augurinus.

436. Y. of R.

137. *Consulship.*	Q. ÆMILIUS BARBULA.
	C. JUNIUS BUBULCUS BRUTUS.
Prætor.	L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Pœtelius Libo.*
	L. Livius Denter.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Numicius Nepos.*
	M. Antistius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cominius Nepos.
	C. Apuleius Pansa.
	M. Trebonius Flavus.
	Q. Mæcilius Nepos.
	Cn. Sellius Nepos.
	A. Trebius Nepos.
	Cn. Lucerius Nepos.
	Sp. Metilius Nepos.
	A. Tempanius.
	L. Villius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Arvina.*
	L. Papirius Maso.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Lutatius Catulus.*
	M. Fulcinius Nepos.

437. Y. of R.

138. *Consulship.*	SP. NAUTIUS RUTILUS.
	M. POPILIUS LÆNAS.
Dictator.	L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Fulvius Curvus.
Prætor.	M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Mælius Nepos.*
	C. Marcius Rutilus.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Apronius Limo.*
	L. Sextilius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Decius Mus.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	Sex. Titius Nepos.
	L. Cædicius Nepos.
	P. Mænius Nepos.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
	Q. Fundanius Fundulus.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	M. Cædicius Nepos.
	C. Furius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Ti. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	L. Atilius Regulus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Volumnius Flamma.*
	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.

438. Y. of R.

139. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR, a fourth time.
	Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO, a fourth time.
Dictator.	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS.
G. of the Horse.	Q. Aulius Cerretanus, who was killed in battle; and
	C. Fabius Ambustus, chosen in his room.
Prætor.	M. VALERIUS CORVUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ap. Claudius Cæsus.*
	M. Fabius Dorso.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Cominius Nepos.*
	Q. Publilius Philo.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Livius Denter.
	M. Antistius Nepos.
	L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
	Q. Canuleius Nepos.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
	T. Numicius Nepos.
	Q. Marcius Tremulus.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	P. Licinius Nepos Stolo.
	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Marcius Rutilus.*
	M. Decius Mus.

Military Quæstors.	*M. Livius Denter.*
	L. Æmilius Barbula.

439. Y. of R.

140. *Consulship.*	M. PŒTELIUS LIBO.
	C. SULPICIUS LONGUS, a third time.
	He triumphs over the Samnites.
Dictator.	C. MÆNIUS.
G. of the Horse.	M. Foslius Flaccinator.
Prætor.	M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Geganius Macerinus.*
	Q. Clœlius Siculus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Appuleius Pansa.*
	A. Trebius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Mælius Nepos.
	Ti. Minucius Augurinus.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Claudius Hortator.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	M. Trebius.
	M. Fulvius Curvus Pætinus.
	M. Domitius Calvinus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus.*
	Ser. Cornelius Lentulus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Domitius Ænobarbus.*
	P. Sempronius Longus.

440. Y. of R.

141. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR, a fifth time.
	C. JUNIUS BUBULCUS BRUTUS, a second time.
Dictator.	C. PŒTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS.
G. of the Horse.	M. Pœtelius Libo.
Prætor.	C. MARCIUS RUTILUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Arvina.*
	Ap. Claudius Cæcus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Titinius Nepos.*
	Sex. Titius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cominius Nepos.
	M. Marcius Tremulus.

	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
	Q. Publilius Philo.
	Q. Petilius Nepos.
	L. Livius Denter.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	L. Atinius Longus.
	C. Plautius Decianus.
	C. Lutatius Catulus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Posthumius Megellus.*
	L. Furius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Sulpicius Saverrio.*
	M. Titinius Nepos.

441. Y. of R.

142. *Consulship.*	M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS. He triumphs over the Samnites and Sorani.
	P. DECIUS MUS.
Dictator.	C. SULPICIUS LONGUS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
Censors.	Ap. Claudius Cæcus.
	C. Plautius Venox.

The Twenty-sixth Lustrum.

Prætor.	M. Foslius Flaccinator.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Valerius Corvus.*
	L. Papirius Maso.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Fulvius Curvus Pætinus.*
	L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	A. Trebius Nepos.
	L. Villius Nepos.
	Q. Silius Nepos.
	Q. Manilius Nepos.
	M. Fulcinius Nepos.
	A. Acutius Nepos.
	L. Volumnius Flamma.
	C. Pompilius Nepos.
	Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Papirius Crassus.*
	Cn. Fulvius Pætinus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Sempronius Gracchus.*
	Q. Appuleius Pansa.

442. Y. of R.

143. *Consulship.* C. JUNIUS BUBULCUS BRUTUS, a third time. He triumphs over the Samnites.
Q. ÆMILIUS BARBULA, a second time. He triumphs over the Hetrurians.

Prætor. M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS.

Curule Ædiles. *Ser. Cornelius Lentulus.*
Ti. Cornelius Lentulus.

Plebeian Ædiles. *C. Fabricius Luscinus.*
P. Mucius Scævola.

Tribunes of the People. L. Atilius Regulus.
C. Marcius Rutilus.
M. Decius Mus.
T. Minucius Augurinus.
M. Trebius Nepos.
M. Antonius Nepos.
Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.
M. Livius Denter.
L. Titius Nepos.
N. Sextius Sextinus.

Quæstors of Rome. *L. Ogulnius Gallus.*
M. Fulvius Pætinus.

Military Quæstors. *Cn. Domitius Calvinus.*
C. Pætelius Libo Visolus.

443. Y. of R.

144. *Consulship.* Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, a second time.
C. MARCIUS RUTILUS, who was afterwards called Censorinus.

Prætor. P. CORNELIUS ARVINA.

Curule Ædiles. *P. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus.*
L. Æmilius Barbula.

Plebeian Ædiles. *C. Lutatius Catulus.*
Q. Petilius Nepos.

Tribunes of the People. P. Sempronius Sophus.
L. Genucius Aventinensis.
M. Fulvius Curvus Pætinus.
P. Curatius Nepos.
M. Claudius Marcellus.
Q. Pomponius Nepos.
Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.
M. Aulius Cerretanus.

	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Anicius Prænestinus.*
	M. Minucius Fessus.
Military Quæstors.	*T. Popillius Nepos.*
	Cn. Fulvius Max. Centumalus.

444. Y. of R.

Dictator.	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR. He triumphs over the Samnites.
G. of the Horse.	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
Pro-consuls.	Q. Fabius Max. Rullianus. He triumphs over the Hetrurians.
	P. Cornelius Arvina.
Prætor.	M. Valerius Corvus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Marcius Tremulus.*
	L. Atilius Regulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Minucius Augurinus.*
	Q. Manilius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
	P. Publilius Philo.
	C. Plautius Decianus.
	M. Livius Denter.
	C. Atinius Longus.
	M' Marcius Nepos.
	C. Popilius Nepos.
	L. Allienius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Valerius Falto.*
	L. Cornelius Blasio.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Licinius Varus.*
	M. Duilius Nepos.

445. Y. of R.

145. *Consulship.*	P. DECIUS MUS, a second time.
	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, a third time.
Prætor.	M. Valerius Maximus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Posthumius Megellus.*
	P. Sulpicius Saverrio.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Decius Mus.*
	M. Antonius Nepos.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Furius Nepos.
	P. Sempronius Sophus.
	M. Fulvius Curvus Pætinus.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	Q. Appuleius Pansa.
	M. Plætorius Nepos.
	M. Trebius Nepos.
	M. Considius Nepos.
	M. Fulcinius Nepos.
	M. Mæcilius Tullus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	M. Atilius Regulus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Papirius Turdus.*
	M. Æmilius Paulus.

446. Y. of R.

146. *Consulship.*	APPIUS CLAUDIUS CÆCUS.
	L. VOLUMNIUS FLAMMA VIOLENS.
Censors.	M. Valerius Maximus.
	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.

The Twenty-seventh Lustrum.

Pro-consul.	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus.
Prætor.	T. Minucius Augurinus.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Marcius Rutilus.*
	M. Titinius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	Q. Pomponius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	M. Livius Denter.
	L. Lucerius Nepos.
	L. Volscius Fictor.
	P. Silius Nepos.
	Q. Anicius Prænestinus.
	Cn. Fulvius Pætinus.
	M. Acutius Nepos.
	P. Villius Nepos.
	Q. Mamilius Turinus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Sp. Carvilius Maximus.*
	M. Atilius Regulus.
Military Quæstors.	*T. Manlius Torquatus.*
	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina.

447. Y. of R.

147. *Consulship.*	Q. MARCIUS TREMULUS. He triumphs over the Samnites, and the inhabitants of Anagnia.
Dictator.	P. CORNELIUS ARVINA.
	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO BARBATUS.
G. of the Horse.	P. Decius Mus.
Prætor.	SER. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Cornelius Corvus.*
	P. Valerius Falto.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Sempronius Sophus.*
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Flavius Nepos.
	M. Decius Mus.
	M. Fulvius Pætinus.
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	P. Furius Nepos.
	L. Furius Nepos.
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
	M. Antonius Nepos.
	P. Curatius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Carvilius Maximus.*
	L. Julius Libo.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	L. Julius Iulus.

448. Y. of R.

148. *Consulship.*	L. POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS.
	T. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, who is killed fighting with the Samnites; and
	M. FULVIUS CURVUS PÆTINUS chosen in his room. The latter triumphs over the Samnites.
Prætor.	AP. CLAUDIUS CÆCUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Æmilius Paulus.*
	L. Cornelius Blasio.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Livius Denter.*
	Q. Appuleius.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Marcius Rutilus.
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
	L. Ogulnius Gallus.

	Q. Decius Mus.
	M. Duilius Nepos.
	M. Minucius Fessus.
	M' Juventius Thalna.
	P. Licinius Varus.
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
	Q. Pomponius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	M. Mamilius Vitulus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Sergius Fidenas.*
	M. Geganius Macerinus.

449. Y. of R.

149. *Consulship.*	C. SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS. He triumphs over the Æqui.
	P. SULPICIUS SAVERRIO. He triumphs over the Samnites.
Censors.	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus.
	P. Decius Mus.

The Twenty-eighth Lustrum.

Prætor.	P. VALERIUS FALTO.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Flavius Nepos.*
	Q. Anicius Prænestinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.*
	L. Furius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Flavius Nepos.
	Q. Papirius Turdus.
	D. Junius Pera.
	M' Pomponius Matho.
	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	T. Popilius Nepos.
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	C. Plautius Proculus
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Papirius Cursor.*
	M' Curius Dentatus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Ælius Pætus.*
	D. Junius Brutus Scæva.

450. Y. of R.

150. *Consulship.*	SER. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
	L. GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS.
Prætor.	M. VALERIUS CORVUS.

Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Genucius Aventinensis.*
	P. Furius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	L. Publicius Malleolus.
	M. Allienius Nepos.
	L. Plætorius Nepos.
	L. Racilius Nepos.
	Sex. Statius Nepos.
	L. Considius Nepos.
	C. Plætorius Nepos.
	C. Apustius Fullo.
	C. Numitorius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	C. Fulvius Curvus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Valerius Flaccus.*
	Q. Mamilius Vitulus.

451. Y. of R.

151. *Consulship.*	M. LIVIUS DENTER.
	M. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.
Dictator.	C. JUNIUS BUBULCUS BRUTUS. He triumphs over the Æqui.
G. of the Horse.	M. Titinius Nepos.
Prætor.	Q. Apuleius Pansa.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Posthumius Megellus.*
	T. Manlius Torquatus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Fulvius Pætinus.*
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Furius Nepos.
	Sp. Carvilius Maximus.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	C. Metilius Nepos.
	A. Sellius Nepos.
	Q. Papirius Turdus.
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	Ti. Pontificius.
	M. Volscius Fictor.
	L. Antonius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Cædicius Noctua.*
	C. Acutius Nepos.

Military Quæstors.	*C. Foslius Flaccinator.*
	Q. Fabius Ambustus.

452. Y. of R.

Dictators.	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS.
	M. VALERIUS CORVUS. He triumphs over the Hetrurians.
Generals of the Horse.	M. Æmilius Paulus.
	P. Sempronius Sophus.
Prætor.	L. Cornelius Scipio.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.*
	D. Junius Pera.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Atilius Regulus.*
	C. Plautius Proculus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Anicius Prænestinus.
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	M. Lætorius Plancianus.
	M. Minucius Fessus.
	C. Memmius Nepos.
	P. Furius Nepos.
	C. Lætorius Nepos.
	C. Mælius Capitolinus.
	M. Terentius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M' Sergius Nepos.*
	Q. Hortensius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Cædicius Noctua.*
	M. Claudius Marcellus.

453. Y. of R.

152. *Consulship.*	Q. APULEIUS PANSA.
	M. VALERIUS CORVUS, a fifth time.
Prætor.	Cn. Fulvius Maximus Centumalus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Julius Iulus.*
	L. Julius Libo.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Papirius Turdus.*
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
	Cn. Ogulnius Gallus.
	M. Mamilius Vitulus.
	T. Juventius Thalna.
	C. Otacilius Crassus.

	C. Carvilius Maximus.
	Q. Terentius Arsa.
	M. Otacilius Crassus.
	Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Fabius Gurges.*
	M. Aquilius Florus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Ælius Pætus.*
	L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.

454. Y. of R.

153. *Consulship.* M. FULVIUS PÆTINUS. He triumphs over the Samnites and Nequinates.

T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS, who dies in his office; and to supply his room,

M. VALERIUS CORVUS is chosen Consul a sixth time.

Censors.	P. Sempronius Sophus.
	P. Sulpicius Saverrio.

The Twenty-ninth Lustrum.

Prætor.	L. POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus.*
	L. Papirius Cursor.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Antonius Nepos.*
	C. Metilius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	D. Junius Brutus Scæva.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	D. Junius Pera.
	C. Fulvius Curvus.
	C. Cæcilius Metellus.
	L. Pupius Nepos.
	M. Volscius Fictor.
	C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Rufinus.*
	M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Livius Denter.*
	C. Claudius Canina.

455. Y. of R.

154. *Consulship.* L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.

	CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS. He triumphs over the Samnites and Hetrurians.
Prætor.	M. LIVIUS DENTER.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	L. Valerius Flaccus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Lætorius Plancianus.*
	C. Lætorius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	M' Curius Dentatus.
	Q. Papirius Turdus.
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	A. Atilius Calatinus.
	M. Marcius Nepos.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	M. Flavius Nepos.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	M. Popilius Lænas.
	L. Plautius Venno.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Trebonius Asper.*
	M. Scantius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	A. Manlius Vulso Longus.

456. Y. of R.

155. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, a fourth time.
	P. DECIUS MUS, a fourth time.
Prætor.	L. JULIUS IULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Ambustus.*
	M. Sergius Fidenas.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Atilius Regulus.*
	D. Junius Brutus Scæva.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Hortensius Nepos.
	Q. Cædicius Noctua.
	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
	C. Petillius Nepos.
	A. Allienius Nepos.
	C. Cædicius Noctua.
	M. Æmilius Regulus Serranus.
	M. Pœtelius Libo.
	L. Apuleius Saturinus.
	C. Pontificius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Fulvius Pætinus.*
	Ti. Sempronius Blæsus.

Military Quæstors.	*L. Manlius Capitolinus.*
	Ser. Cornelius Rufinus.

457. Y. of R.

156. *Consulship.*	AP. CLAUDIUS CÆCUS, a second time.
	L. VOLUMNIUS FLAMMA VIOLENS, a second time.
Prætor.	P. SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	Cn. Ogulnius Gallus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Ælius Pætus.*
	C. Fulvius Curvus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus.
	Q. Papirius Turdus.
	P. Numitorius Pullus.
	Q. Sallonius Sarra.
	M' Curius Dentatus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	M. Racilius Nepos.
	Sp. Antius Restio.
	M. Acutius Nepos.
	M. Mætilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Nautius Rutilus.*
	M. Valerius Maximus Potitus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Flaminius Chilo.*
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
Pro-consuls in Samnium.	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus.
	P. Decius Mus.

458. Y. of R.

157. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, a fifth time. He triumphs over the Samnites, the Hetrurians, and the Gauls.
	P. DECIUS MUS, a third time.
Prætor.	AP. CLAUDIUS CÆCUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Gurges.*
	L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Hortensius Nepos.*
	L. Plautius Venno.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Cædicius Noctua.
	P. Villius Nepos.
	Sex. Pompilius Nepos.
	L. Sicinius Dentatus.

Sex. Titius Nepos.
C. Ælius Petus.
P. Silius Nepos.
C. Manilius Nepos.
Q. Titinius Nepos.
Cn. Apronius Nepos.

Quæstors of Rome. *Sp. Nautius Rutilus.*
Cn. Æmilius Papus.

Military Quæstors. *C. Ælius Pætus.*
C. Fabricius Luscinus.

Pro-consuls. L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
L. Cornelius Scipio.
Cn. Fulvius Maximus Centumalus.
L. Posthumius Megellus.
M. Livius Denter.

459. Y. of R.

158. *Consulship.* L. POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Samnites and Hetrurians.
M. ATILIUS REGULUS. He triumphs over the Volscinienses and the Samnites.

Censors. P. Cornelius Arvina.
C. Marcius Rutilus.

The Thirtieth Lustrum.

Prætor. D. JUNIUS BRUTUS SCÆVA.

Curule Ædiles. *M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus.*
P. Cornelius Rufinus.

Plebeian Ædiles. *M' Curius Dentatus.*
M. Claudius Marcellus.

Tribunes of the People. C. Trebonius Asper.
M. Livius Denter.
C. Claudius Canina.
C. Sextilius Nepos.
L. Mænius Nepos.
A. Virginius Nepos.
C. Sextius Calvinus.
C. Curatius Nepos.
T. Memmius Nepos.
M. Lætorius Plancianus.

Quæstors of Rome. *L. Opimius Pansa.*
Q. Marcius Philippus.

Military Quæstors.	*M. Æmilius Lepidus.*
	C. Servilius Tucca.

460. Y. of R.

159. *Consulship.*	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR.
	Sp. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS. They both triumph over the Samnites.
Prætor.	M. ATILIUS REGULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.*
	Q. Cædicius Noctua.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Numitorius Pullus.*
	Sp. Antius Restio.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Scantius Nepos.
	Q. Hortensius Nepos.
	C. Canuleius Nepos.
	C. Aquilius Florus.
	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
	Ti. Claudius Cicero.
	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	L. Romuleius Nepos.
	C. Ogulnius Gallus.
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Ti. Coruncanius.*
	L. Furius Camillus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Mælius Nepos.*
	C. Furius Pacilus.

461. Y. of R.

160. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS GURGES.
	D. JUNIUS BRUTUS SCÆVA.
Dictator.	APPIUS CLAUDIUS CÆCUS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Marcius Rutilus.
Prætor.	L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Ælius Pætus.*
	C. Claudius Canina.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Apronius Nepos.*
	P. Silius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Rabuleius Nepos.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	M. Pupius Nepos.
	M. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior.
	L. Flaminius Chilo.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
	L. Icilius Ruga.
	Sex. Tullius Nepos.

C. Flavius Nepos.
M. Atilius Nepos.
These ten abdicated, because their election was deemed defective; and in their room were chosen,
L. Tullius Nepos.
M. Antistius Nepos.
L. Albinius Nepos.
C. Considius Nepos.
M. Racilius Nepos.
C. Junius Pullus.
P. Plautius Hypsæus.
L. Allienius Nepos.
M. Plætorius Nepos.
L. Fulcinius Trio.

Quæstors of Rome. *Q. Æmilius Papus.*
L. Aurelius Cotta.

Military Quæstors. *C. Cornelius Scapula.*
P. Decius Mus.

462. Y. of R.

161. *Consulship.* L. POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS, a third time.
C. JUNIUS BRUTUS BUBULCUS.

Prætor. M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS.

Curule Ædiles. *C. Nautius Rutilus.*
M. Valerius Maximus Potitus.

Plebeian Ædiles. *M. Livius Denter.*
C. Trebonius Asper.

Tribunes of the People. Q. Cædicius Noctua.
Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
M. Trebonius Flavus.
T. Roscius Nepos.
Sex. Tempanius.
Q. Hortensius.
C. Fabricius Luscinus.
L. Numitorius Pullus.
Cn. Lucerius Nepos.
C. Scaptius Nepos.

Quæstors of Rome. *P. Cornelius Dolabella Maximus.*
L. Æmilius Barbula.

Military Quæstors. *C. Antius Restio.*
Sp. Mæcilius.

Pro-consul in Samnium. Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges. He triumphs over the Samnites.
Pro-quæstor. *L. Aurelius Cotta.*

463. Y. of R.

162. *Consulship.* P. CORNELIUS RUFINUS.
M' CURIUS DENTATUS. The latter triumphs over the Samnites and Sabines at two different times.
Prætor. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
Curule Ædiles. *Sp. Nautius Rutilus.*
Cn. Æmilius Papus.
Plebeian Ædiles. *L. Cæcilius Metellus.*
C. Aurelius Cotta.
Tribunes of the People. C. Ælius Pætus.
Q. Marcius Philippus.
C. Mamilius Vitulus.
L. Antonius Nepos.
L. Cominius Nepos.
A. Atilius Bulbus.
C. Volumnius Flamma.
Cn. Apronius Nepos.
C. Sextius Calvinus.
M. Cædicius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome. *P. Valerius Lævinus.*
L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
Military Quæstors. *C. Genucius Clepsina.*
Q. Fundanius Fundulus.

464. Y. of R.

163. *Consulship.* M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS CORVINUS.
Q. CÆDICIUS NOCTUA.
Censors. M. Æmilius Paulus.
L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.

The Thirty-first Lustrum.

Prætor. C. NAUTIUS RUTILUS.
Curule Ædiles. *M. Æmilius Lepidus.*
C. Servilius Tucca.
Plebeian Ædiles. *Cn. Domitius Calvinus.*
C. Fabricius Luscinus.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Papirius Turdus.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	Ti. Coruncanius Nepos.
	P. Virginius Nepos.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	L. Canuleius Nepos.
	C. Claudius Canina.
	Sp. Curatius Nepos.
	C. Furius Aculeo.
	T. Numicius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Sulpicius Saverrio.*
	Sp. Papirius Cursor.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Papirius Cursor.*
	C. Mænius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Lucania.	M' Curius Dentatus. He enjoys the honours of an ovation, after having subdued the Lucani.
Pro-quæstor.	*C. Genucius Clepsina.*

465. Y. of R.

164. *Consulship.*	Q. MARCIUS TREMULUS.
	P. CORNELIUS ARVINA.
	Both the second time.
Prætor.	M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS POTITUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Furius Camillus.*
	C. Furius Pacilus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Marcius Philippus.*
	M. Trebonius Flavus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	Q. Romuleius Nepos.
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	P. Decius Mus.
	M. Oppius Cornicen.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Claudius Hortator.
	C. Icilius Ruga.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Licinius Calvus.*
	M. Fabius Dorso.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Domitius Ænobarbus.*
	T. Antonius Merenda.

466. Y. of R.

165. *Consulship.*	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
	C. NAUTIUS RUTILUS.
Dictator.	Q. HORTENSIUS NEPOS. He dies in his office.
G. of the Horse.	M. Livius Denter, who abdicated after the death of Hortensius.
Dictator.	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
Prætor.	C. Claudius Canina.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Æmilius Papus.*
	C. Cornelius Scapula.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Ti. Coruncanius Nepos.*
	P. Decius Mus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Mænius Nepos.
	P. Pupius Nepos.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	L. Livius Denter.
	Q. Marcius Tremulus.
	C. Lutatius Catulus.
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
	L. Antistius Nepos.
	L. Aurelius Cotta.
	L. Publilius Philo.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Fulvius Curvus.*
	L. Atilius Regulus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Quinctilius Varus.*
	P. Quinctilius Varus.

467. Y. of R.

166. *Consulship*	M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS POTITUS.
	C. ÆLIUS PÆTUS.
Prætor.	C. Servilius Tucca.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Dolabella.*
	L. Æmilius Barbula.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Papirius Turdus.*
	C. Furius Aculeo.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Genucius Clepsina.
	M. Plætorius Nepos.
	A. Trebius Nepos.

	Sp. Mæcilius Nepos.
	Q. Marcius Philippus.
	M. Albinius Nepos.
	C. Antius Nepos Restio.
	M. Trebonius Flavus.
	M. Mæcilius Tullus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	M. Metilius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Foslius Flaccinator.*
	C. Fabius Ambustus.

468. Y. of R.

167. *Consulship.*	C. CLAUDIUS CANINA.
	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.
Prætor.	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Valerius Lævinus.*
	T. Geganius Macerinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Oppius Cornicen.*
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	P. Decius Mus.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Mænius Nepos.
	T. Coruncanius Nepos.
	L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
	C. Claudius Hortator.
	P. Curatius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	L. Papirius Maso.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Sextius Lateranus.*
	M. Antonius Nepos.

469. Y. of R.

168. *Consulship.*	C. SERVILIUS TUCCA.
	L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.
Prætor.	Q. Æmilius Papus.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Sulpicius Saverrio.*
	Sp. Papirius Cursor.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Genucius Clepsina.*
	L. Aurelius Cotta.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Marcius Philippus.
	Q. Canuleius Nepos.

M. Licinius Calvus.
L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
P. Mucius Scævola.
Ti. Minucius Augurinus.
P. Licinius Stolo.
C. Ælius Pætus.
M. Claudius Marcellus.
C. Icilius Ruga.

Quæstors of Rome. *Ser. Cornelius Merenda.*
C. Fabius Dorso Licinus.

Military Quæstors. *L. Genucius Clepsina.*
M. Decius.

470. Y. of R.

169. *Consulship.* P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA MAXIMUS.
CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS.

Prætor. L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS. He was killed in a battle with the Hetrurians; and M' CURIUS DENTATUS was chosen in his room.

Curule Ædiles. *L. Papirius Cursor.*
M. Fabius Dorso.

Plebeian Ædiles. *M. Albinius Nepos.*
M. Plætorius Nepos.

Tribunes of the People. Ti. Coruncanius Nepos.
C. Junius Pullus.
Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
L. Atinius Longus.
Q. Petillius Nepos.
P. Decius Mus.
M. Fulvius Curvus.
L. Atilius Regulus.
C. Plautius Decianus.
M. Trebonius Flavus.

Quæstors of Rome. *Sp. Furius Purpureo.*
C. Sempronius Tuditanus.

Military Quæstors. *Q. Lutatius Catulus.*
A. Posthumius Albinus.

471. Y. of R.

170. *Consulship.* C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS. He triumphs over the Samnites, Lucani, and Brutii.
Q. ÆMILIUS PAPUS.

Prætor.	M. LIVIUS DENTER DRUSUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Quinctilius Varus.*
	P. Quinctilius Varus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Fundanius Fundulus.*
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Genucius Clepsina.
	L. Trebius Nepos.
	L. Villius Nepos.
	Q. Silius Nerva.
	Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.
	M. Trebius Nepos.
	C. Acutius Nepos.
	L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
	C. Pompilius Nepos.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	Q. Valerius Falto.
Military Quæstors.	*Ti. Claudius Nero.*
	P. Clœlius Siculus.

472. Y. of R.

171. *Consulship.*	L. ÆMILIUS BARBULA.
	Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS. He triumphs over the Hetrurians.
Prætor.	P. SULPICIUS SAVERRIO.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Foslius Flaccinator.*
	C. Fabius Ambustus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Minucius Augurinus.*
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Titius Nepos.
	P. Licinius Varus.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	C. Sempronius Gracchus.
	P. Publilius Philo.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
	C. Martius Rutilus.
	T. Popilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Quinctius Claudus.*
	P. Sempronius Sophus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Servilius Cæpio.*
	C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus.

473. Y. of R.

172. *Consulship.* P. VALERIUS LÆVINUS.
TI. CORUNCANIUS NEPOS. He triumphs over the Volsinienses, and Volcientes.

Censors. Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges.

The Thirty-second Lustrum.

Prætor. L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR.
Curule Ædiles. *L. Cornelius Lentulus.*
L. Papirius Maso.
Plebeian Ædiles. *M. Fulvius Curvus.*
Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Tribunes of the People. C. Genucius Clepsina.
C. Atinius Longus.
Q. Petilius Nepos.
Q. Appuleius Pansa.
M. Pletorius Nepos.
Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
C. Plautius Decianus.
C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
M. Albinius Nepos.
Q. Anicius Prænestinus.
Quæstors of Rome. *Cn. Servilius Cæpio.*
Sp. Carvilius Ruga.
Military Quæstors. *M. Atilius Regulus.*
L. Publicius Malleolus.
Pro-consul against the Samnites, Tarentini, and Salentini. L. Æmilius Barbula. He triumphs over the Tarentini, Samnites, and Salentini.
Pro-quæstor. *Q. Servilius Cæpio.*

474. Y. of R.

173. *Consulship.* P. SULPICIUS SAVERRIO.
P. DECIUS MUS.
Prætor. TI. CORUNCANIUS NEPOS.
Curule Ædiles. *Ser. Cornelius Merenda.*
C. Fabius Dorso Licinus.
Plebeian Ædiles. *M. Trebius Nepos.*
Q. Silius Nerva.
Tribunes of the People. L. Genucius Clepsina.
P. Sallonius Sarra.

L. Villius Nepos.
Q. Silius Nerva.
Q. Manilius Nepos.
L. Trebius Nepos.
A. Acutius Nepos.
L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
C. Pompilius Nepos.
Cn. Sicinius Bellutus.

Quæstors of Rome. *C. Fabius Pictor.*
D. Junius Pera.

Military Quæstors. *Q. Mamilius Turinus.*
Cn. Cornelius Blasio.

475. Y. of R.

174. *Consulship.* C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Lucani, Brutii, Tarentini, and Samnites.
Q. ÆMILIUS PAPUS, a second time.

Prætor. C. GENUCIUS CLEPSINA.

Curule Ædiles. *L. Titius Nepos.*
T. Popilius Nepos.

Plebeian Ædiles. *P. Licinius Nepos.*
C. Sempronius Gracchus.

Tribunes of the People. M. Titinius Nepos.
N. Sextius Sextinus.
L. Furius Nepos.
T. Minucius Augurinus.
M. Aulius Cerretanus.
M. Titius Rufus.
C. Curatius Nepos.
T. Veturius Calvinus.
Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
C. Icilius Ruga.

Quæstors of Rome. *Ap. Claudius Crassus.*
Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.

Military Quæstors. *L. Mamilius Vitulus.*
T. Cœlius Siculus.

476. Y. of R.

175. *Consulship.* P. CORNELIUS RUFINUS, a second time.
C. JUNIUS BRUTUS BUBULCUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Lucani and Brutii.

Prætor. L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.

Curule Ædiles.	*P. Clœlius Siculus.*
	Q. Valerius Falto.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Apuleius Pansa.*
	C. Plautius Decianus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga.
	Q Pomponius Nepos.
	M. Fulvius Curvus.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
	M. Livius Denter.
	Cn. Fulvius Pætinus.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Papirius Maso.*
	A. Posthumius Albinus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Fulvius Maximus Centumalus.*
	M. Duilius Nepos.

477. Y. of R.

176. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAX. GURGES, a second time. He triumphs over the Lucani and Brutii.
	C. GENUCIUS.
Dictator.	P. CORNELIUS RUFINUS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Ælius Pætus.
Prætor.	SER. CORNELIUS MERENDA.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Quinctius Claudus.*
	C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Genucius Clepsina.*
	P. Sallonius Sarra.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Sempronius Sophus.
	C. Atinius Longus.
	T. Popilius Nepos.
	C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	Cn. Apuleius Pansa.
	M. Fulvius Pætinus.
	M' Marcius Nepos.
	Q. Petilius Nepos.
	Q. Lutatius Catulus.
	L. Alienius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	N. Fabius Pictor.

Military Quæstors.	*L. Julius Libo.*
	Cn. Apronius Limo.

478. Y. of R.

177. *Consulship.*	M' CURIUS DENTATUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Samnites and king Pyrrhus.
	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS, who has the surname of Caudinus given him. He triumphs over the Samnites and Lucani.
Censors.	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	Q. Æmilius Papus.

The Thirty-third Lustrum.

Prætor.	C. Fabius Dorso Licinus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.*
	Q. Servilius Cæpio.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Titius Rufus.*
	N. Sextius Lateranus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Atilius Regulus.
	Q. Considius Nepos.
	L. Trebius Nepos.
	L. Lucerius Nepos.
	L. Volscius Fictor.
	L. Publicius Malleolus.
	L. Anicius Prænestinus.
	M. Trebius Nepos.
	M. Acutius Nepos.
	Ti. Villius Tappulus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Otacilius Crassus.*
	M' Otacilius Crassus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Quinctius Capitolinus.*
	L. Papirius Crassus.

479. Y. of R.

178. *Consulship.*	M' CURIUS DENTATUS, a third time.
	SER. CORNELIUS MÆRENDA.
Prætor.	L. Genucius Clepsina.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Fabius Pictor.*
	Cn. Cornelius Blasio.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	P. Sempronius Sophus.
Tribunes of the People.	D. Junius Pera.
	M. Minucius Fessus.

C. Curatius Nepos.
Q. Papirius Turdus.
C. Minucius Augurinus.
Q. Mamilius Turinus.
M. Titinius Nepos.
P. Furius Nepos.
T. Veturius Calvinus.
C. Minucius Rufus.

Quæstors of Rome. *Ap. Claudius Caudex.*
Q. Mamilius Vitulus.

Military Quæstors. *L. Sempronius Atratinus.*
L. Flaminius Chilo.

480. Y. of R.

179. *Consulship.* C. FABIUS DORSO LICINUS.
C. CLAUDIUS CANINA, a second time. He triumphs over the Lucani, Samnites, and Brutii.

Prætor. C. QUINCTIUS CLAUDUS.

Curule Ædiles. *T. Cœlius Siculus.*
Ap. Claudius Crassus.

Plebeian Ædiles. *M. Fulvius Petinus.*
Q. Lutatius Catulus.

Tribunes of the People. L. Mamilius Vitulus.
M' Juventius Thalna.
Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
L. Pomponius Nepos.
Cn. Flavius Nepos.
M. Aquilius Florus.
Sp. Carvilius Max. Ruga.
L. Ælius Petus.
M. Pomponius Matho.
Cn. Fulvius Pætinus.

Quæstors of Rome. *M' Cornelius Cethegus.*
T. Manlius Torquatus.

Military Quæstors. *T. Otacilius Crassus.*
Q. Ogulnius Gallus.

481. Y. of R.

180. *Consulship.* L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR, a second time. He triumphs over the Tarentini, Samnites, Lucani, and Brutii.
SP. CURVILIUS MAXIMUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Lucani, Brutii, Samnites, and Tarentini.

Censors.	M. Curius Dentatus.
	L. Papirius Cursor.

The Thirty-fourth Lustrum.

Prætor.	Cn. Cornelius Blasio.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Publicius Malleolus.*
	Q. Considius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Atilius Regulus.*
	D. Junius Pera.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
	T. Sempronius Gracchus.
	C. Atilius Regulus.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	M. Alienus Nepos.
	M. Duilius Nepos.
	Cn. Fulvius Max. Centumalus.
	M' Marcius Nepos.
	Q. Fœtelius Libo Visolus.
	L. Considius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Fabius Ambustus.*
	M' Valerius Maximus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Minucius Fessus.*
	C. Duilius Nepos.

482. Y. of R.

181. *Consulship.*	C. QUINCTIUS CLAUDUS.
	L. GENUCIUS CLEPSINA.
Prætor.	C. Fabius Pictor.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Julius Libo.*
	N. Fabius Pictor.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Mamilius Turinus.*
	M. Minucius Fessus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	P. Sempronius Sophus.
	C. Otacilius Crassus.
	C. Racilius Nepos.
	L. Flaminius Chilo.
	Cn. Apronius Limo.
	C. Plætorius Nepos.
	C. Apustius Fullo.
	C. Numitorius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Posthumius Megellus.*
	L. Valerius Flaccus.

Military Quæstors.	*D. Junius Brutus Scæva.*
	C. Aquilius Florus.

483. Y. of R.

182. *Consulship.*	C. GENUCIUS CLEPSINA, a second time.
	CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO. He triumphs over the Sarsinates.
Prætor.	Ap. Claudius Crassus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Quinctius Capitolinus.*
	L. Papirius Crassus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Mamilius Vitulus.*
	M. Aquilius Florus.
Tribunes of the People.	D. Junius Pera.
	A. Acutius Nepos.
	C. Volscius Fictor.
	A. Silius Nepos.
	Q. Racilius Nepos.
	M' Otacilius Crassus.
	Ti. Pontificius Nepos.
	C. Metilius Nepos.
	C. Sallonius Sarra.
	C. Plætorius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Junius Brutus.*
	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina.
Military Quæstors.	*A. Atilius Calatinus.*
	Q. Sulpicius Paterculus.

484. Y. of R.

183. *Consulship.*	Q. OGULNIUS GALLUS.
	C. FABIUS PICTOR.

Silver first coined at Rome.

Prætor.	M. Atilius Regulus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ap. Claudius Caudex.*
	L. Sempronius Atratinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Duilius Nepos.*
	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Mamilius Vitulus.
	Q. Considius Nepos.
	M. Alienus Nepos.
	C. Plautius Proculus.

	C. Atilius Regulus.
	C. Plætorius Nepos.
	L. Considius Nepos.
	L. Publicius Malleolus.
	M' Marcius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Longus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Apustius Fullo.*
	C. Atilius Regulus Serranus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Manlius Torquatus.*
	L. Pinarius Natta.

485. Y. of R.

184. *Consulship.*	P. SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS. He triumphs over the people of Picenum.
	APPIUS CLAUDIUS CRASSUS. He triumphs over the same nation.
Prætor.	N. Fabius Pictor.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	C. Apustius Fullo.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Otacilius Crassus.*
	C. Volscius Fictor.
Tribunes of the People.	T. Otacilius Crassus.
	M' Pomponius Matho.
	M' Curius Dentatus.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	M. Flavius Nepos.
	L. Acilius Glabrio.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	C. Lælius Nepos.
	L. Carvilius Maximus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	C. Sulpicius Paterculus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Lætorius Plancianus.*
	Q. Cædicius Nepos.

486. Y. of R.

185. *Consulship.*	M. ATILIUS REGULUS.
	L. JULIUS LIBO. They both triumph over the Salentini.
Prætor.	L. Mamilius Vitulus.
Curule Ædiles.	*M' Valerius Maximus.*
	L. Posthumius Megellus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Otacilius Crassus.*
	C. Sallonius Sarra.

Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Minucius Fessus.
	C. Cæcilius Metellus.
	Sp. Oppius Cornicen.
	Q. Terentius Arsa.
	C. Æbutius Carus.
	C. Duilius Nepos.
	Cn. Ogulnius Gallus.
	T. Juventius Thalna.
	M. Minucius Fessus.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Ti. Sempronius Blæsus.*
	Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Hortensius Nepos.*
	A. Sempronius Atratinus.

487. Y. of R.

186. *Consulship.* N. FABIUS PICTOR. He triumphs twice: 1st. over the Sassinates; 2d. over the Salentini and Messapii.

D. JUNIUS PERA. He triumphs twice: 1st. over the Sassinates; 2d. over the Salentini and Messapii.

Prætor.	Ap. Claudius Caudex.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Valerius Flaccus.*
	Q. Fabius Ambustus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Mamilius Vitulus.*
	Cn. Apronius Limo.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	D. Junius Brutus Scæva.
	C. Cædicius Noctua.
	C. Manilius Nepos.
	C. Antonius Nepos.
	C. Aquilius Florus.
	L. Memmius Nepos.
	M. Antonius Nepos.
	L. Manilius Nepos.
	M. Aquilius Florus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Manlius Vulso Longus.*
	C. Sempronius Blæsus.
Military Quæstors.	*A. Manlius Vulso Longus.*
	Q. Marcus Philippus.

488. Y. of R.

187. *Consulship.* Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS GURGES, a third time.

	L. MAMILIUS VITULUS.
Censors.	Cn. Cornelius Blasio.
	C. Marcius Rutilus, who was then surnamed Censorinus.

The Thirty-fifth Lustrum.

Prætor.	M' Otacilius Crassus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina.*
	Q. Sulpicius Paterculus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Otacilius Crassus.*
	C. Atilius Calatinus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Titius Nepos.
	M. Junius Brutus.
	Cn. Ogulnius Gallus.
	L. Carvilius Maximus.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	A. Atilius Calatinus.
	C. Oppius Cornicen.
	C. Lælius Nepos.
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Aurelius Cotta.*
	Q. Æmilius Papus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Claudius Canina.*
	M. Horatius Pulvillus.
	Four new Quæstors created for the provinces in Italy, which were become subject to the republic.

489. Y. of R.

188. *Consulship.*	AP. CLAUDIUS CAUDEX.
	M. FULVIUS FLACCUS. He triumphs over the Volsinenses.
Prætor.	Q. Mamilius Vitulus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Pinarius Natta.*
	L. Mantius Torquatus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Duilius Nepos.*
	Cn. Minucius Fessus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Atilius Regulus Serranus.
	C. Ælius Carus.
	M. Popilius Lænas.
	L. Acilius Glabrio.
	M. Pœtelius Libo.
	Q. Terentius Arsa.

	M. Marcius Nepos.
	T. Juventius Thalna.
	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
	M. Racilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Æmilius Paulus.*
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	Sp. Furius Philus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Marcius Censorinus.*
	P. Minucius Rufus.
	T. Æbutius Elva.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.

490. Y. of R.

189. *Consulship.* M' VALERIUS FLACCUS, who was then surnamed MESSALA. He triumphs over the Carthaginians, and king Hiero.

M' OTACILIUS CRASSUS.

Dictator.	CN. FULVIUS MAXIMUS CENTUMALUS.
G. of the Horse.	Q. Marcius Philippus.
Prætor.	L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	C. Sulpicius Paterculus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Aquilius Florus.*
	Cn. Ogulnius Gallus.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Atilius Calatinus.
	M. Lætorius Plancianus.
	L. Apustius Fullo.
	L. Fescennius Nepos.
	M. Acutius Nepos.
	Q. Sellius Nepos.
	Q. Cæditius Nepos.
	Sp. Antius Restio.
	C. Sallonius Sarra.
	C. Pontificius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Servilius Geminus.*
	M. Livius Drusus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.*
	L. Junius Pullus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Opimius Pansa.*
	A. Trebonius Asper.
	Q. Sallonius Sarra.
	Sex. Pompilius Nepos.

491. Y. of R.

190. *Consulship.*	L. POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS.
	Q. MAMILIUS VITULUS.
Prætor.	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Junius Brutus.*
	C. Oppius Cornicen.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*A. Atilius Calatinus.*
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
Tribunes of the People.	Ti. Sempronius Blæsus.
	Q. Titinius Nepos.
	L. Sextilius Rufus.
	Q. Hortensius Nepos.
	A. Virginius Nepos.
	Ser. Fulvius Petinus Nobilior.
	M. Antonius Nepos.
	C. Cædicius Noctua.
	L. Memmius Nepos.
	T. Æbutius Carus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.*
	P. Servilius Geminus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Sergius Fidenas.*
	L. Sicinius Dentatus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Cn. Apronius Nepos.*
	C. Nautius Rutilus.
	Sex. Titius Nepos.
	C. Julius Iulus.

492. Y. of R.

191. *Consulship.*	L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
	T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS.
Prætor.	Cn. Minucius Fessus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Manlius Vulso.*
	A. Manlius Vulso Longus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Atilius Regulus.*
	M. Popilius Lænas.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Aquilius Florus.
	C. Sempronius Blæsus.
	L. Lætorius Mergus.
	A. Ogulnius Gallus.
	L. Acilius Glabrio.
	C. Canuleius Nepos.
	L. Aurelius Cotta.
	Q. Marcius Philippus.

	Ti. Claudius Cicero.
	M. Pupius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges.*
	L. Minucius Thermus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Fabricius Lucinus.*
	C. Livius Drusus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Furius Pacilus.*
	C. Sempronius Atratinus.
	Sp. Veturius Crassus.
	C. Ælius Pætus.

493. Y. of R.

192. *Consulship.* CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA.
C. DUILIUS. He was the first who obtained the honour of a naval triumph, for having destroyed the Carthaginian fleet.

Prætor.	C. SULPICIUS PATERCULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ti. Sempronius Blæsus.*
	Q. Cædicius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Apustius Fullo.*
	M. Lætorius Plancianus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Atilius Calatinus.
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	C. Flavius Nepos.
	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
	P. Apuleius Saturninus.
	L. Tullius Nepos.
	C. Claudius Canina.
	M' Marcius Nepos.
	L. Allienius Nepos.
	L. Trebonius Flavus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Claudius Pulcher.*
	Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Popilius Lænas.*
	Q. Pætelius Nepos.
Provincial Quæstors.	*P. Cornelius Rufinus.*
	P. Plautius Hypsæus.
	C. Fulcinius Trio.
	L. Veturius Philo.

494. Y. of R.

193. *Consulship.* L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO. He triumphs over the Carthaginians, Sardinians, and Corsicans.
C. AQUILIUS FLORUS.

Prætor.	C. ATILIUS REGULUS SERRANUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Æmilius Paulus.*
	Sp. Furius Philus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Æbutius Carus.*
	Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Marcius Censorinus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
	Q. Sallonius Sarra.
	M. Acutius Nepos.
	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	P. Ælius Pætus.
	Sp. Antius Restio.
	C. Lucerius Nepos.
	P. Minucius Rufus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus.*
	Ser. Cornelius Rufinus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Cornelius Scapula.*
	L. Numitorius Pullus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Antius Restio.*
	L. Roscius Nepos.
	L. Atilius Bulbus.
	P. Cornelius Dolabella.

495. Y. of R.

194. *Consulship.*	A. ATILIUS CALATINUS.
	C. SULPICIUS PATERCULUS. He triumphs over the Carthaginians and Sardinians.
Censors.	C. Duilius Nepos.
	Appius Claudius Caudex.

The Thirty-sixth Lustrum.

Prætor.	L. MANLIUS VULSO LONGUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Aurelius Cotta.*
	L. Lætorius Mergus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*A. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	C. Sempronius Blæsus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Cædicius Nepos.
	A. Trebonius Asper.
	Sex. Pompilius Nepos.
	M. Livius Drusus.

	L. Sextius Calvinus.
	L. Junius Pullus.
	P. Silius Nepos.
	Q. Titinius Nepos.
	C. Flaminius Nepos.
	C. Genucius Clepsina.
Quæstors of Rome.	*N. Fabius Buteo.*
	C. Atilius Bulbus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Flaminius Nepos.*
	T. Antonius Merenda.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Pompilius Nepos.*
	Q. Antonius Merenda.
	L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
	Q. Fundanius Fundulus.
Pro-consul.	C. Aquilius Florus. He triumphs over the Carthaginians.
Pro-quæstor.	*L. Roscius Nepos.*

496. Y. of R.

195. *Consulship.*	C. ATILIUS REGULUS SERRANUS. He triumphs over the Carthaginians, whom he had beaten at sea.
	CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO.
Dictator.	Q. OGULNIUS GALLUS.
G. of the Horse.	M. Lætorius Plancianus.
Prætor.	SER. FULVIUS PÆTINUS NOBILIOR.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.*
	P. Servilius Geminus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Aurelius Cotta.*
	C. Claudius Canina.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Sicinius Dentatus.
	L. Cominius Nepos.
	P. Curatius Nepos.
	P. Virginius Nepos.
	Q. Mælius Capitolinus.
	Cn. Apronius Dentatus.
	M. Cædicius Nepos.
	C. Mænius Nepos.
	L. Papirius Turdus.
	T. Æbutius Carus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*T. Geganius Macerinus.*
	C. Cominius Nepos.
Military Quæ-	*Sp. Nautius Rutilus.*
	M' Æmilius Lepidus.

Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Sulpicius Longus.*
	L. Æmilius Barbula.
	P. Sulpicius Saverrio.
	P. Furius Aculeo.
Pro-consul.	A. Atilius Calatinus. He triumphs over the Carthaginians.

497. Y. of R.

196. *Consulship.*	A. MANLIUS VULSO LONGUS. He triumphs over the Carthaginians, whom he had beaten at sea.
	Q. CÆDICIUS, who died in his office; and in his room
	T. ATILIUS REGULUS was chosen Consul a second time.
Prætor.	M. Lætorius Plancianus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges.*
	Sp. Veturius Crassus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Marcius Censorinus.*
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Minucius Thermus.
	T. Numicius Nepos.
	Q. Romuleius Nepos.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
	L. Aurelius Cotta.
	C. Claudius Cicero.
	L. Canuleius Nepos.
	M. Oppius Cornicen.
	P. Ælius Pætus.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Fabius Dorso Licinus.*
	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Veturius Crassus.*
	M. Canuleius Nepos.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Cn. Quinctilius Varus.*
	P. Decius Mus.
	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	M. Licinius Calvus.

498. Y. of R.

197. *Consulship.*	SER. FULVIUS PÆTINUS NOBILIOR.
	M. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.
Prætor.	T. Sempronius Blæsus.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Furius Pacilus.*
	P. Claudius Pulcher.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Junius Pullus.*
	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	C. Claudius Hortator.
	Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	P. Plautius Hypsæus.
	M. Antistius Nepos.
	C. Rabuleius Nepos.
	Ti. Coruncanius Nepos.
	P. Popilius Lænas.
	Q. Petillius Nepos.
	C. Fulcinius Trio.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Fabius Licinus.*
	M. Cornelius Cethegus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.*
	P. Quinctilius Varus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*P. Mucius Scævola.*
	L. Papirius Maso.
	Q. Æmilius Barbula.
	L. Livius Denter.
Pro-consul.	M. Atilius Regulus.
Pro-quæstor.	*M. Canuleius Nepos.*

499. Y. of R.

198. *Consulship.*	CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA, a second time.
	A. ATILIUS CALATINUS, a second time.
Prætor.	P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*A. Manlius Torquatus.*
	P. Cornelius Dolabella.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Papirius Turdus.*
	C. Mænius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Marcius Censorinus.
	C. Flaminius Nepos.
	C. Atilius Bulbus.
	C. Antius Restio.
	M. Tullius Nepos.
	L. Marcius Philippus.
	L. Numitorius Pullus.
	L. Roscius Nepos.
	L. Antistius Nepos.
	M. Albinius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Fabius Buteo.*
	M. Calpurnius Flamma.

Military Quæstors.	*C. Sulpicius Gallus.*
	C. Lutatius Catulus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*M. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	Sp. Papirius Cursor.
	L. Papirius Cursor.
	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
Pro-consuls.	Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior. He triumphs over the Corcyræans and Carthaginians, whom he had beaten at sea.
	M. Æmilius Paulus. He triumphs over the same nations.
500. Y. of R.	
199. *Consulship.*	CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO.
	C. SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS. He triumphs over the Carthaginians.
Censors.	D. Junius Pera.
	L. Posthumius Megellus. He died in his office, and after his death his colleague abdicated according to custom.
Prætor.	L. POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS, who was Censor at the same time.
Curule Ædiles.	*N. Fabius Buteo.*
	T. Antonius Merenda.
Plebeian Ædiles	*C. Fabricius Luscinus.*
	L. Minucius Thermus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Atilius Bulbus.
	L. Flaminius Nepos.
	C. Pompilius Nepos.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
	L. Mænius Nepos.
	Q. Fundanius Fundulus.
	L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
	L. Cædicius Nepos.
	A. Virginius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*T. Sempronius Gracchus.*
	Q. Lutatius Cerco.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Valerius Lævinus.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Longus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Sextius Lateranus.*
	L. Geganius Macerinus.
	Sex. Julius Cæsar.

A. Virginius Rutilius.

Pro-consul. Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina. He triumphs over the Carthaginians.

Pro-quæstor. *Sp. Papirius Cursor.*

501. Y. of R.

200. *Consulship.* C. AURELIUS COTTA. He triumphs over the Carthaginians and Sicilians.
P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS.

Censors. M. Valerius Maximus Messalla.
P. Sempronius Sophus.

The Thirty-seventh Lustrum.

Prætor. P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

Curule Ædiles. *L. Æmilius Barbula.*
M. Æmilius Lepidus.

Plebeian Ædiles. *Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.*
P. Popilius Lænas.

Tribunes of the People. L. Junius Pullus.
L. Cominius Nepos.
C. Fulcinius Trio.
T. Numitorius Pullus.
C. Antius Restio.
P. Furius Aculeo.
M. Albinius Nepos.
M. Trebius Gallus.
L. Roscius Nepos.
L. Mecilius Tullus.

Quæstors of Rome. *M. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
L. Genucius Clepsina.

Military Quæstors. *Ser. Sulpicius Saverrio.*
L. Æmilius Lepidus.

Provincial Quæstors. *Q. Mamilius Turinus.*
L. Quinctius Flaminius.
C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus.
L. Albinius Nepos.

502. Y. of R.

201. *Consulship.* L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.
C. FURIUS PACILUS.
A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS ATTICUS.

Curule Ædiles. *R. Atilius Bulbus.*
C. Flaminius Nepos.

Plebeian Ædiles. *M. Tullius Nepos.*
L. Marcius Philippus.

Tribunes of the People.	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
	M. Licinius Calvus.
	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	Q. Silius Nerva.
	C. Titinius Nepos.
	M. Canuleius Nepos.
	P. Decius Mus.
	M. Metilius Nepos.
	C. Pompilius Nepos.
	Q. Fundanius Fundulus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*A. Posthumius Albinus.*
	C. Claudius Centho.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Licinius Crassus.*
	A. Hostilius Mancinus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Q. Petillius Spurinus.*
	C. Coruncanius Nepos.
	L. Coruncanius Nepos.
	Sp. Furius Camillus.

503. Y. of R.

202. *Consulship.*	C. ATILIUS REGULUS, a second time.
	L. MANLIUS VULSO, a second time.
Prætor.	N. Fabius Buteo.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Fabius Licinus.*
	M. Cornelius Cethegus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Atilius Bulbus.*
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Mucius Scævola.
	N. Sextius Lateranus.
	L. Mænius Nepos.
	Ti. Minucius Augurinus.
	M. Decius Mus.
	L. Livius Denter.
	L. Cædicius Nepos.
	A. Virginius Nepos.
	C. Licinius Stolo.
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Valerius Falto.*
	C. Mamilius Turinus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Quinctius Claudus.*
	Sp. Furius Purpureo.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Licinius Varus.*
	M' Æmilius Numida.
	C. Fossius Flaccinator.
	Q. Mucius Scævola.

Pro-consul.	L. Cæcilius Metellus. He triumphs over the Carthaginians.
Pro-quæstor.	*Q. Petilius Spurinus.*

504. Y. of R.

203. *Consulship.*	P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
	L. JUNIUS PULLUS.
Dictator.	M. CLAUDIUS GLICIA. He was forced to abdicate, and
	A. ATILIUS CALATINUS chosen in his room.
G. of the Horse.	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
Prætor.	C. Furius Pacilus.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Fabius Buteo.*
	C. Sulpicius Gallus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Furius Tullus.*
	L. Mæcilius Trullus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	M. Calpurnius Flamma.
	Sp. Icilius Ruga
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	C. Lutatius Catulus.
	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus.
	L. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	M. Tullius Nepos.
	Papius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Ti. Claudius Nero.*
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	P. Sempronius Sophus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.*
	C. Atilius Longus.
	Ser. Cornelius Merenda.
	L. Quinctius Claudus.
Pro-consul.	L. Manlius Vulso.
Pro-quæstor.	*Sp. Furius Purpureo.*

505. Y. of R.

204. *Consulship.*	C. AURELIUS COTTA.
	P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS. Both a second time.
Prætor.	M. Fabius Licinius.

Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fundanius Fundulus.*
	P. Decius Mus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Licinius Calvus.*
	Q. Silius Nerva.
Tribunes of the People.	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
	L. Sextius Lateranus.
	P. Publilius Philo.
	C. Scantius Nepos.
	C. Pompilius Nepos.
	Q. Lutatius Cerco.
	Q. Anicius Prænestinus.
	Q. Apuleius Pansa.
	Q. Plætorius Nepos.
	Q. Mamilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Publicius Malleolus.*
	P. Valerius Falto.
Military Quæstors.	*Sp. Carvilius Maximus.*
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Lutatius Catulus.*
	M. Valerius Potitus.
	T. Popillius Sabellus.
	P. Clœlius Siculus.

506. Y. of R.

205. *Consulship.*	L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS, a second time.
	M. FABIUS BUTEO.
Censors.	A. Atilius Calatinus.
	A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus.

The Thirty-eighth Lustrum.

Prætor.	C. ATILIUS BULBUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Mutius Scævola.*
	L. Livius Denter.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Lutatius Catulus.*
	C. Licinius Stolo.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	Q. Mamilius Turinus.
	C. Titinius Nepos.
	L. Genucius Clepsina.
	N. Sextius Lateranus.
	M. Anicius Gallus.
	C. Sicinius Nepos.
	M. Titius Rufus.

	L. Albinius Nepos.
	L. Genucius Aventinensis.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Poblicius Malleolus.*
	L. Cornelius Leutulus Caudinus.
Military Quæstors.	*T. Villius Tappulus.*
	T. Clœlius Siculus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*M. Claudius Glicia.*
	C. Papirius Maso.
	L. Mamilius Vitulus.
	Q. Sextius Capitolinus.
Pro-consul.	C. Aurelius Cotta.
Pro-quæstor.	*Sp. Carvilius Maximus.*

507. Y. of R.

206. *Consulship.*	M' OTACILIUS CRASSUS, a second time.
	M. FABIUS LICINUS.
Dictator.	TI. CORUNCANIUS NEPOS.
G. of the Horse.	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
Prætor.	C. SULPICIUS GALLUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*A. Posthumius Albinus.*
	C. Claudius Centho.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Fundanius Fundulus.*
	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Petillius Spurinus.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	M. Genucius Aventinensis.
	C. Cornelius Nepos.
	L. Coruncanius Nepos.
	L. Trebius Nepos.
	P. Licinius Crassus.
	Ti. Minucius Augurinus.
	M. Decius Mus.
	K. Duilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.*
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Genucius Cipus.*
	P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Fabius Pictor.*
	A. Posthumius Albinus.
	Cn. Furius Brochus.
	Ser. Sulpicius Galba.

508. Y. of R.

207. *Consulship.*	M. FABIUS BUTEO.
	C. ATILIUS BULBUS.
Prætor.	L. AURELIUS COTTA.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Valerius Falto.*
	M' Æmilius Numida.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Lutatius Cerco.*
	P. Publilius Philo.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Mamilius Turinus.
	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	Q. Anicius Prænestinus.
	Cn. Apuleius Pansa.
	C. Licinius Crassus.
	M. Fulvius Pætinus.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
	M. Anicius Gallus.
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*D. Junius Pera.*
	L. Veturius Philo.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Furius Bibaculus.*
	M' Pomponius Matho.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Q. Sulpicius Rufus.*
	Cn. Pomponius Rufus.
	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus.
	M. Livius Denter.

509. Y. of R.

208. *Consulship.*	A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS ATTICUS.
	C. SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS, a second time.
Prætor.	C. LUTATIUS CATULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	C. Cornelius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Coruncanius Nepos.*
	Q. Petillius Spurinus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	P. Sempronius Sophus.
	C. Atinius Longus.
	Q. Plætorius Nepos.
	P. Silius Nerva.
	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.

	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
	Q. Considius Nepos.
	L. Trebius Nepos.
	M. Silius Nerva.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Posthumius Albinus.*
	L. Manlius Torquatus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Junius Pera.*
	N. Fabius Pictor.
Provincial Quæstors.	*P. Claudius Nero.*
	L. Titinius Nepos.
	T. Virginius Rutilus.
	Cn. Apronius Limo.

510. Y. of R.

209. *Consulship.*	C. FUNDANIUS FUNDULUS.
	C. SULPICIUS GALLUS.
Prætor.	T. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Valerius Falto.*
	M. Valerius Maximus Potitus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	C. Mamilius Turinus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Poblicius Malleolus.
	Sp. Carvilius Maximus Ruga.
	T. Popillius Sabellus.
	T. Veturius Calvinus.
	M. Manilius Nepos.
	L. Titius Rufus.
	Q. Lutatius Catulus.
	L. Marcius Rutilus.
	Q. Sicinius Nepos.
	Q. Manilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Æmilius Lepidus.*
	M. Pomponius Matho.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.*
	Ap. Claudius Crassus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Anicius Gallus.*
	L. Papirius Crassus.
	Q. Papirius Turdus.
	Q. Servilius Ahala.

511. Y. of R.

210. *Consulship.*	C. LUTATIUS CATULUS.
	A. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
Prætors.	M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.
	Q. VALERIUS FALTO.

The Establishment of a second Prætorship.

Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	C. Papirius Maso.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	C. Licinius Varus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Poblicius Malleolus.
	L. Mamilius Vitulus.
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
	L. Pomponius Nepos.
	Cn. Flavius Nepos.
	Ti. Villius Tapulus.
	Sex. Curatius Nepos.
	L. Ælius Pætus.
	Q. Fulvius Pætinus.
	M. Claudius Glicia.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus.*
	C. Valerius Lævinus.
Military Quæstors.	*Cn. Cornelius Blasio.*
	C. Minucius Rufus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*M. Minucius Fessus.*
	M' Otacilius Crassus.
	M. Juventius Thalna.
	P. Cornelius Cethegus.

512. Y. of R.

211. *Consulship.*	A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS ATTICUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Falisci.
	Q. LUTATIUS CERCO. He triumphs over the Falisci.
Censors.	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	M. Fabius Buteo.

The Thirty-ninth Lustrum.

Prætors.	C. Mamilius Turinus.
	P. Valerius Falto.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.*
	C. Fabius Pictor.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	C. Sempronius Sophus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Genucius Cipus.
	Cn. Furius Brochus.

	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	C. Atilius Regulus.
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
	C. Plautius Proculus.
	M. Flavius Nepos.
	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
	C. Atinius Longus.
	M. Marcius Racca.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Minucius Fessus.*
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Aquilius Florus.*
	C. Otacilius Crassus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Q. Ogulnius Gallus.*
	P. Sulpicius Rufus.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	L. Cornelius Blasio.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	C. Lutatius Catulus. He triumphs over the Carthaginians, who were beaten at sea.
Pro-prætor.	Q. VALERIUS FALTO. He triumphs over the Carthaginians, who were beaten at sea.
Pro-quæstors.	*Cn. Cornelius Blasio.*
	C. Minucius Rufus.
513. Y. of R.	
212. *Consulship.*	C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO.
	M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.
Prætors.	M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS POTITUS.
	A. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Sulpicius Rufus.*
	L. Furius Bibaculus.
	Dramatic pieces, composed by Livius Andronicus, now first acted at Rome.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Poblicius Malleolus.*
	M. Poblicius Malleolus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Pomponius Matho.
	Cn. Pomponius Rufus.
	Q. Pœtelius Libo Visolus.
	C. Considius Nepos.
	Sex. Statius Nepos.
	D. Junius Pera.
	M. Livius Denter.
	M. Allienius Nepos.
	C. Plætorius Nepos.

	M. Claudius Glicia.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Æmilius Barbula.*
	Cn. Otacilius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Duilius Nepos.*
	M. Mamilius Vitulus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Apustius Fullo.*
	M. Papirius Crassus.
	T. Quinctius Capitolinus.
	L. Acilius Glabrio.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	Q. Lutatius Cerco.
Pro-quæstor.	*Cn. Cornelius Blasio.*
514. Y. of R.	
213. *Consulship.*	C. MAMILIUS TURINUS.
	Q. VALERIUS FALTO.
Prætors.	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CAUDINUS.
	C. LICINIUS VARUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Posthumius Albinus.*
	T. Manlius Torquatus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Sp. Carvilius Maximus Ruga.*
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Junius Pera.
	C. Arennius Nepos.
	L. Mamilius Vitulus.
	Sextius Curatius Nepos.
	Ti. Veturius Calvinus.
	C. Numitorius Nepos.
	C. Volscius Fictor.
	L. Titinius Nepos.
	L. Papirius Turdus.
	Cn. Apronius Limo.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Fabius Verrucosus.*
	C. Atilius Regulus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Posthumius Megellus.*
	Q. Fabius Ambustus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*P. Numitorius Nepos.*
	A. Posthumius Albinus.
	C. Sallonius Sarra.
	Ser. Sulpicius Paterculus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	Q. Lutatius Cerco.
515. Y. of R.	
214. *Consulship.*	TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS.
	P. VALERIUS FALTO.

Prætors.	C. Fabius Pictor.
	M. Genucius Cipus.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Æmilius Lepidus.*
	Ap. Claudius Crassus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Pomponius Matho.*
	C. Atilius Regulus.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	L. Anicius Gallus.
	M. Aquillius Florus.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	M. Curius Dentatus.
	M. Pomponius Matho.
	Q. Papirius Turdus.
	L. Carvilius Maximus.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Claudius Glicia.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Servilius Nepos.*
	L. Cornelius Cethegus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Lætorius Plancianus.*
	T. Quinctius Flamininus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Q. Cassius Longinus.*
	Cn. Quinctius Capitolinus.
	M. Pinarius Natta.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
Pro-consul.	Q. Valerius Falto.
Pro-quæstor.	*C. Atilius Regulus.*

516. Y. of R.

215. *Consulship.*	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CAUDINUS. He triumphs over the Ligures.
	Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS.
Prætors.	L. Poblilius Malleolus.
	L. Furius Bibaculus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Cornelius Blasio.*
	Q. Fabius Verrucosus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*D. Junius Pera.*
	Cn. Pomponius Rufus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Minucius Rufus.
	M' Juventius Thalna.
	Q. Pomponius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Longus.
	M. Marcius Ralla.
	M. Minucius Fessus.
	M. Otacilius Crassus.
	D. Junius Brutus.

	C. Calpurnius Piso.
	M. Allienius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*A. Atilius Calatinus.*
	C. Flaminius Nepos.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Valerius Flaccus.*
	Sp. Furius Philus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Lælius Nepos.*
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	A. Manlius Vulso Longus.
	L. Manlius Torquatus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	Q. Valerius Falto.
Pro-quæstor.	*C. Atilius Regulus.*
517. Y. of R.	
216. *Consulship.*	P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CAUDINUS.
	C. LICINIUS VARUS.
	The Secular Games celebrated a third time under the direction of
	M' ÆMILIUS, and
	M. LIVIUS SALINATOR.
Censors.	L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.
	Q. Lutatius Cerco. The latter died before his office expired.
Prætors.	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS RUGA.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Papirius Turdus.*
	M. Junius Pera.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Ti. Veturius Calvinus.*
	Cn. Apronius Limo.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Atilius Regulus.
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
	C. Æbutius Carus.
	L. Statius Nepos.
	Cn. Minucius Fessus.
	C. Otacilius Crassus.
	C. Aquilius Florus.
	L. Plætorius Nepos.
	C. Metilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Valerius Messalla.*
	Q. Æmilius Papus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Junius Brutus.*
	L. Junius Brutus.

Provincial Quæstors.	*Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior.*
	L. Cornelius Scipio.
	P. Pinarius Natta.
	C. Apustius Fullo.
Pro-consul.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Pro-quæstor.	*Sp. Furius Philus.*

518. Y. of R.

217. *Consulship.*	T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS. He triumphs over the Sardinians.
	C. ATILIUS BULBUS.
Prætors.	M' POMPONIUS MATHO.
	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Æmilius Barbula.*
	M. Papirius Crassus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.*
	M. Pomponius Matho.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Apustius Fullo.
	C. Manilius Nepos.
	Q. Cædicius Noctua.
	L. Memmius Nepos.
	L. Acilius Glabrio.
	M. Pontificius Nepos.
	C. Antonius Nepos.
	C. Cædicius Noctua.
	Cn. Octavius Nepos.
	C. Duilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Valerius Flaccus.*
	M. Fulvius Nobilior.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Servilius Cæpio.*
	M. Horatius Pulvillus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Manilius Nepos.*
	M. Antonius Nepos.
	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina.
	M. Minucius Rufus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Pro-quæstor.	*Sp. Furius Philus.*

519. Y. of R.

218. *Consulship.*	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS. He triumphs over the Sardinians.
Censors.	C. Atilius Bulbus.
	A. Posthumius Albinus.

The Fortieth Lustrum.

Prætors.	M. Poblicius Malleolus.
	P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Posthumius Megellus.*
	A. Posthumius Albinus.

Theatrical pieces of Cn. Nævius.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*M' Juventius Thalna.*
	M' Otacilius Crassus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Atilius Regulus.
	P. Numitorius Nepos.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	M. Terentius Nepos.
	C. Oppius Cornicinus.
	M. Manlius Vitulus.
	C. Sallonius Sarra.
	Q. Minucius Thermus.
	T. Juventius Thalna.
	Cn. Ogulnius Gallus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Scantinius Capitolinus.*
	L. Æmilius Papus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Æmilius Paulus.*
	M. Livius Salinator.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Centenius Penula.*
	D. Lætorius Mergus.
	L. Sergius Fidenas.
	L. Flaminius Cilo.
Pro-consul.	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
Pro-quæstor.	*M. Minucius Rufus.*

520. Y. of R.

219. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAX. VERRUCOSUS. He triumphs over the Ligures.
	M' POMPONIUS MATHO. He triumphs over the Sardinians.
Prætors.	C. Papirius Maso.
	M. Junius Pera.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Otacilius Crassus.*
	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Aquilius Florus.*
	M. Atilius Regulus.
Tribunes of the People.	T. Æbutius Carus.
	C. Æbutius Carus.

	M. Lætorius Plancianus.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
	Cn. Minucius Fessus.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
	C. Servilius Nepos.
	Q. Cassius Longinus.
	C. Aquilius Florus.
	Cn. Octavius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Sulpicius Paterculus.*
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Furius Philus.*
	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Q. Ælius Pætus.*
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
	C. Acilius Glabrio.
	Q. Bæbius Tamphilus.
Pro-consul.	A. Posthumius Albinus.
Pro-quæstor.	*C. Centenius Penula.*

521. Y. of R.

220. *Consulship.*	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.
	M. POBLICIUS MALLEOLUS.
Prætors.	M. ÆMILIUS BARBULA.
	CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Valerius Flaccus.*
	Sp. Furius Philus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Apustius Fullo.*
	Q. Cædicius Noctua.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Flaminius Nepos.
	C. Carvilius Maximus.
	M. Atilius Calatinus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
	P. Ælius Pætus.
	C. Lælius Nepos.
	M. Cæcilius Metellus.
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
	C. Claudius Canina.
Quæstors of Rome.	*C. Lutatius Catulus.*
	P. Cornelius Scipio Asina.
Military Quæstors.	*Sex. Pomponius Nepos.*
	L. Quinctius Flamininus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*T. Otacilius Crassus.*
	L. Aurelius Cotta.

	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	L. Furius Philus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	M. Junius Pera.
Pro-quæstor.	*Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus.*

522. Y. of R.

221. *Consulship.*	M. POMPONIUS MATHO.
	C. PAPIRIUS MASO. He triumphs over the Corsicans, on the hill of Alba.
Dictator.	C. DUILIUS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Aurelius Cotta.
Censors.	L. Manlius Torquatus.
	Quintus Fulvius Flaccus. Their election was defective, and they abdicated.
Prætors.	L. Posthumius Megellus.
	M' Otacilius Crassus.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Valerius Messalla.*
	Q. Æmilius Papus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	C. *Atilius Regulus.*
	Cn. Ogulnius Gallus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Apustius Fullo.
	M. Junius Brutus.
	Ti. Claudius Canina.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	C. Flavius Nepos.
	Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior.
	L. Junius Brutus.
	C. Claudius Asellus.
	L. Tullius Nepos.
	P. Popillius Lænas.
Quæstors of Rome.	*T. Annius Luscus.*
	L. Manlius Vulso.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	C. Nautius Rutilus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Junius Pullus.*
	M. Livius Drusus.
	C. Sergius Fidenas.
	L. Valerius Messalla.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	Sp. Furius Philus.
Pro-quæstor.	*P. Cornelius Scipio Asina.*

523. Y. of R.

222. *Consulship.*	M. ÆMILIUS BARBULA.
	M. JUNIUS PERA.
Censors.	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus.
	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.

The Forty-first Lustrum.

Prætors.	M. Atilius Regulus.
	M. Atilius Crassus.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Servilius Cæpio.*
	M. Valerius Flaccus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Servilius Nepos.*
	Q. Cassius Longinus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Minucius Rufus.
	L. Manilius Nepos.
	A. Atilius Bulbus.
	M. Antonius Nepos.
	M. Fulvius Nobilior.
	M' Marcius Nepos.
	C. Marcius Censorinus.
	Q. Petillius Nepos.
	P. Plautius Hypsæus.
	P. Apuleius Saturninus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Terentius Culeo.*
	L. Ælius Pætus Tubero.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Cornelius Scipio.*
	P. Scantinius Capitolinus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Marcius Philippus.*
	Q. Sulpicius Paterculus.
	C. Furius Pacilus.
	C. Sulpicius Longus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	Sp. Furius Philus.
Pro-consul in Sardinia and Corsica.	M. Pomponius Matho.
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Manlius Vulso.*
	T. Anius Luscus.

524. Y. of R.

223. *Consulship.*	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, a second time.
	CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS.

Prætors.	P. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
	L. APUSTIUS FULLO.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Æmilius Papus.*
	M. Æmilius Paulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.*
	T. Æbutius Carus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Scantinius Capitolinus.
	C. Centenius Penula
	L. Apuleius Saturninus.
	L. Racilius Nepos.
	L. Roscius Nepos.
	M. Livius Salinator.
	L. Lætorius Mergus.
	L. Allienius Nepos.
	L. Trebonius Flavus.
	M. Antius Restio.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Æmilius Paulus.*
	M. Æmilius Barbula.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Atilius Serranus.*
	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Opimius Pansa.*
	C. Fulcinius Trio.
	Cn. Furius Pacilus.
	Q. Servilius Geminus.
Pro-consul in Liguria.	M. Æmilius Barbula.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	Sp. Furius Philus.
Pro-consul in Corsica and Sardinia.	M. Pomponius Matho.
Pro-quæstors.	*P. Cornelius Scipio.*
	L. Manlius Vulso.
	T. Annius Luscus.

425. Y. of R.

224. *Consulship.*	SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS, a second time.
	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, a second time.
Prætors.	M. VALERIUS MESSALLA.
	C. ATILIUS REGULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Furius Philus.*
	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Apustius Fullo.*
	M. Junius Brutus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Minucius Rufus.
	Q. Ælius Pætus.
	Q. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	C. Acilius Glabrio.
	A. Sellius Nepos.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
	A. Trebonius Asper.
	C. Lucerius Nepos.
	C. Scaptius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Veturius Philo.*
	M. Fabius Licinus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Claudius Pulcher.*
	C. Terentius Varro.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Lætorius Mergus.*
	M. Marcius.
	Cn. Fulvius Max. Centumalus.
	P. Servilius Geminus.
Pro-consul in Illyricum.	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	Sp. Furius Philus.
Pro-consul in Sardinia and Corsica.	M. Pomponius Matho.
Pro-quæstors.	*Cn. Pupius Nepos.*
	L. Manlius Vulso.
	T. Annius Luscus.

526. Y. of R.

225. *Consulship.*	P. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
	M. ATILIUS REGULUS.
Prætors.	L. ÆMILIUS PAPUS.
	C. SERVILIUS NEPOS.

Sicily and Sardinia made a Prætorship.

Prætor in Sicily.	C. FLAMINIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	M. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Scipio Asina.*
	K. Quinctius Flamininus.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*A. Atilius Bulbus.*
	P. Plautius Hypsæus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Lutatius Catulus.
	Sex. Pomponius Nepos.
	L. Sextius Calvinus.
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	L. Villius Tappulus.
	T. Otacilius Crassus.
	L. Aurelius Cotta.
	M. Volumnius Flamma.
	L. Sextilius Nepos.
	Q. Titius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Valerius Lævinus.*
	Cn. Servilius Geminus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Genucius Clepsina.*
	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Volumnius Flamma Violens.*
	N. Fabius Buteo.
	M. Pomponius Nepos.
	T. Antonius Merenda.
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Lætorius Mergus.*
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.

527. Y. of R.

226. *Consulship.*	M. VALERIUS MESSALLA.
	L. APUSTIUS FULLO.
Prætors of Rome.	M. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.
	M. JUNIUS BRUTUS.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	C. SERVILIUS CÆPIO.
	T. ÆBUTIUS CARUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Claudius Marcellus.*
	C. Scantinius Capitolinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Minucius Rufus.*
	L. Lætorius Mergus.
Tribunes of the People.	T. Annius Luscus.
	Q. Ælius Pætus.
	L. Cæcilius Mætellus.
	M. Livius Drusus.
	M. Cædicius Nepos.
	M. Livius Salinator.
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
	L. Junius Pullus.
	C. Cominius Nepos.
	P. Curatius Nepos.

Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Merenda.*
	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
Military Quæstors.	*Q. Mucius Scævola.*
	C. Fannius Strabo.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Livius Drusus.*
	L. Petillius Geminus.
	T. Geganius Macerinus.
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.
Pro-quæstors.	*N. Fabius Buteo.*
	T. Antonius Merenda.

The war between the Romans and the inhabitants of Gallia Cisalpina.

528. Y. of R.

227. *Consulship.*	L. ÆMILIUS PAPUS. He triumphs over the Gauls.
	C. ATILIUS REGULUS.
Censors.	C. Claudius Centho.
	M. Junius Pera.

The Forty-second Lustrum.

Prætors of Rome.	P. FURIUS PHILUS.
	CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO CALVUS.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	C. APUSTIUS FULLO.
	P. PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Scipio.*
	L. Manlius Vulso.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Lutatius Catulus.*
	Q. Bæbius Tamphilus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Terentius Culeo.
	C. Centenius Penula.
	L. Marcius Philippus.
	C. Mænius Nepos.
	P. Furius Aculeo.
	L. Ælius Pætus Tubero.
	M. Atilius Serranus.
	P. Scantinius Capitolinus.
	C. Virginius Nepos.
	L. Papirius Turdus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Antistius Nepos.*
	T. Metilius Croto.

Military Quæstors.	*L. Apustius Fullo.*
	L. Genucius Clepsina.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Ti. Veturius Philo.*
	Q. Sulpicius Longus.
	L. Papirius Cursor.
	P. Cornelius Dolabella.
Pro-quæstors.	*T. Geganius Macerinus.*
	Sp. Nautius Rutilus.

529. Y. of R.

228. *Consulship.*	T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS, a second time.
	Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS, a second time.
Dictator.	L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.
G. of the Horse.	N. Fabius Buteo.
Prætors of Rome.	K. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.
	A. ATILIUS BULBUS.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
	P. CORNELIUS ASINA.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Æmilius Paulus.*
	M. Livius Barbula.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Livius Salinator.*
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Atilius Serranus.
	C. Fulcinius Trio.
	Sp. Mœlius Capitolinus.
	M. Canuleius Nepos.
	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
	T. Otacilius Crassus.
	L. Opimius Pansa.
	C. Numicius Nepos.
	A. Ogulnius Gallus.
	M. Oppius Cornicen.
Quæstors of Rome.	*A. Cornelius Mammula.*
	Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.
Military Quæstors.	*Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.*
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*M. Æmilius Regillus.*
	L. Porcius Licinus.
	M. Aurelius Cotta.
	Ser. Cornelius Rufinus.
Pro-quæstors.	*T. Veturius Philo.*
	P. Cornelius Dolabella.

530. Y. of R.

229. *Consulship.*	C. FLAMINIUS NEPOS. He triumphs over the Gauls.
	P. FURIUS PHILUS. He triumphs over the Gauls and Ligures.
Prætors of Rome.	M. MINUCIUS RUFUS.
	C. LUTATIUS CATULUS.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	M. FABIUS LICINUS.
	P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Ælius Pætus.*
	C. Centenius Penula.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Terentius Varro.*
	T. Annius Luscus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Narcius Sermo.
	C. Licinius Varus.
	Q. Decius Mus.
	T. Coruncanius Nepos.
	M. Tullius Nepos.
	Cn. Fulvius Max. Centumalus.
	L. Aurelius Orestes.
	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	C. Livius Denter.
	L. Flaminius Chilo.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Claudius Flamininus.*
	L. Poblicius Bibulus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Atilius Regulus.*
	M. Minucius Rufus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Claudius Centho.*
	P. Sempronius Gracchus.
	L. Papirius Maso.
	M. Fundanius Fundulus.
Pro-quæstors.	*Ser. Cornelius Rufinus.*
	M. Aurelius Cotta.

531. Y. of R.

230. *Consulship.*	CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO CALVINUS.
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS. He triumphs over the Gauls, Insubres, and Germans.
Prætors of Rome.	M. LIVIUS SALINATOR.
	M. ÆMILIUS BARBULA.

Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	Q. BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS. P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Veturius Philo.* *M. Valerius Lævinus.*
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Terentius Culeo.* *L. Ælius Pætus Tubero.*
Tribunes of the People.	C. Laetorius Mergus. M. Pompilius Nepos. C. Genucius Clepsina. L. Antistius Nepos. P. Poblicius Philo. C. Volumnius Flamma Violens. C. Fundanius Fundulus. C. Sempronius Gracchus. M. Anicius Gallus. C. Popillius Sabellus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Metilius Nepos.* *Vibus Terentius Varro.*
Military Quæstors.	*Ap. Claudius Pulcher.* *P. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
Provincial Quæstors.	*Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.* *C. Calpurnius Piso.* *Nævius Priscus.* *Ap. Claudius Centho.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Papirius Maso.* *M. Fundanius Fundulus.*

532. Y. of R.

231. *Consulship.*	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA. He triumphs over the Istrians. M. MINUCIUS RUFUS.
Dictators.	Q. FABIUS MAX. VERRUCOSUS. M. ÆMILIUS BARBULA.
Generals of the Horse.	C. Flaminius Nepos. Q. Ælius Pætus.
Prætors of Rome.	L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS. TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	C. CENTENIUS PENULA. Q. SERVILIUS GEMINUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Merenda.* *M. Æmilius Lepidus.*

Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Atilius Serranus.*
	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Mucius Scævola.
	C. Fannius Strabo.
	Q. Publilius Philo.
	C. Publicius Malleolus.
	L. Albinius Nepos.
	C. Livius Drusus.
	L. Petillius Geminus.
	Q. Petillius Spurinus.
	Q. Lutatius Cerco.
	Q. Plætorius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome	*P. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	M Ogulnius Gallus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Quinctius Flamininus.*
	Sex. Julius Cæsar.
Provincial Quæstors.	*T. Minucius Augurinus.*
	L Villius Tappulus.
	L. Scribonius Libo
	Ser Cornelius Merenda.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus.
Pro-quæstors.	*Ap. Claudius Pulcher.*
	C Calpurnius Piso.
	Ap. Claudius Centho.
533. Y. of R.	
232. Consulship.	L. VETURIUS PHILO.
	C. LUTATIUS CATULUS. They abdicated, because there was some defect in their election, and in their room were chosen
	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, a second time, and
	M. VALERIUS LÆVINUS.
Censors.	L. Æmilius Papus.
	C. Flaminius Nepos.

The Forty-third Lustrum.

Prætors of Rome.	T. Anius Luscus.
	C. Servilius Nepos.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	Q. Terentius Culeo.
	P. Cornelius Scipio.

Curule Ædiles.	*C. Terentius Varro.*
	T. Otacilius Crassus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Flamininus Chilo.*
	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Metilius Croto.
	C. Petillius Spurinus.
	M. Marcius Sermo.
	M. Antistius Nepos.
	L. Apustius Fullo.
	C. Antius Restio.
	M. Anicius Gallus.
	L. Genucius Clepsina.
	A. Trebius Gallus.
	L. Mæcilius Tullus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura.*
	Q. Fabius Maximus.
Military Quæstors.	*M. Æmilius Lepidus.*
	C. Oppius Salinator.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Pomponius Veientanus.*
	Cn. Fulvius Flaccus.
	Q. Catius Nepos.
	L. Porcius Licinus.
Prætors of Rome.	L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO.
	SER. CORNELIUS MERENDA.

534. Y. of R.

233. *Consulship.*	M. LIVIUS SALINATOR.
	L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.
Prætors of Rome.	L. ÆLIUS PÆTUS TUBERO.
	Q. ÆLIUS PÆTUS.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	P. CORNELIUS MERENDA.
	CN. SERVILIUS GEMINUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Æmilius Regillus.*
	A. Cornelius Mammula.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Livius Drusus.*
	C. Popilius Sabellus.
Tribunes of the People.	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
	C. Lætorius Mergus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	Ti. Villius Tappulus.
	C. Titinius Nepos.
	L. Porcius Licinus.
	M. Aurelius Cotta.

	C. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
	Q. Silius Nerva.
	Cn. Sicinnius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*L. Hostius Mancinus.*
	L. Cincius Alimentus.
Military Quæstors.	*T. Fonteïus Capito.*
	T. Popillius Sabellus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Q. Fabius Pictor.*
	C. Aurunculeïus Cotta.
	C. Papirius Maso.
	P. Licinius Varus.
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*Q. Terentius Culeo.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Pomponius Veïentanus.*
	L. Æmilius Paulus.
	Q. Catius Nepos.
	M. Livius Salinator.
535. Y. of R.	
234. *Consulship.*	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.
	TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS.

The second Punic War.

Prætors of Rome.	C. TERENTIUS VARRO.
	C. ATILIUS SERRANUS.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.
	L. MANLIUS VULSO.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Mucius Scævola.*
	C. Fannius Strabo.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Metillius Croto.*
	L. Apustius Fullo
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Claudius Flamininus.
	L. Poblicius Bibulus.
	M. Fundanius Fundulus.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	C. Genucius Clepsina.
	Q. Apronius Nepos.
	M. Atilius Regulus.
	Q. Minucius Rufus.
	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
	N. Sextius Lateranus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Genucius Cipus.*
	P. Licinius Crassus.

Military Quæstors.	*C. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	L. Lucretius Trio.
Provincial Quæstors.	*M. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	M. Junius Silanus.
	C. Sulpicius Gallus.
	L. Cornelius Lentulus.

536. Y. of R.

235. *Consulship.*	C. FLAMINIUS NEPOS, a second time. He was killed in the battle of the lake Thrasymenus; and in his room was chosen
	M. ATILIUS REGULUS, a second time.
Dictator.	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS.
G. of the Horse.	M. Minucius Rufus.
Dictator.	L. VETURIUS PHILO.
G. of the Horse.	M' Pomponius Matho.
Prætors of Rome.	M. Æmilius Regillus.
	M. Pomponius Matho.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	T. Otacilius Crassus.
	A. Cornelius Mammula.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ap. Claudius Pulcher.*
	P. Cornelius Lentulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Porcius Licinius.*
	M. Antistius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Metillius Nepos.
	Vibus Terentius Varro.
	P. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	Nævius Crispus.
	Cn. Sicinius Nepos.
	C. Numicius Nepos.
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
	M. Mænius Nepos.
	C. Licinius Stolo.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Ti. Sempronius Blæsus.*
	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus.
Military Quæstors.	*C. Servilius Casca.*
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Claudius Nero.*
	P. Cornelius Rufinus.

	Sp. Carvilius Maximus.
	L. Carvilius Maximus.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Cisalp. Gaul.	*C. Centenius Penula.*
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	C. Papirius Maso.
537. Y. of R.	
236. *Consulship.*	C. TERENTIUS VARRO.
	L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS, a second time.
	He was killed in the battle of Cannæ.
Dictators.	M. JUNIUS PERA.
	M. FABIUS BUTEO.
G. of the Horse.	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus. He was then Curule Ædile.
Prætors of Rome.	M' Pomponius Matho.
	P. Furius Philus.
Prætor in Sicily.	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Prætor in Cisalpine Gaul.	L. Posthumius Albinus. He was killed in a battle with the Gauls.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.*
	C. Lætorius Mergus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Aurelius Cotta.*
	M. Claudius Marcellus Otacilianus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Scribonius Libo.
	Ti. Minucius Augurinus.
	L. Villius Tappulus.
	M. Ogulnius Gallus.
	P. Decius Mus.
	M. Claudius Glicia.
	P. Pupius Nepos.
	K. Duilius Nepos.
	M. Domitius Calvinus.
	C. Icilius Ruga.
Quæstors of Rome.	*T. Quinctius Crispinus.*
	Q. Mamilius Vitulus.
Military Quæstors.	*L. Atilius Bulbus.*
	L. Furius Bibaculus. They were both killed in the battle of Cannæ.
Provincial Quæstors.	*C. Arennius Nepos.*
	L. Manlius Acidinus.

	M. Cæcilius Metellus.
	C. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
Pro-consuls.	Cn. Servilius Geminus.
	M. Atilius Regulus. They were both killed in the battle of Cannæ.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*T. Otacilius Crassus.*
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*A. Cornelius Mammula.*
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	P. Cornelius Rufinus.
	Sp. Carvilius Maximus.

538. Y. of R.

237. *Consulship.*	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS was designed for Consul a third time, but was killed before he entered upon his office.
	TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS.
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS was elected in the room of L. POSTHUMIUS; but he abdicated, because he found his election defective, and in his room
	Q. FABIUS MAX. VERRUCOSUS was chosen a third time.
Prætors of Rome.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	M. Valerius Lævinus.
Prætor in Sicily.	Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
Prætor in Sardinia.	Q. Mucius Scævola.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Maximus*, the son of the Consul of the same name.
	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Claudius Flaminius.*
	M. Atilius Regulus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Oppius Salinator.
	M. Atinius Labeo.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	L Pomponius Veïentanus.
	M. Pomponius Matho.

	M. Atilius Bulbus.
	M. Fundanius Fundulus.
	Cn. Fulvius Flaccus.
	L. Livius Denter.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Villius Tappulus.*
	M. Lucretius Gallus.
Military Quæstors.	*P. Popillius Lænas.*
	P. Manlius Vulso.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Arennius Nepos.*
	M. Æmilius Papus.
	L. Veturius Philo.
	C. Hostilius Tubulus.
Pro-consul at Picenum.	C. Terentius Varro.
Pro-consul in Campania.	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Pro-consul in Lucania.	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*T. Otacilius Crassus.*
Pro-prætor in Cisalp. Gaul.	*M' Pomponius Matho.*
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	C. Antonius Nepos.
539. Y. of R.	
238. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAX. VERRUCOSUS, a fourth time.
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, a third time.
Censors.	M. Atilius Regulus.
	P. Furius Philus. He died before his office expired.
Prætor of Rome.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus. He had no colleague.
Prætor in Apulia.	Q. Fabius Maximus, the son of the Consul.
Prætor in Sicily.	P. Cornelius Lentulus.
Admiral of the Roman fleet in Sicily.	T. Otacilius Crassus.

Curule Ædiles.	*P. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Calpurnius Piso.*
	M. Metillius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cincius Alimentus.
	T. Popillius Sabellus.
	M. Calpurnius Flamma.
	Q. Pœtilius Libo.
	Cn Apuleïus Pansa.
	C. Arunculeïus Cotta.
	T. Fonteïus Capito.
	C Plautius Hypsæus.
	M. Poblicius Malleolus.
	Q. Considius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.*
	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
Military Quæstors.	*L Cæcilius Metellus.*
	M. Valerius Messala.
Provincial Quæstors.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Galba.
	C. Poblicius Bibulus.
	Q Mamilius Turinus.
Pro-consul at Luceria.	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
Pro-consul in Picenum.	C. Terentius Varro.
Pro-consul in Lucania.	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*Q. Mucius Scævola.*
Pro-prætor in Cisalp Gaul.	*M' Pomponius Matho.*
Pro-prætor at Brundusium.	*M. Valerius Lævinus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Æmilius Papus.*
	L. Veturius Philo.
540. Y. of R.	
239. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS.
	TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS a second time.
Dictator.	C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO.

G. of the Horse.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Prætors of Rome.	M. Atilius Regulus.
	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
Prætor in Cisalpine Gaul.	P. Sempronius Tuditanus.
Prætor in Campania.	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
Curules Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Scipio,* who was afterwards surnamed Africanus.
	M. Cornelius Cethegus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Villius Tappulus.*
	M. Fundanius Fundulus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cæcilius Metellus.
	L. Licinius Pollio.
	C. Mamilius Vitulus.
	L Porcius Licinius.
	P. Licinius Crassus.
	L. Lucretius Gallus.
	A. Trebius Nepos.
	Q. Catius Nepos.
	C. Fulvius Flaccus.
	L. Anicius Gallus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*M. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	M' Acilius Glabrio.
Military Quæstors.	*A. Hostilius Cato.*
	C. Hostilius Cato.
Provincial Quæstors.	*Ti. Claudius Asellus.*
	Sp. Lucretius Gallus.
	Sex. Julius Cæsar.
	L. Valerius Antias.
Pro-consul in Picenum.	C. Terentius Varro.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*P. Cornelius Lentulus.*
The Prætor to command the Roman fleet.	T. Otacilius Crassus.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*Q. Mucius Scævola.*

Pro-prætor in Brundusium.	*M. Valerius Lævinus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.* *M. Valerius Messalla.* *C. Poblicius Bibulus.*

541. Y. of R.

240. *Consulship.*	Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS, a third time. AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
Prætor at Rome.	P. CORNELIUS RUFINUS SULLA. He had no colleague.
Prætor in Hetruria.	M. JUNIUS SILANUS.
Prætor at Suessula.	C. CLAUDIUS NERO.
Prætor in Apulia.	CN. FULVIUS FLACCUS, brother to the Consul.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Sulpicius Gallus.* *P. Manlius Vulso.*
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Ciucius Alimentus.* *T. Popilius Sabellus.*
Tribunes of the People.	Sp. Cornelius Maximus. L. Carvilius Maximus. C. Servilius Casca. Q. Cæcilius Metellus. C. Sallonius Sarra. P. Silius Nerva. Sex. Statius Nepos. P. Licinius Varus. M. Scantius Nepos. M. Silius Nerva.
Quæstors.	*Cn. Cornelius Leutulus.* *Cn. Servilius Cæpio.* *Ser. Cornelius Lentulus.* *Cn. Octavius Nepos.* *M. Junius Pennus.* *M. Pomponius Matho.* *Q. Lutatius Catulus.* *M. Æmilius Regillus.*
Pro-consul in Lucania.	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	M. Claudius Marcellus.

Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor at Ariminium.	*P. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*P. Cornelius Lentulus.*
Pro-prætor Admiral of the fleet.	*T. Otacilius Crassus.*
Pro-prætor at Brundusium	*M. Valerius Lævinus.*
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*Q. Mucius Scævola.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.* *Ti. Claudius Asellus.* *C. Poblicius Bibulus.* *Sp. Lucretius Gallus.* *Sex. Julius Cæsar.* *M. Æmilius Papus.*

542. Y. of R.

241. *Consulship.*	P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS. C. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS.
Prætors of Rome.	C. CALPURNIUS PISO. C. SULPICIUS GALLUS.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS. L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Licinius Crassus.* *L. Licinius Pollio.*
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Arunculeïus Cotta.* *C. Manilius Vitulus.*
Tribunes of the People.	C. Sempronius Blæsus. C. Servius Pulex Geminus. M. Aulius Cerretanus. P. Villius Tappulus. C. Sicinius Nepos. Sex. Curatius Nepos. Q. Fulvius Flaccus. M. Manilius Nepos. Cn. Apronius Limo. L. Titius Rufus.
Quæstors.	*Tib. Claudius Nero.* *C. Livius Salinator.*

	M. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
	P. Ælius Pætus.
	D. Junius Brutus.
	L. Æmilius Papus.
	M. Marcius Ralla.
	L. Scribonius Libo.
Pro-consul in Campania.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	M. Claudius Marcellus. He triumphs on Mount Alba, and receives the honours of an ovation at Rome, for having taken Syracuse.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-consul before Capua.	C. Claudius Nero.
Pro-prætor in Hetruria.	*M. Junius Silanus.*
Pro-prætor on the coast of Sicily.	*T. Otacilius Crassus.*
Pro-prætor at Brundusium.	*M. Valerius Lævinus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*Ser. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	Cn. Octavius Nepos.
	L. Cornelius Lentulus.
	M. Æmilius Papus.
543. Y. of R.	
242. *Consulship.*	M. VALERIUS LÆVINUS, a second time.
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, a fourth time.
Dictator.	Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS.
G. of the Horse.	P. Licinius Crassus.
Prætors of Rome.	L. Manlius Acidinus.
	C. Lætorius Mergus.
Prætors in Sicily and Sardinia.	L. Cincius Alimentus.
	P. Manlius Vulso.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Veturius Philo.*
	P. Licinius Varus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Catius Nepos.*
	L. Porcius Licinius.

Tribunes of the People.	L. Atilius Regulus.
	M. Lucretius Gallus.
	C. Arennius Nepos.
	L. Arennius Nepos.
	M. Cæcilius Metellus.
	P. Silius Nerva.
	Cn. Lætorius Plancianus.
	Q. Mamilius Vitulus.
	Cn. Furius Brocchus.
	C. Papirius Turdus.
Quæstors.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.*
	P. Quintilius Varus.
	M. Sextius Sabinus.
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	Q. Fulvius Gillo.
	P. Ælius Tubero.
	C. Sulpicius Galba.
	L. Lætorius Plancianus.
Pro-consul on the sea-coasts of Greece.	P. Sulpicius Galba.
Pro-consul in Apulia.	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
Pro-consul in Campania.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Hetruria.	*C. Calpurnius Piso.*
Pro-prætor in Spain.	*M. Junius Silanus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Servilius Pulex Geminus.*
	P. Ælius Pætus.
	Ser. Cornelius Lentulus.
	L. Scribonius Libo.

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243. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAX. VERRUCOSUS, a fifth time. He triumphs over the Tarentini.
	Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS, a fourth time.
Censors.	M. Cornelius Cethegus.
	P. Sempronius Tuditanus.

Prætors of Rome.	C. Hostilius Tubulus.
	L. Veturius Philo.
Prætors in Capua and at Sardinia.	T. Quinctius Crispinus.
	C. Arunculeius Cotta.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Galba.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Servilius Pulex Geminus.*
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Poblicius Bibulus.
	P Clodius Asellus.
	Q. Manlius Turinus.
	Ti. Claudius Asellus.
	C. Veturius Calvinus.
	C. Minucius Rufus.
	M. Pomponius Matho.
	Q. Cassius Longinus.
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
	M. Aquilius Florus.
Quæstors.	*Ap. Claudius Pulcher.*
	T. Manlius Torquatus.
	L. Licinius Lucullus.
	Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	M. Cincius Alimentus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	C. Cornelius Lentulus.
	L. Cornelius Blasio.
Pro-consul in Apulia.	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Pro-consul in Sicily	M. Valerius Lævinus.
Pro-consul on the sea-coasts of Greece.	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Hetruria.	*C. Calpurnius Piso.*
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*L. Cicinius Alimentus.*
Pro-prætor in Spain.	*M. Junius Silanus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*Q. Fulvius Gillo.*

	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	P. Ælius Tubero.
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244. *Consulship.*	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
	T. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS.
Dictator.	T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.
G. of the Horse.	C. Servilius Pulex Geminus. He was Curule Ædile at the same time.
Prætors of Rome.	P. LICINIUS VARUS.
	L. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES.
Prætors in Sicily and at Tarentum.	SEX. JULIUS CÆSAR.
	Q. CLAUDIUS FLAMININUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	C. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Mamilius Vitulus.*
	M. Cæcilius Metellus.
Tribunes of the People.	Ti. Claudius Asellus.
	Sp. Lucretius Gallus.
	P. Villius Tappulus.
	M. Hortensius Nepos.
	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
	M. Aulius Cerretanus.
	Q. Pomponius Nepos.
	M. Acilius Glabrio.
	M. Otacilius Crassus.
	L. Carvilius Maximus.
Quæstors.	*T. Quinctius Flamininus.*
	M. Fabius Buteo.
	M. Valerius Falto.
	C. Tremellius Flaccus.
	L. Æmilius Lepidus.
	Q. Æmilius Lepidus.
	L. Apustius Fullo.
	Q. Minucius Rufus.
Pro-consul at Capua.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	M. Valerius Lævinus.
Pro-consul on the coasts of Greece.	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus.

Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Hetruria.	*C. Hostilius Tubulus.*
Pro-prætor at Aretium.	*C. Terentius Varro.*
Pro-prætor in Cisalp. Gaul.	*L. Veturius Philo.*
Pro-prætor on board the Roman fleet.	*L. Cincius Alimentus.*
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*C. Aurunculeïus Cotta.*
Pro-prætor in Spain.	*M. Junius Silanus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.* *C. Aurelius Citta.* *M. Cincius Alimentus.* *C. Cornelius Lentulus.*

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245. *Consulship.*	C. CLAUDIUS NERO. M. LIVIUS SALINATOR.
Dictator.	M. LIVIUS SALINATOR.
G. of the Horse.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Prætor at Rome.	C. Hostilius Cato.
Prætor in Cisalpine Gaul.	M. Porcius Licinus.
Prætor in Sicily.	C. Mamilius Vitulus.
Prætor in Sardinia.	A. Hostilius Cato.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.* *Ser Cornelius Lentulus.*
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Mamilius Turinus.* *M' Pomponius Matho.*
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Helvius Blasio. Cn. Octavius Nepos. Q Lutatius Catulus. Cn. Pompeius Rufus. L. Flavius Timbria. Q. Fulvius Pætinus. M. Junius Pennus.

	T. Otacilius Crassus.
	D. Junius Brutus.
	Q. Flavius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*L. Furius Purpureo, the son of Spurius.*
	L. Furius Purpureo, the son of Lucius.
	Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus.
	L. Terentius Massa.
	L. Villius Tappulus.
	L. Cornelius Merula.
	L. Atilius Regulus.
	L. Cassius Longinus.
Pro-consul in Bruttium.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-consulon the coasts of Greece.	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus.
Pro-prætor at Capua.	*C. Hostilius Tubulus.*
Pro-prætor at Tarentum.	*Q. Claudius Flamininus.*
Pro-prætor at Narnia.	*L. Mamilius Acidinus.*
Pro-prætor in Spain.	*M. Junius Silanus.*
Pro-prætor in Hetruria.	*C. Terentius Varro.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.*
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	M. Livius Salinator.
	C. Claudius Nero.

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246. *Consulship.*	Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.
	L. VETURIUS PHILO.
Prætors at Rome.	M. Cæcilius Metellus.
	Q. Mamilius Turinus.
Prætor in Sicily.	C. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
Prætor in Sardinia.	Ti. Claudius Asellus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ti. Claudius Nero.*
	P. Quinctilius Varus.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*Sp. Lucretius Gallus.*
	Cn. Octavius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Marcius Ralla.
	P. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Pætilius Libo Visolus.
	A. Allienius Nepos.
	C. Licius Salinator.
	L. Scribonius Libo.
	P. Villius Tappulus.
	L. Flaminius Nepos.
	C. Considius Nepos.
	M. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
Quæstors.	*L. Valerius Flaccus.*
	Q. Quinctius Flamininus.
	Q. Minucius Thermus.
	M' Acilius Glabrio.
	M. Helvius Blasio.
	Cn. Sergius Plancus.
	M. Sergius.
Pro-consul in Hetruria.	M. Livius Salinator.
Pro-consul in Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-consul on the coasts of Greece.	P. Sulpicius Galba.
Pro-prætor at Capua.	*C. Hostilius Tubulus.*
Pro-prætor at Tarentum.	*T. Quinctius Flamininus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.*
	L. Cassius Longinus.

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247. *Consulship.*	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.
	F. LICINIUS CRASSUS.
Dictator.	Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.
G. of the Horse.	L. Veturius Philo.
Prætor at Rome.	Cn. Servilius Cæpio.
Prætor at Ariminum.	Sp. Lucretius Gallus.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. Æmilius Papus.

Prætor in Sardinia.	CN. OCTAVIUS NEPOS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Ti. Claudius Asellus.*
	M. Junius Papus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Navius Pollio.
	Q. Trebellius Calca.
	M. Sextilius Sabinus.
	Q. Fulvius Gillo.
	L. Plætorius Nepos.
	L. Statius Nepos.
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
	P. Ælius Tubero.
	L. Lætorius Plancianus.
	P. Numitorius Pullus.
Quæstors.	*C. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	Q. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
	L. Stertinius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	M. Minucius Rufus.
	L. Quinctius Flamininus.
	C. Valerius Flaccus.
Pro-consul in Hetruria.	M. Livius Salinator.
Pro-consul at Aretium.	M. Valerius Lævinus.
Pro-consul in Bruttium.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	L. Cornelius Lentulus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Manlius Acidinus.
Pro-consul on the coasts of Greece.	P. Sempronius Tuditanus.
Pro-consul at Tarentum.	T. Quinctius Flamininus.
Pro-consul at Capua.	C. Hostilius Tubulus.
Pro-consul at Rhegium.	Q. Pleminius Nepos.

Pro-quæstor.	*M. Sergius Nepos.*

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248. *Consulship.*	M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS.
	P. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.
Censors.	M. Livius Salinator.
	C. Claudius Nero.

The Forty-fifth Lustrum.

Prætors at Rome.	M. Marcius Ralla.
	L. Scribonius Libo.
Prætor in Sicily.	M' Pomponius Matho.
Prætor in Sardinia.	Ti. Claudius Nero.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Livius Salinator.*
	M. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Ælius Pætus.*
	P. Villius Tappulus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	M. Cincius Alimentus.
	Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	L. Licinius Lucullus.
	C. Scantinius Capitolinus.
	M. Pontificius Nepos.
	P. Manlius Nepos.
	C. Duilius Nepos.
	L. Fescennius Nepos.
	Sex. Pompilius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*M. Porcius Cato.*
	M. Fulvius Nobilior.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	L. Manlius Vulso.
	M. Porcius Læca.
	M' Curius Dentatus.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
	C. Scribonius Curio Maximus.
Pro-consul in Gaul.	M. Livius Salinator.
Pro-consul in Bruttium.	P. Licinius Crassus Dives.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	L. Cornelius Lentulus.

Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Manlius Acidinus.
Pro-consul in Sicily.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Ariminum.	*Sp. Lucretius Gallus.*
Pro-prætor at Capua.	*C. Hostilius Tubulus.*
Pro-prætor at Tarentum.	*T. Quinctius Flamininus.*
Pro-prætor on the coasts of Sardinia.	*Cn. Octavius Nepos.*
Pro-prætor at Locres.	*Q. Pleminius.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	L. Stertinius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	M. Minucius Rufus.
	L. Quinctius Flamininus.

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249. *Consulship.*	CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO.
	C. SERVILIUS NEPOS.
Dictator.	P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS.
G. of the Horse.	M. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
Prætor at Rome.	P. ÆLIUS PÆTUS.
Prætor at Ariminum.	P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. VILLIUS TAPPULUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Fabius Buteo.*
	M. Valerius Falto.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Sextius Sabinus.*
	C. Tremellius Flaccus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Oppius Cornicinus.
	P. Titinius Nepos.
	L. Apustius Fullo.
	Q. Minucius Rufus.

C. Mamilius Turinus.
L. Titinius Nepos.
Q. Sicinius Nepos.
C. Cominius Nepos.
C. Antonius Nepos.
Q. Cædicius Noctua.

Quæstors. *M. Sergius Silus.*
Q. Fulvius Nobilior.
C. Acilius Glabrio.
L. Porcius Læca.
Q. Fabius Buteo.
Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
T. Juventius Thalna.
Sex. Digitius Nepos.

Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul. M. Cornelius Cethegus.

Pro-consul in Bruttium. P. Sempronius Tuditanus.

Pro-consul in Hith. Spain. L. Cornelius Lentulus.

Pro-consul in Furth. Spain. L. Manlius Acidinus.

Pro-consul in Africa. P. Cornelius Scipio.

Pro-prætor in Liguria. *Sp. Lucretius Gallus.*

Pro-prætor on the coasts of Sardinia. *M' Pomponius Matho.*

Pro-prætor on the coasts of Italy. *The Prætor M. Marcius Ralla.*

Pro-quæstors. *M. Porcius Cato.*
C. Cornelius Cethegus.
M. Manlius Vulso.
M. Porcius Læca.
C. Atinius Labeo.
C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
C. Scribonius Curio Maximus.

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250. *Consulship.* TI. CLAUDIUS NERO.
M. SERVILIUS PULEX GEMINUS.

Dictator.	C. SERVILIUS NEPOS.
G. of the Horse	P. Ælius Pætus.
Prætor of Rome.	C. AURELIUS COTTA.
Prætor at Ariminum.	M. SEXTIUS SABINUS.
Prætor in Bruttium.	C. LIVIUS SALINATOR.
Prætor in Sicily.	C. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Licinius Lucullus.*
	Q. Fulvius Pætinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Ælius Tubero.*
	L. Lætorius Plancianus.
	M. Cincius Alimentus.
	C. Scantinius Capitolinus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Terentius Massa.
	L. Villius Tappulus.
	L. Memmius Gallus.
	Sp. Mælius Capitolinus.
	C. Æbutius Carus.
	Sex. Ælius Pætus.
	L. Cassius Longinus.
	P. Mælius Capitolinus.
	T. Æbutius Carus.
	Sp. Veturius Calvinus.
Quæstors.	*C. Lælius Nepos.*
	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
	Cn. Manlius Vulso.
	L. Oppius Salinator.
	C. Ursanius Nepos.
	Ap. Claudius Nero.
	C. Attilius Serranus.
	L. Scribonius Libo.
Pro-consul in Hetruria.	C. Servilius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	M. Cornelius Cethegus.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	L. Cornelius Lentulus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Manlius Acidinus.

Pro-consul in Africa.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor in Liguria.	*Sp. Lucretius Gallus.*
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.*
Pro-prætor on the sea-coasts of Sicily.	*P. Villius Tappulus.*
Pro-prætor on the coasts of Sardinia.	*Cn. Octavius Nepos.*
Pro-prætor on the sea-coasts of Italy.	*M. Marcius Ralla.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	Sex. Digitius Nepos.
	T. Juventius Thalna.

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251. *Consulship.*	CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
	P. ÆLIUS PÆTUS.
Prætor of Rome.	M. JUNIUS PENNUS.
Prætor in Campania.	M. VALERIUS FALTO.
Prætor in Sicily.	P. ÆLIUS TUBERO.
Prætor in Sardinia.	M. FABIUS BUTEO.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Valerius Flaccus.*
	T. Quinctius Flamininus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Apustius Fullo.*
	Q. Minucius Rufus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Minucius Thermus.
	M' Acilius Glabrio.
	C. Helvius Blasio.
	L. Atilius Regulus.
	M. Minucius Rufus.
	L. Canuleïus Dives.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
	M. Helvius Blasio.
	M. Minucius Fessus.
	C. Terentius Varro.

Quæstors.	*Q. Marcius Rex.*
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	P. Manlius Vulso.
	Cn. Cornelius Merenda.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
	T. Romuleïus Nepos.
	M. Junius Brutus.
	Q. Oppius Salinator.
Pro-consul in Hetruria.	M. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	L. Cornelius Lentulus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Manlius Acidinus.
Pro-consul in Africa.	P. Cornelius Scipio.
Pro-prætor on the coasts of Sardinia.	*Cn. Octavius Nepos.*
Pro-prætor on the sea-coasts of Greece.	*M. Valerius Lævinus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	C. Lælius Nepos.
	P. Cornelius Scipio.
	L. Oppius Salinator.

Scipio triumphs over Hannibal, the Carthaginian, and Syphax, king of Numidia.

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252. *Consulship.* P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS.
C. AURELIUS COTTA.

The Macedonian War.

Prætor of Rome.	Cn. Sergius Plancus.
Prætor in Cisalpine Gaul.	L. Furius Purpureo. He triumphs over the Gauls.
Prætor in Bruttium.	Q. Minucius Rufus
Prætor in Sicily.	Q. Fulvius Gillo.

Curule Ædiles.	*M. Claudius Marcellus.*
	Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Terentius Massa.*
	Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	M. Minucius Rufus.
	L. Ogulnius Gallus.
	Q. Bæbius Tamphilus
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
	M. Domitius Calvinus.
	L. Stertinius Nepos.
	Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
	P. Ælius Pætus.
Quæstors.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	L. Valerius Tappus.
	M. Junius Brutus.
	D. Junius Brutus.
	M. Valerius Messala.
	L. Porciu. Licinus.
	M. Fundanius Fundulus.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	C. Cornelius Cethegus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Manlius Acidinus.
Pro-prætor on the sea-coasts of Greece.	*M. Valerius Lævinus.*
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*M. Valerius Falto.*
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Junius Brutus.*
	Cn. Cornelius Merenda.
	L. Cornelius Lentulus. Upon his return from Spain he receives the honours of an ovation.

554. Y. of R.

253. *Consulship.*	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
	P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS.
Censors.	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus.
	P. Ælius Pætus.

The Forty-sixth Lustrum.

Prætor of Rome.	L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.
Prætor at Ariminum.	CN. BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	L. VILLIUS TAPPULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Valerius Flaccus.*
	C. Cornelius Cethegus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Porcius Cato.*
	C. Helvius Blasio.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Porcius Læca.
	M. Fulvius Nobilior.
	M' Curius Dentatus.
	C. Scribonius Curio.
	C. Fabricius Luscinus.
	T. Otacilius Crassus.
	C. Cæcilius Metellus.
	Ti. Claudius Canina.
	L. Aurelius Orestes.
	C. Flaminius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*Q. Ælius Tubero.*
	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	M. Licinius Lucullus.
	M. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	M. Tuccius Nepos.
	A. Cornelius Mammula.
	C. Livius Salinator.
	L. Arunculeius Cotta.
Pro-consul in Macedon.	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Stertinius Nepos.
Pro-prætor in Bruttium.	*Q. Minucius Rufus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Valerius Tappus.*
	D. Junius Brutus.
	L. Porcius Licinus.

555. Y. of R.

254. *Consulship.*	T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.
	SEX. ÆLIUS PÆTUS CATUS.
Prætor of Rome.	L. CORNELIUS MERULA.
Prætor in Cisalpine Gaul.	C. HELVIUS BLASIO.
Prætor in Sicily.	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	M. PORCIUS CATO.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Minucius Thermus.*
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	M. Helvius Blasio.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	Sex. Digitius Nepos.
	C. Ælius Pætus.
	C. Claudius Canina.
	P. Rutilius Rufus.
	T. Juventius Thalna.
	Sp. Carvilius Maximus.
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
	M. Porcius Licinus.
	C. Cosconius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*C. Licinius Lucullus.*
	C. Plætorius Nepos.
	C. Sallonius Sarra.
	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
	Cn. Fulvius Flaccus.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
	C. Cornelius Blasio.
	Cn. Cornelius Merula.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	L. Cornelius Lentulus.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Stertinius Nepos.
Pro-prætor on the coasts of Greece.	*L. Quinctius Flamininus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Licinius Lucullus.*

M. Tuccius Nepos.
A. Cornelius Mammula.
L. Arunculeïus Cotta.

556. Y. of R.

255. *Consulship.*	C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS. He triumphs over the Insubres and Cænomani.
	Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS. He triumphs over the Ligures and Boii, on the hill of Alba.
Prætors of Rome.	M. SERGIUS SILUS.
	M. MINUCIUS RUFUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. MANLIUS VULSO.
Prætor in Sardinia.	L. ATILIUS REGULUS.
Prætor in Hith. Spain	C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.
Prætor in Furth. Spain.	M. HELVIUS BLASIO.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.*
	Cn. Manlius Vulso.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M' Acilius Glabrio.*
	C. Lælius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Oppius Salinator.
	Q. Fulvius Nobilior.
	C. Acilius Glabrio.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
	C. Ursanius Nepos.
	L. Porcius Læca.
	L. Scribonius Libo.
	C. Rutilus Rufus.
	K. Duilius Nepos.
	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*L. Æmilius Regillus.*
	L. Plautius Hypsæus.
	L. Bæbius Dives.
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	M. Cecilius Metellus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	Q. Marcius Philippus.
	Sex. Pomponius Nepos.

Pro-consul in Macedon.	T. Quinctius Flamininus.
Pro-prætor on the sea-coasts of Greece.	*L. Quinctius Flamininus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Sallonius Sarra.*
	Cn. Cornelius Merula.
	L. Arunculeïus Cotta.
	Cn. Cornelius Blasio.

557. Y. of R.

256. *Consulship.*	L. FURIUS PURPUREO.
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS. He triumphs over the inhabitants of Coma and the Insubres.
Prætors of Rome.	L. APUSTIUS FULLO.
	M' ACILIUS GLABRIO.
Prætor in Sicily.	C. LÆLIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	T. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS.
Prætor in Hith. Spain.	Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS.
Prætor in Furth. Spain.	Q. FABIUS BUTEO.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Fulvius Nobilior.*
	C. Flaminius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.*
	C. Scribonius Curio.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Marcius Rex.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
	M. Romuleïus Nepos.
	C. Atilius Serranus.
	M. Junius Brutus.
	Q. Oppius Salinator.
	Sex. Tullius Nepos.
	L. Flavius Nepos.
	L. Marcius Censorinus.
	C. Livius Drusus.
Quæstors.	*Q. Fabius Labeo.*
	L. Aurelius Cotta.
	Sp. Posthumius Albinus.
	P. Sempronius Blæsus.

	C. Stertinius Nepos.
	C. Aurelius Scaurus.
	M. Furius Luscus.
	T. Mænius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Macedon.	T. Quinctius Flamininus.
Pro-prætor on the sea-coasts of Greece.	*L. Quinctius Flamininus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Sallonius Sarra.*
	Cn. Cornelius Merula.
	L. Arunculeïus Cotta.
	Cn. Cornelius Blasio.
	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus. He receives the honours of an ovation.

558. Y. of R.

257. *Consulship.*	M. PORCIUS CATO.
	L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
Prætors of Rome.	C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS.
	C. ATINIUS LABEO.
Prætor in Sicily.	CN. MANLIUS VULSO.
Prætor in Hith. Spain.	P. MANLIUS VULSO.
Prætor in Furth. Spain.	AP. CLAUDIUS NERO.
Prætor in Hetruria.	P. PORCIUS LÆCA.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	M. Valerius Messala.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Juventius Thalna.*
	Sex. Digitius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Fundanius Fundulus.
	L. Valerius Tappus.
	M. Junius Brutus.
	D. Junius Brutus.
	L. Porcius Licinus.
	C. Æbutius Carus.
	Q. Minucius Thermus.
	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.
	M' Marcius Ralla.
	C. Numicius Nepos.

Quæstors.	*P. Claudius Pulcher.*
	L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus.
	M. Furius Crassipes.
	C. Sempronius Blæsus.
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
	Q. Fabius Pictor.
	Q. Nævius Matho.
	C. Afranius Stellio.
Pro-consul in Greece.	Ti. Quinctius Flamininus.
Pro-prætor on the coasts of Greece.	*L. Quinctius Flamininus.*
Pro-consul in Sardinia.	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Sallonius Sarra.*
	C. Aurelius Scaurus.
	Cn. Cornelius Merula.
	M. Helvius Blasio, Pro-prætor in Hither Spain. He receives the honours of an ovation.
	Q. Minucius Thermus. He triumphs over Hither Spain.

559. Y. of R.

258. *Consulship.*	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS, a second time.
	TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS.
Censors.	Sextius Ælius Pætus Catus.
	C. Cornelius Cethegus.

The Forty-seventh Lustrum.

Prætor of Rome.	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	T. Juventius Thalna.
Prætor in Sicily.	Cn. Cornelius Blasio.
Prætor in Hith. Spain.	Sex. Digitius Nepos.
Prætor in Furth. Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Atilius Serranus.*
	L. Scribonius Libo.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Junius Brutus.*
	Q. Oppius Salinator.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Ælius Tubero.
	C. Livius Salinator.
	L. Arunculeïus Cotta.
	Q. Sallonius Sarra.
	C. Lutatius Catulus.
	P. Popilius Lænas.
	M. Tuccius Nepos.
	A. Atilius Serranus.
	M. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	Q. Lutatius Catulus.
Quæstors.	*L. Posthumius Tympanus.*
	Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
	P. Sulpicius Galba.
	P. Sempronius Gracchus.
	C. Sempronius Rutilus.
	Q. Terentius Culeo.
	C. Decimius Flavus.
	C. Atilius Serranus.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	L. Valerius Flaccus.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	M. Porcius Cato.
Pro-consul in Greece.	T. Quinctius Flamininus. He triumphs over Macedon, and King Philip, for three days together.
Pro-consul on the coasts of Greece.	L. Quinctius Flamininus.
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Sempronius Blæsus.*
	C. Sallonius Sarra.
	C. Afranius Stellio.
	M. Furius Crassipes.
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
	Q. Nævius Matho.
	Marcus Porcius Cato. He triumphs over Hither Spain.

560. Y. of R.

259. *Consulship.*	L. CORNELIUS MERULA.
	Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS.
Prætors of Rome.	C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO.
	M. VALERIUS MESSALLA.

Prætors in Sicily.	L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.
	L. PORCIUS LICINUS.
Prætor in Hither Spain.	C. FLAMINIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Æmilius Lepidus.*
	L. Æmilius Paulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Oppius Salinator.*
	M. Junius Brutus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	C. Titinius Nepos.
	M. Licinius Lucullus.
	Cn. Fulvius Flaccus.
	L. Juventius Thalna.
	C. Antistius Nepos.
	L. Poblicius Bibulus.
	L. Plautius Hypsæus.
	C. Licinius Lucullus.
Quæstors.	*C. Valerius Tappus.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Galba.
	P. Cornelius Sulla.
	L. Quinctius Crispinus.
	M. Claudius Marcellinus.
	P. Sempronius Longus.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
	Cn. Sicinius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Decimius Flavus.*
	C. Afranius Stellio.
	Q. Nævius Matho.
	C. Atilius Serranus.

561. Y. of R.

260. *Consulship.*	L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.
	CN. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.
Prætors of Rome.	CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS.
	L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. VALERIUS TAPPUS.

Prætor in Sardinia.	Q. SALLONIUS SARRA.
Prætor in Bruttium.	M. BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	A. ATILIUS SERRANUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Tuccius Nepos.*
	D. Junius Brutus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Livius Salinator.*
	C. Arunculeïus Cotta.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	C. Atinius Labeo.
	P. Puppius Nepos.
	Sex. Pomponius Nepos.
	L. Bæbius Dives.
	Q. Marcius Philippus.
	M. Cæcilius Mætellus.
	P. Plautius Hypsæus.
	L. Apuleïus Saturninus.
Quæstors.	*Q. Petilius Spurinus.*
	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
	P. Cornelius Cethegus.
	M. Aburius Geminus.
	A. Terentius Varro.
	L. Mummius Nepos.
	L. Puppius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Liguria.	Q. Minucius Thermus.
Pro-prætor in Hith. Spain.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.*
Pro-prætor in Furth. Spain.	*M. Fulvius Nobilior.*
Pro-prætor on the coasts of Italy.	*L. Oppius Salinator.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Quinctius Crispinus.*
	Cn. Sicinius Nepos.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
	C. Atilius Serranus.

War with Antiochus the Great.

562. Y. of R.

261. *Consulship.*	M' ACILIUS GLABRIO.
	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA.
	He triumphs over the Boii.
Prætor of Rome.	M. JUNIUS BRUTUS.
Prætor in Bruttium.	A. CORNELIUS MAMMULA.
Prætor in the fleet sent against Antiochus.	C. LIVIUS SALINATOR.
Prætor in Sicily.	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	L. OPPIUS SALINATOR.
Prætor in Further Spain.	L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Sp. Posthumius Albinus.*
	Q. Fabius Pictor.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Plautius Hypsæus.*
	M. Sempronius Tuditanus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Sempronius Blæsus.
	C. Stertinius Nepos.
	C. Aurelius Scaurus.
	L. Albinius Nepos.
	M. Allienius Nepos.
	C. Centenius Penula.
	T. Mænius Nepos.
	C. Terentius Massa.
	C. Albius Carrinas.
	L. Apustius Fullo.
Quæstors.	*Q. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	Sp. Posthumius Albinus Paullulus.
	C. Terentius Istra.
	L. Cæcilius Denter.
	L. Duronius Nepos.
	C. Fannius Strabo.
	Q. Petillius Spurinus.
	Q. Mummius Nepos.

Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
Pro-consul in Liguria.	Q. Minucius Thermus.
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*L. Valerius Tappus.*
Pro-prætor in Hith. Spain.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.*
Pro-prætor in Epirus and Greece.	*M. Bæbius Tamphilus.*
Pro-prætor on the sea-coasts of Greece.	*A. Atilius Serranus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Quinctius Crispinus.* *L. Posthumius Tympanus.* *L. Pupius Nepos.* *M. Aburius Geminus.* *L. Mummius Nepos.* *M. Fulvius Nobilior.* He receives the honours of an ovation at his return from Further Spain.

563. Y. of R.

262. *Consulship.*	L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO. C. LÆLIUS NEPOS.
Prætors of Rome.	L. Arunculeius Cotta. Cn. Fulvius Flaccus.
Prætor in Hetruria.	D. Junius Brutus.
Prætor in Apulia and Bruttium.	M. Tuccius Nepos.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. Atinius Labeo.
Prætor on board the fleet designed to act against Antiochus.	L. Æmilius Regillus.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Claudius Pulcher.* *L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus.*
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Claudius Marcellus.* *Q. Marcius Philippus.*

Tribunes of the People.	L. Aurelius Cotta.
	T. Sempronius Rutilus.
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
	M. Ogulnius Gallus.
	Ti. Sempronius Rutilus.
	M. Furius Crassipes.
	M. Furius Luscus.
	M. Albinius Nepos.
	P. Petilius Nepos.
	M. Considius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*C. Furius Aculeo.*
	Ti. Minucius Augurinus Molliculus.
	M. Valerius Lævinus.
	L. Julius Cæsar.
	P. Valerius Lævinus.
	P. Cornelius Sisenna.
	A. Manlius Vulso.
	P. Cornelius Cethegus.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
Pro-consul in Greece.	M' Acilius Glabrio. He triumphs over king Antiochus and the Ætolians.
Pro-consul in Liguria.	Q. Minucius Thermus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Æmilius Paulus.
Pro-prætor in Ætolia.	*A. Cornelius Mammula.*
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*L. Valerius Tappus.*
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*L. Oppius Salinator.*
Pro-prætor in Hith. Spain.	*C. Flaminius Nepos.*
Pro-quæstors.	*Q. Petilius Spurinus.*
	C. Fannius Strabo.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
	M. Aburius Geminus.

564. Y. of R.

263. *Consulship.*	CN. MANLIUS VULSO.
	M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR.
Censors.	T. Quinctius Flamininus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.

The Forty-eighth Lustrum.

Prætor of Rome.	SP. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	Q. FABIUS PICTOR.
Prætor in Hither Spain.	L. PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	L. BÆBIUS DIVES.
Prætor on the sea-coasts of Greece.	Q. FABIUS LABÆO.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ap. Claudius Pulcher.*
	P. Sulpicius Galba.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	M. Cæcilius Mætellus.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Sempronius Gracchus.
	C. Sempronius Rutilus.
	Q. Terentius Culeo.
	C. Atilius Serranus.
	C. Petilius Spurinus.
	Q. Fictorius Nepos.
	Q. Plætorius Nepos.
	C. Decimius Flavus.
	C. Mænius Nepos.
	C. Nævius Crispus.
Quæstors.	*Q. Fabius Buteo.*
	P. Cornelius Mammula.
	L. Posthumius Albinus.
	Q. Mucius Scævola.
	P. Ælius Ligus.
	T. Æbutius Carus.
	M. Titinius Curvus.
	M. Pinarius Posca.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	C. Lælius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	L. Æmilius Paulus.
Pro-prætor in Hetruria.	*D. Junius Brutus.*
Pro-prætor in Bruttium.	*M. Tuccius Nepos.*

Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*L. Oppius Salinator.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Valerius Lævinus.*
	C. Fannius Strabo.
	P. Cornelius Cethegus.
	Q. Petillius Spurinus.
	A. Manlius Vulso.
	P. Cornelius Sisennà.
	L. Æmilius Regillus has a naval triumph for having beaten Antiochus's fleet.
	L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus triumphs for having vanquished Antiochus.
	Q. Fabius Labeo triumphs after his happy expedition in the island of Crete.

565. Y. of R.

264. *Consulship.*	C. LIVIUS SALINATOR.
	M. VALERIUS MESSALLA.
Prætor of Rome.	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	C. STERTINIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Hither Spain.	L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS FULVIANUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	C. ATINIUS LABEO.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Sylla.*
	L. Quinctius Crispinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Licinius Lucullus.*
	T. Mænius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Valerius Nepos.
	M. Claudius Marcellinus.
	Q. Nævius Matho.
	Cn. Sicinius Nepos.
	M. Racilius Nepos.
	M. Decimius Nepos.
	P. Minucius Rufus.
	P. Sempronius Longus.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
	Sex. Roscius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*Q. Fabius Maximus.*
	C. Licinius Crassus.

	P. Licinius Crassus.
	C. Claudius Nero.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	T. Fonteïus Capito.
	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
Pro-consul in Ætolia.	M. Fulvius Nobilior.
Pro-consul in Asia.	Cn. Manlius Vulso.
Pro-prætor in Bruttium.	*M. Tuccius Nepos.*
Pro-quæstors.	*Q. Mucius Scævola.*
	P. Cornelius Sisenna.
	P. Cornelius Cethegus.
	L. Posthumius Albinus.
	A. Manlius Vulso.

566. Y. of R.

265. *Consulship.*	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.
	C. FLAMINIUS NEPOS.
Prætors of Rome.	SER. SULPICIUS GALBA.
	Q. TERENTIUS CULEO.
Prætor in Cisalpine Gaul.	M. FURIUS CRASSIPES.
Prætor at Tarentum.	AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. TERENTIUS MASSA.
Prætor in Sardinia.	Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	A. Posthumius Albinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Sempronius Blæsus.*
	M. Furius Luscus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Petillius Spurinus, the son of Quinctus.
	Q. Petillius Spurinus, the son of Caius.
	M. Nævius Crispus.
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
	L. Mumunius Nepos.
	Q. Mumunius Nepos.
	C. Fannius Strabo.
	T. Sempronius Gracchus.

	M. Aburius Geminus.
	L. Pupius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*C. Claudius Pulcher.*
	Cn. Cornelius Scipio.
	C. Numicius Nepos.
	L. Aquilius Gallus.
	M. Popilius Lænas.
	M. Licinius Crassus.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	P. Valerius Lævinus.
Pro-prætor in Hith. Spain.	*L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus.*
Pro-prætor in Furth. Spain.	*C. Atinius Labeo.*
Pro-quæstors.	*Q. Fabius Maximus.*
	C. Licinius Crassus.
	P. Valerius Lævinus.
	A. Manlius Vulso.
	M. Fulvius Nobilior. He triumphs over the Ætolians and Cephalenians.
	Cn. Manlius Vulso. He triumphs over the Asiatic Gauls.

567. Y. of R.

266. *Consulship.*	SP. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS.
Prætor of Rome.	M. LICINIUS LUCULLUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	P. CORNELIUS SYLLA.
Prætor in Sardinia.	C. AURELIUS SCAURUS.
Prætor in Hither Spain.	L. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	C. CALPURNIUS PISO.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Sisenna.*
	Sp. Posthumius Albinus Palulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Nævius Matho.*
	C. Decimius Flaccus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	M. Ogulnius Gallus.
	C. Terentius Istra.
	L. Acilius Glabrio.

	Q. Opimins Nepos.
	Q. Opimius Pansa.
	A. Terentius Varro.
	L. Cæcilius Denter.
	L. Duronius Nepos.
	M. Trebonius Flavus.
Quæstors.	*A. Hostilius Mancinus.*
	L. Villius Tappulus.
	L. Posthumius Albinus.
	C. Popilius Lænas.
	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispalus.
	C. Valerius Lævinus.
	C. Lucretius Trio.
	C. Cluvius Saxula.
Pro-prætors in Spain.	The same as the last year.
Pro-quæstors.	*Q. Fabius Maximus.*
	C. Licinius Crassus.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	P. Valerius Lævinus, the son of Publius.
	P. Valerius Lævinus, the son of Marcus.
	A. Manlius Vulso.

568. Y. of R.

267. *Consulship.*	AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
	M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.
Prætors.	P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS.
	C. AFRICANIUS STELLIO.
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLINUS.
	A. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	C. ATILIUS SERRANUS.
	L. POSTHUMIUS TYMPANUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Julius Cæsar.*
	M. Valerius Lævinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Sicinius Nepos.*
	L. Puppius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Nævius Crispus.
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	A. Trebius Gallus.
	C. Trebonius Asper.
	L. Mædius Tullus.
	T. Minucius Augurinus Molliculus.
	Q. Catius Nepos.
	M. Trebius Gallus.

	Sp. Antius Restio.
	P. Scantinius Capitolinus.
Quæstors.	*Ti. Claudius Nero.*
	A. Licinius Nerva.
	C. Quinctius Flamininus.
	C. Aburius Geminus.
	T. Annius Luscus.
	C. Memmius Gallus.
	C. Arennius Nepos.
	T. Metilius Croto.
Pro-prætors in Hither and Furth. Spain.	*L. Quinctius Crispinus.*
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Lucretius Trio.*
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	L. Cluvius Saxula.
	P. Valerius Lævinus Fulvianus.
	L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus. He receives the honours of an ovation, at his return from his pro-prætorship in Spain.

569. Y. of R.

268. *Consulship.*	P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
	L. PORCIUS LICINUS.
Censors.	L. Valerius Flaccus.
	M. Porcius Cato.

The Forty-ninth Lustrum.

Prætors at Rome.	C. DECIMIUS FLAVUS.
	P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	C. SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	Q. NÆVIUS MATHO.
Prætors in Hither and Further Spain.	A. TERENTIUS VARRO.
	P. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	M. Ogulnius Gallus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Mummius Nepos.*
	T. Cæcilius Denter.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Titinius Curvus.
	L. Minucius Thermus.

	P. Villius Tappulus.
	M. Fannius Strabo.
	C. Fundanius Fundulus.
	Q. Mucius Scævola.
	M. Scaptius Nepos.
	M. Pompilius Nepos.
	Q. Titius Nepos.
	Q. Apronius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.*
	Ap. Claudius Centho.
	C. Papirius Turdus.
	Ser. Cornelius Sylla.
	C. Cassius Longinus.
	M. Atilius Serranus.
	C. Valerius Lævinus.
	M. Mattienius Nepos.
Pro-prætor at Tarentum.	*L. Posthumius Tympanus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*P. Valerius Lævinus.*
	C. Arennius Nepos.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	T. Metilius Croto.
	C. Calpurnius Piso. He triumphs over the Lusitanians and Celtiberians.
	L. Quinctius Crispinus. He triumphs over the same nations.

570. Y. of R.

269. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS LABEO.
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
Prætors at Rome.	P. CORNELIUS SISENNA.
	C. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
Prætor in Apulia.	L. PUPIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Cisalpine Gaul.	L. JULIUS CÆSAR.
Prætor in Sicily.	SP. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	CN. SCRINIUS NEPOS.
Curule Ædiles.	*A. Manlius Vulso.*
	Q. Fabius Maximus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Duronius Nepos.*
	M. Pinarius Posca.

Tribunes of the People.	P. Mucius Scævola.
	T. Fonteïus Capito.
	C. Furius Aculio.
	Q. Antonius Balbus.
	M. Genucius Cipus.
	P. Ælius Ligus.
	C. Licinius Crassus.
	L. Atius Nepos.
	C. Sextius Calvinus.
	A. Virginius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*Q. Ælius Pætus.*
	L. Papirius Maso.
	M. Cornelius Scipio Maluginensis.
	C. Cicereïus Nepos.
	L. Claudius Asellus.
	L. Cornelius Dolabella.
	Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.
	C. Mattienius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Liguria.	L. Porcius Licinus.
Pro-consuls in Hith. and Furth. Spain.	A. Terentius Varro.
	P. Sempronius Longus.
Pro-quæstors.	*Ser. Cornelius Sylla.*
	C. Valerius Lævinus.
	C. Arennius Nepos.
	M. Mattienius Nepos.
	T. Metilius Croto.

571. Y. of R.

270. *Consulship.*	L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.
	CN. BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS.
Prætors of Rome.	M. Ogulnius Gallus.
	M. Valerius Lævinus.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. Cæcilius Denter.
Prætor in Sardinia.	C. Terentius Istra.
Prætor in Hither Spain.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
Prætor in Further Spain.	P. Manlius Vulso.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.*
	A. Hostilius Mancinus.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Minucius Augurinus Molliculus.*
	C. Mænius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	T. Æbutius Carus.
	C. Numicius Nepos.
	P. Licinius Crassus.
	C. Genucius Clepsina.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	M. Popilius Lænas.
	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
	P. Licinius Stolo.
	M. Sextilius Nepos.
	M. Licinius Crassus.
Quæstors.	*N. Fabius Buteo.*
	M. Junius Pennus.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	Cn. Sicinius Nepos.
	Ser. Sulpicius Paterculus.
	Sp. Cluvius Saxula.
	L. Arennius Nepos.
	C. Furius Bibaculus.
Pro-consuls in Liguria and Cisalp. Gaul.	Q. Fabius Labeo.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Pro-prætor in Apulia.	*L. Pupius.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Claudius Asellus.*
	L. Cornelius Dolabella.
	T. Metilius Croto.
	C. Cicereïus Nepos.
	C. Arennïus Nepos.
	A. Terentius Varro. He receives the honours of an ovation, after having conquered the Celtiberians.

572. Y. of R.

271. *Consulship.*	P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS.
	M. BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS.
Prætors at Rome.	Q. PETILIUS SPURINUS.
	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS.
Prætor in Cisalpine Gaul.	Q. FABIUS BUTEO.
Prætor in Apulia.	L. DURONIUS NEPOS.

Prætor in Sicily.	C. CLAUDIUS NERO.
Prætor in Sardinia.	M. PINARIUS POSCA.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Cornelius Scipio.*
	C. Valerius Lævinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Mucius Scævola.*
	P. Mucius Scævola.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Orcius Nepos.
	L. Aquilius Gallus.
	C. Popilius Lænas.
	Cn. Furius Brocchus.
	C. Veturius Calvinus.
	M. Aquilius Florus.
	C. Cluvius Saxula.
	D. Quinctius Nepos.
	T. Numicius Nepos.
	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Quæstors.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	P. Furius Philus.
	Sp. Lucretius Gallus.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
	C. Hostilius Tubulus.
	M. Fabius Buteo.
	P. Licinius Varus.
	M. Fabius Dorso.
Pro-consuls in Liguria.	Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	L. Æmilius Paulus. He triumphs over the Ligures.
Pro-prætors in Hither and Furth. Spain.	*Q. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	P. Manlius Vulso.
Pro-quæstors.	*Cn. Sicinius Nepos.*
	Sp. Cluvius Saxula.
	L. Arennius Nepos.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	C. Furius Bibaculus.
	L. Cornelius Dolabella.

573. Y. of R.

272. *Consulship.*	A. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	C. CALPURNIUS PISO. The latter dies in his office, and is succeeded by
	Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS.

Prætors at Rome.	A. Hostilius Mancinus.
	Ti. Minucius Augurinus Molliculus.
	C. Claudius Pulcher.
Prætor in Sicily.	P. Cornelius Mammula.
Prætor in Sardinia.	C. Mænius Nepos.
Prætors in Hither and Further Spain.	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
	L. Posthumius Albinus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ti. Claudius Nero.*
	C. Quinctius Flamininus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Ticinius Curvus.*
	P. Ælius Ligus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Villius Tappulus.
	C. Caninius Rebilus.
	M. Caninius Rebilus.
	M. Cæcilius Denter.
	Q. Bæbius Sulca.
	T. Annius Luscus.
	M. Marcius Ralla.
	T. Metilius Croto.
	C. Memmius Gallus.
	C. Arennius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*C. Marcius Figulus.*
	C. Lucretius Gallus.
	Cn. Octavius Nepos.
	T. Manlius Torquatus.
	Q. Mænius Nepos.
	M. Cornelius Mammula.
	C. Lutatius Cerco.
	C. Fæbius Licinus.
Pro-consuls in Liguria.	P. Cornelius Cethegus.
	M. Bæbius Tamphilus. They both triumph over the Ligures.
Pro-prætor in Cisalp. Gaul.	*Q. Fabius Buteo.*
Pro-prætor at Tarentum.	*L. Duronius Nepos.*
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*M. Pinarius Posca.*

Pro-prætors in Hither and Furth. Spain.	*Q. Fulvius Flaccus.* *P. Manlius Vulso.* The former triumphs for having conquered Hither Spain.
Pro-quæstors.	*Sp. Lucretius Gallus.* *Ser. Sulpicius Paterculus.* *P. Licinius Varus.* *L. Cornelius Dolabella.* *C. Cicereïus Nepos.* *C. Furius Bibaculus.* *M. Fabius Dorso.*

574. Y. of R.

273. *Consulship.*	L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS FULVIANUS. Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS, brothers. The latter triumphs over the Ligures.
Censors.	M. Ælius Læpidus. M. Fulvius Nobilior.

The Fiftieth Lustrum.

Prætors of Rome.	P. Mucius Scævola. Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispalus.
Prætor in Sicily.	Q. Mucius Scævola.
Prætor in Sardinia.	C. Valerius Lævinus.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.* *Ap. Claudius Centho.*
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Numicius Nepos.* *M. Popilius Lænas.*
Tribunes of the People.	T. Juventius Thalna. A. Terentius Varro. C. Cassius Longinus. L. Minucius Thermus. C. Mattienius Nepos. P. Aquillius Gallus. M. Atilius Serranus. C. Lucretius Trio. P. Mattienius Nepos. T. Otacilius Crassus.
Quæstors.	*Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.* *L. Anicius Gallus.*

	M. Servilius Pulex.
	L. Porcius Licinus.
	M. Marcius Sermo.
	C. Sulpicius Galba.
	L. Furius Philus.
	P. Fonteïus Capito.
Pro-prætors in Hither and Furth. Spain.	*Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.*
	L. Posthumius Albinus.
Quæstors.	*T. Manlius Torquatus.*
	M. Fabius Dorso.
	C. Fabius Licinus.
	L. Cornelius Dolabella.

575. Y. of R.

274. *Consulship.*	M. JUNIUS BRUTUS.
	A. MANLIUS VULSO.
Prætors at Rome.	M. TITINIUS CURVUS.
	TI. CLAUDIUS NERO.
Prætor in Sicily.	P. ÆLIUS LIGUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	T. ÆBUTIUS CARUS.
Prætors in Hither and Further Spain.	M. TITINIUS NEPOS.
	T. FONTEIUS CAPITO.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Papirius Maso.*
	M. Cornelius Scipio Maluginensis.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Popilius Lænas.*
	L. Aquillius Gallus.
Tribunes of the People.	A. Licinius Nerva.
	C. Papirius Turdus.
	Q. Ælius Pætus.
	L. Egilius Nepos.
	C. Cicereïus Nepos.
	L. Canuleïus Dives.
	C. Mattienius Nepos.
	M. Mattienius Nepos.
	L. Claudius Asellus.
	M. Racius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*Sex. Julius Cæsar.*
	Q. Cassius Longinus.
	Q. Apuleïus Pansa.
	C. Servilius Geminus.

	T. Manlius Torquatus.
	C. Papirius Carbo.
	P. Fonteïus Balbus.
	C. Decimius Flavus.
Pro-prætors in Hither and Furth. Spain.	*Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.* He triumphs over the Celtiberians.
	L. Posthumius Albinus. He triumphs over the Lusitani and Raccæi.
Pro-quæstors.	*Ti. Manlius Torquatus.*
	L. Furius Philus.
	M. Fabius Dorso.
	L. Fabius Licinus.
	P. Fonteïus Capito.
	L. Cornelius Dolabella.

576. Y. of R.

275. *Consulship.*	C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER. He triumphs over the Ligures and Istri.
	TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS.
Prætors at Rome.	P. ÆLIUS TUBERO.
	C. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.
Prætors in Cisalpine Gaul.	C. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.
	P. VALERIUS LÆVINUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	C. NUMISIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	L. MUMMIUS NEPOS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ser. Cornelius Sylla.*
	N. Fabius Buteo.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Annius Luscus.*
	C. Memmius Gallus.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Fulvius Flaccus Nobilior.
	C. Sallonius Sarra.
	L. Terentius Massa.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	Sp. Carvilius Maximus.
	Cn. Sicinius Nepos.
	L. Flavius Nepos.
	M. Junius Pænnus.
	L. Decimus Flavus.
	Sp. Cluvius Saxula.
Quæstors.	*Ser. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	L. Appuleïus Saturninus.
	M. Fonteïus Capito.

	L. Livius Denter.
	C. Licinius Nerva.
	Q. Marcius Ralla.
	C. Sulpicius Gallus.
	P. Terentius Lucanus.
Pro-consuls at Aquileia and in Istria.	M. Junius Brutus.
	A. Manlius Vulso.
Pro-consul at Pisa.	Ti. Claudius Nero.
Pro-consul in Sardinia.	T. Æbutius Carus.
Pro-prætors in Hither and Furth. Spain.	*M. Titinius Nepos.*
	T. Fonteïus Capito.
Pro-quæstors.	*Q. Apuleïus Pansa.*
	C. Papirius Carbo.
	C. Decimius Flavus.
	C. Servilius Geminus.
	P. Fonteïus Balbus.
	P. Fonteïus Capito.

577. Y. of R.

276. *Consulship.*	CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPALLUS.
	Q. PETILLIUS SPURINUS. The former dies in his office, and is succeeded by
	C. VALERIUS LÆVINUS. The latter was killed in Liguria.
Prætors at Rome.	L. Papirius Maso.
	M. Aburius Geminus.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. Aquillius Gallus.
Prætor in Sardinia.	M. Popilius Lænas.
Prætors in Hither and Further Spain.	P. Licinius Crassus.
	M. Cornelius Scipio Maluginensis.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Furius Philus.*
	N. Fabius Buteo.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Cassius Longinus.*
	M. Atilius Serranus.

Tribunes of the People.	C. Aburius Geminus.
	L. Hortensius Nepos.
	C. Munatius Plancus.
	P. Licinius Varus.
	C. Servilius Casca.
	Sp. Lucretius Gallus.
	A. Pompeïus Nepos.
	Cn. Licinius Nerva.
	M. Aurelius Cotta.
	Sex. Pompilius Nepos.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.*
	A. Manlius Torquatus.
	M. Acilius Glabrio.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	M. Fulvius Nobilior.
	C. Titinius Nepos.
	M. Æbutius Elva.
	P. Clœlius Siculus.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	L. Claudius Pulcher.
Pro-consul at Pisa.	Ti. Claudius Nero.
Pro-consul in Sardinia.	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*T. Æbutius Carus.*
Pro-prætors in Hither and Furth. Spain.	*M. Titinius Nepos.*
	T. Fonteïus Capito.
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Fonteïus Capito.*
	C. Papirius Carbo.
	C. Decimius Flavus.
	L. Livius Denter.
	P. Fonteïus Balbus.

The Consul Valerius triumphs over the Ligures.

578. Y. of R.

277. *Consulship.*	P. MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.
	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, a second time. He triumphs over the Ligures.
Prætors.	C. POPILLIUS LÆNAS.
	T. ANNIUS LUSCUS.

	C. MEMMIUS GALLUS.
	C. CLUVIUS SAXULA.
Prætor in Sardinia.	SER. CORNELIUS SYLLA.
Prætor in Further Spain.	AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Canuleïus Dives.*
	C. Licinius Crassus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Villius Tappulus.*
	C. Caninius Rebilus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Marcius Figulus.
	Q. Mænius Nepos.
	M. Decimus Flavus.
	T. Memmius Nepos.
	Sex. Marcius Rex.
	C. Lucretius Gallus.
	C. Lutatius Cerco.
	Cn. Apuleïus Pansa.
	C. Furius Brocchus.
	P. Decius Subulo.
Quæstors.	*M. Juventius Thalna.*
	M. Cornelius Cethegus.
	C. Posthumius Albinus.
	C. Fannius Strabo.
	Sex. Sulpicius Galba.
	Ti. Claudius Nero.
	P. Quinctilius Varus.
	P. Cornelius Blasio.
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Titinius Nepos.*
	P. Clodius Siculus.
	M. Æbutius Elva.

579. Y. of R.

278. *Consulship.*	SP. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	Q. MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.
Censors.	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	A. Posthumius Albinus.
Prætors of Rome.	C. CASSIUS LONGINUS.
	L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.
Prætor in Sicily.	L. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	M. ATILIUS SERRANUS.

Prætor in Hither Spain.	P. FURIUS PHILUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Sulpicius Galba.*
	L. Furius Philus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Sicinius Nepos.*
	M. Junius Pennus.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	P. Fonteïus Capito.
	Cn. Octavius Nepos.
	C. Racius Nepos.
	M. Marcius Sermo.
	L. Anicius Gallus.
	M. Servilius Pulex Geminus.
	L. Porcius Licinus.
	Q. Marcius Figulus.
	L. Publilius Philo.
Quæstors.	*Q. Voconius Saxa.*
	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
	P. Cornelius Lentulus.
	C. Sulpicius Rufus.
	M. Claudius Flamininus.
	C. Scribonius Curio.
	Cn. Aufidius Nepos.
	P. Rutilus Calvus.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*Ser. Cornelius Sylla.*
Pro-prætor in Hith. Spain.	*Ap. Claudius Centho.* He vanquishes the Celtiberians, and receives the honours of an ovation.
Pro-quæstors.	*Ti. Claudius Nero.*
	C. Titinius Nepos.
	P. Cœlius Siculus.
	P. Quinctilius Varus.
	M. Æbutius Elva.

580. Y. of R.

279. *Consulship.*	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	M. POPILIUS LÆNAS.
Prætors at Rome.	A. ATILIUS SERRANUS.
	C. CLUVIUS SAXULA.
Prætor in Sicily.	M. FURIUS CRASSIPES.

Prætor in Sardinia.	C. CICEREIUS NEPOS.
Prætors in Hither and Further Spain.	N. FABIUS BUTEO.
	M. MATTIENIUS NEPOS.
Curule Ædiles.	*T. Manlius Torquatus.*
	Q. Hostilius Tubulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M Claudius Marcellus.*
	C. Servilius Casca.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Cassius Longinus.
	C. Papirius Carbo.
	C. Decimius Flavus.
	Cn. Fulvius Gillo.
	L. Petillius Geminus.
	C. Servilius Geminus.
	P. Fonteïus Balbus.
	L. Cœlius Caldus.
	Q. Trebellius Nepos.
	M. Poblicius Malleolus.
Quæstors.	*C. Tremellius Flaccus.*
	P. Decimius Flavus.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
	M. Aufidius Nepos.
	Q. Poblicius Bibulus.
	A. Bæbius Sulca.
	L. Cincius Alimentus.
	Q. Nævius Pollio.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*M. Atilius Sarranus.*
Pro-prætor in Hith. Spain.	*P. Furius Philus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Scribonius Curio.*
	P. Clœlius Siculus.
	Cn. Aufidius Nepos.

581. Y. of R.

280. *Consulship.*	C. POPILIUS LÆNAS.
	P. ÆLIUS LIGUS. Both Plebeians, for the first time.
Prætors at Rome.	C. LICINIUS CRASSUS.
	CN. SICINIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Si-	C. MEMMIUS GALLUS.

Prætor in Sardinia.	SP. CLUVIUS SAXULA.
Prætor in Hither Spain.	M. JUNIUS PENNUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	SP. LUCRETIUS GALLUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Sulpicius Gallus.*
	Ser. Cornelius Lentulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Mænius Nepos.*
	C. Marcius Figulus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Lucretius Gallus.
	M. Marcius Sermo.
	Q. Marcius Ralla.
	Q. Apuleïus Pansa.
	L. Livius Denter.
	M. Perperna.
	C. Antistius Labeo.
	L. Apuleïus Saturninus.
	P. Terentius Tuscivicanus.
	L. Junius Silanus.
Quæstors.	*M. Valerius Messalla.*
	M. Cornelius Cethegus.
	L. Bæbius Dives.
	A. Antonius Nepos.
	C. Apuleïus Saturninus.
	A. Posthumius Albinus.
	M. Antoninus Nepos.
	M. Pomponius Matho.
Pro-consul in Liguria.	M. Pompilius Lænas.
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Aufidius Nepos.*
	M. Cincius Alimentus.
	Q. Nævius Pollio.
	P. Cœlius Siculus.
	C. Cicereïus. He triumphs over the Corsicans on the hill of Alba.

The second War with Macedon.

582. Y. of R.

281. *Consulship.* P. LICINIUS CRASSUS.
C. CASSIUS LONGINUS.

Prætors at Rome.	C. SULPICIUS GALBA.
	L. VILLIUS TAPPULUS.
Prætor on board the fleet designed to act against Perses.	P. LUCRETIUS GALLUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	C. CANINIUS REBILUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	L. FURIUS PHILUS.
Prætor in Hither and Further Spain.	L. CANULEIUS DIVES.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.*
	Cn. Octavius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*P. Fonteïus Capito.*
	L. Anicius Gallus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Furius Nobilior.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	M. Icilius Glabrio.
	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
	T. Numisius Tarquiniensis.
	M. Fonteïus Capito.
	P. Manilius Nepos.
	C. Licinius Nerva.
	C. Titinius Nepos.
	Cn. Anicius Gallus.
Quæstors.	*L. Aurelius Orestes.*
	M. Æmilius Lepidus.
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
	C. Sempronius Longus.
	Ti. Sempronius Musca.
	L. Nævius Balbus.
	M. Sergius Silus.
	Cn. Sergius Plancus.
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Cincius Alimentus.*
	Q. Nævius Pollio.

583. Y. of R.

282. *Consulship.* A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS.
A. ATILIUS SERRANUS.

Prætors at Rome.	M. Ræcius Nepos.
	Q. Mænius Nepos.
Prætor on the sea-coasts of Greece.	L. Hortensius Nepos.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ser. Sulpicius Galba.*
	C. Posthumius Albinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Cassius Longinus.*
	Cn. Fulvius Gillo.
Tribunes of the People.	M' Juventius Thalna.
	Cn. Aufidius Nepos.
	C. Fannius Strabo.
	Q. Mamilius Vitulus.
	M. Titius Rufus.
	P. Cominius Nepos.
	L. Silius Nerva.
	Q. Manilius Nepos.
	C. Apronius Limo.
	C. Cædicius Noctua.
Quæstors.	*Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.*
	C. Mamilius Turrinus.
	Ti. Veturius Calvinus Sempronianus.
	Sex. Julius Cæsar.
	Q. Æmilius Lepidus.
	Q. Valerius Falto.
	M. Æmilius Ragillus.
	P. Curatius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Macedon.	P. Licinius Crassus.
Pro-consul on board the fleet.	C. Lucretius Gallus.
Pro-quæstors.	*Ti. Sempronius Longus.*
	M. Sergius Silus.
	Ti. Sempronius Musca.
	L. Cincius Alimentus.

584. Y. of R.

283. *Consulship.*	Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, a second time.
	CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO.
Censors.	C. Claudius Pulcher.
	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.

The Fifty-second Lustrum.

Prætors at Rome.	C. SULPICIUS GALLUS.
	C. DECIMIUS FLAVUS.
Prætor on the coasts of Greece.	C. MARCIUS FIGULUS.
Prætor in Sicily.	SER. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
Prætor in Sardinia.	P. FONTEIUS CAPITO.
Prætor in Spain.	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.*
	P. Cornelius Lentuls
Plebeian Ædiles.	*A. Licinius Nerva.*
	L. Livius Denter.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Sulpicius Rufus.
	M. Claudius Flamininus.
	P. Rutilius Calvus.
	Q. Voconius Saxa.
	L. Anicius Gallus.
	Q. Minucius Rufus.
	L. Ogulnius Gallus.
	C. Scribonius Curio.
	C. Otacilius Crassus.
	M. Licinius Lucullus.
Quæstors of Rome.	*Q. Opimius Nepos.*
	L. Pompeïus Nepos.
	T. Minucius Rufus.
	L. Æmilius Lepidus.
	L. Licinius Pollio.
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
	Q. Minucius Rufus.
	C. Aurelius Cotta.
Pro-consul in Macedon.	A. Hostilius Mancinus.
Pro-quæstors.	*Ti. Venturius Calvinus Sempronianus.*
	M. Æmilius Regillus.
	P. Curatius Nepos.

585. Y. of R.

284. *Consulship.* L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS, a second time.

C. LICINIUS CRASSUS.

Prætor at Rome.	Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.
Prætor in Illyricum.	L. Anicius Gallus.
Prætor on the coasts of Greece.	Cn. Octavius Nepos.
Prætor in Sicily.	M. Æbutius Elva.
Prætor in Sardinia.	C. Papirius Carbo.
Prætor in Spain.	P. Fonteius Balbus.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Claudius Marcellus.*
	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Titinius Nepos.*
	C. Fannius Strabo.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
	P. Decimius Flavus.
	C. Tremellius Flaccus.
	Q. Poblicius Bibulus.
	Q. Ælius Tubero.
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
	M. Aufidius Nepos.
	L. Cincius Alimentus.
	Q. Lollius Nepos.
	P. Claudius Asellus.
Quæstors.	*L. Manlius Acidinus.*
	L. Stertinius Nepos.
	L. Valerius Flaccus.
	T. Annius Luscus.
	L. Marcius Censorinus.
	L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus.
	Q. Marcius Rex.
	T. Claudius Canina.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	Cn. Servilius Cæpio.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*P. Fonteïus Capito.*
Pro-prætor in Spain.	*M. Claudius Marcellus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Æmilius Lepidus.*
	L. Licinius Pollio.

C. Aurelius Cotta.
P. Curatius Nepos.

586. Y. of R.

285. *Consulship.*	Q. ÆLIUS PÆTUS.
	M. JUNIUS PENNUS.
Prætor at Rome.	Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS.
	M. JUVENTIUS THALNA.
Prætor in Sicily.	TI. CLAUDIUS NERO.
Prætor in Sardinia.	A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.
Prætors in Hither and Further Spain.	CN. FULVIUS GILLO.
	C. LICINIUS NERVA.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Cornelius Cethegus.*
	M. Valerius Messala.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Aufidius Nepos.*
	L. Silius Nerva.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Antonius Nepos.
	M. Pomponius Matho.
	Ti. Sempronius Longus.
	L. Bæbius Dives.
	C. Apuleïus Saturninus.
	M. Porcius Læca.
	M. Cosconius Nepos.
	A. Antonius Nepos.
	P. Rutilius Rufus.
	M. Curius Dentatus.
Quæstors.	*L. Cornelius Scipio.*
	Q. Fulvius Nobilior.
	P. Licinius Muræna.
	C. Afranius Stellio.
	P. Porcius Læca.
	M. Tuccius Nepos.
	M. Helvius Blasio.
	Q. Fulcinius Trio.
Pro-consul in Macedon.	L. Æmilius Paulus. He triumphs over Macedon, and King Perses, for three days together.
Pro-consul in Cisalp. Gaul.	C. Licinius Crassus.

Pro-prætor on the coasts of Greece.	*Cn. Octavius.*	He obtains a naval triumph.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*P. Fonteïus Capito.*	
Pro-prætor in Illyricum.	*L. Anicius Gallus.*	He triumphs over King Gentius and the Illyricans.
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Valerius Flaccus.*	
	L. Cornelius Lupus.	
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.	
	L. Marcius Censorinus.	
	C. Aurelius Cotta.	

587. Y. of R.

286. *Consulship.*	C. SULPICIUS GALLUS.	
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.	He triumphs over the Gauls and Ligures.
Prætors.	L. LIVIUS DENTER.	
	A LICINIUS NERVA.	
	P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS.	
	L. APULEIUS SATURNINUS.	
	P. RUTILIUS CALVUS.	
	M' FONTEIUS CAPITO.	
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Fulvius Nobilior.*	
	M' Acilius Glabrio.	
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Anicius Gallus.*	
	C. Sulpicius Rufus.	
Tribunes of the People.	L. Aurelius Orestes.	
	Ti. Sempronius Musca.	
	C. Ursanius Nepos.	
	Sex. Statius Nepos.	
	C. Fescennius Nepos.	
	C. Sempronius Longus.	
	C. Nævius Balbus.	
	T. Pædanius Nepos.	
	C. Numitorius Pullus.	
	P. Sallonius Sarra.	
Quæstors.	*L. Posthumius Albinus.*	
	L. Lucinius Lucullus.	
	L. Cornelius Marula.	
	M' Acilius Glabrio.	
	Q. Marcius Philippus.	
	M' Mamilius Nepos.	
	C. Ælius Tubero.	
	Sex. Digitius Nepos.	

Pro-quæstor. *M. Helvius Blasio.*
Q. Fulcinius Trio.
Q. Aulius Cerretanus.

588. Y. of R.

287. *Consulship.* T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.
CN. OCTAVIUS NEPOS.

Prætors. P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA.
P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
CN. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.
SER. SULPICIUS GALBA.
M. CLAUDIUS FLAMININUS.
M. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.

Curule Ædiles. *Sex. Julius Cæsar.*
Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.

Plebeian Ædiles. *Q. Voconius Saxa.*
P. Decimius Flavus.

Tribunes of the People. C. Mamilius Turinus.
P. Curatius Nepos.
C. Pontificius Nepos.
C. Tarquitius Flaccus.
P. Sestius Nepos.
C. Cædicius Noctua.
Q. Scantius Nepos.
M. Urbinius Nepos.
L. Tuccius Nepos.
L. Julius Sequetris.

Quæstors. *M. Foslius Nepos.*
Sex. Potitius Nepos.
L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus.
Cn. Tremellius Flaccus.
P. Cornelius Lentulus.
M. Manlius Acidinus.
C. Helvius Blasio.
M. Fundanius Fundulus.

Pro-prætor in Furth. Spain. *M. Fonteïus Capito.*

Pro-quæstors. *M. Helvius Blasio.*
Q. Fulcinius Trio.
Sex. Digitius Nepos.

589. Y. of R.

288. *Consulship.* A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.
Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS. He dies during his office.

Censors. L. Æmilius Paulus.
Q. Marcius Philippus.

The Fifty-third Lustrum.

Prætors. M. VALERIUS MESSALA.
C. FANNIUS STRABO.
M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
C. TITINIUS NEPOS.
CN. AUFIDIUS NEPOS.
C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO.

Curule Ædiles. *M. Antonius Nepos.*
M. Pomponius Matho.

Plebeian Ædiles. *C. Tremellius Flaccus.*
L. Posthumius Tympanus.

Tribunes of the People. L. Pomponius Nepos.
T. Minucius Rufus.
L. Licinius Pollio.
C. Aurelius Cotta.
M. Servilius Geminus.
C. Antonius Nepos.
Q. Opimius Nepos.
Q. Minucius Rufus.
Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
C. Æbutius Carus.

Quæstors. *L. Mummius Nepos.*
L. Atilius Regulus.
M' Acilius Balbus.
C. Cornelius Cethegus.
Cn. Cornelius Merenda.
L. Rutilius Flaccus.
L. Furius Purpureo.
C. Rutilius Rufus.

Pro-quæstors. *M. Manlius Acidinus.*
M. Fundanius Fundulus.
Sex. Digitius Nepos.

590. Y. of R.

289. *Consulship.* TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, a second time.
M' JUVENTIUS THALNA.

Prætors. M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS.
M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR.

M. Acilius Glabrio.
L. Anicius Gallus.
C. Sulpicius Rufus.
Q. Poblicius Bibulus.

Curule Ædiles. *L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus.*
L. Valerius Flaccus.

Plebeian Ædiles. *Ti. Sempronius Longus.*
L. Aurelius Orestes.

Tribunes of the People. L. Stertinius Nepos.
L. Marcius Censorinus.
M. Minucius Fessus.
Q. Ogulnius Gallus.
M. Decius Mus.
T. Annius Luscus.
Q. Marcius Rex.
C. Terentius Culeo.
C. Oppius Cornicinus.
M. Cælius Rufus.

Quæstors. *M. Porcius Cato.*
A. Posthumius Albinus.
T. Veturius Philo.
M. Opimius Nepos.
L. Oppius Salinator.
M. Licinius Stolo.
L. Pinarius Natta.
M' Minucius Thermus.

Pro-quæstors. *C. Rutilius Rufus.*
Sex. Digitius Nepos.

591. Y. of R.

290. *Consulship.* P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA.
C. MARCIUS FIGULUS. But there was some defect in their election; and in their room were chosen
P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
CN. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.

Prætors. M. Æmilius Lepidus.
Q. Voconius Saxa.
L. Bæbius Dives.
Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.
P. Decimius Flavus.
A. Antonius Nepos.

Curule Ædiles. *L. Manlius Acidinus.*
L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Mamilius Turrinus Limitanus.*
	L. Pomponius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Fulvius Nobilior.
	C. Afranius Stellio.
	M. Tuccius Nepos.
	M. Helvius Blasio.
	Cn. Domitius Calvinus.
	P. Licinius Muræna.
	P. Porcius Læca.
	Q. Fulcinius Trio.
	Sp. Carvilius Maximus.
	C. Cosconius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*T. Quinctius Flamininus.*
	C. Livius Drusus.
	Sp. Posthumius Albinus.
	C. Aurelius Scaurus.
	A. Gabinius Nepos.
	L. Æmilius Regillus.
	C. Cosconius Nepos.
	L. Fabricius Luscinus.
Pro-consul in Sardinia.	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.
Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*M' Acilius Glabrio.*
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Opimius Nepos.*
	L. Pinarius Natta.
	L. Oppius Salinator.
	M. Minucius Thermus.

592. Y. of R.

291. *Consulship.*	M. VALERIUS MESSALA.
	C. FANNIUS STRABO.
Prætors.	M' Pomponius Matho.
	Sex. Julius Cæsar.
	C. Tremellius Flaccus.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
	P. Sextius Nepos.
	M. Antonius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Q. Opimius Nepos.*
	C. Antonius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Licinius Lucullus.
	M' Acilius Glabrio.
	M' Mamilius Nepos.
	C. Ælius Tubero.

	Q. Marcius Philippus.
	Sex. Pomponius Nepos.
	Ti. Sempronius Rutilus.
	Sex. Digitius Nepos.
	L. Flavius Nepos.
	L. Atilius Bulbus.
Quæstors.	*C. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	C. Titius Nepos.
	Q. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Junius Silanus.
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	P. Sempronius Blæsus.
	M. Atilius Serranus.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Minucius Thermus.*
	L. Fabricius Luscinus.

593. Y. of R.

292. *Consulship.*	L. ANICIUS GALLUS.
	M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS.
Prætors.	L. ORELIUS ORESTES.
	T. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS.
	L. JULIUS SEQUESTRIS.
	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS LUPUS.
	T. MINUCIUS RUFUS.
	L. TUCCIUS NEPOS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fulvius Nobilior.*
	L. Marcius Censorinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*T. Annius Luscus.*
	L. Stertinius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	Cn. Tremellius Flaccus.
	Sex. Potitius Nepos.
	L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius.
	M. Foslius Nepos.
	M. Fundanius Fundulus.
	L. Antistius Labeo.
	C. Albius Carrinus.
	C. Helvius Blasio.
	Q. Lutatius Catulus.
	P. Petillius Geminus.
Quæstors.	*Q. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	P. Juventius Thalna.
	C. Vetillius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Blæsus.

	C. Atinius Labeo.
	Cn. Helvius Blasio.
	L. Arunculeïus Cotta.
	M. Aburius Geminus.
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	L. Fabricius Luscinus.

594. Y. of R.

293. *Consulship.*	CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA.
	M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR.
Censors.	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
	M. Popilius Lænas.

The Fifty-fourth Lustrum.

Prætors.	L. Valerius Flaccus.
	L. Cornelius Scipio.
	L. Pompeius Nepos.
	L. Manlius Acidinus.
	C. Mamilius Turinus.
	L. Licinius Pollio.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Marcius Rex.*
	P. Licinius Muræna.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Afranius Stellio.*
	L. Porcius Læca.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Atilius Regulus.
	M. Acilius Balbus.
	C. Rutilius Rufus.
	C. Apustius Fullo.
	C. Centenius Penula.
	L. Memmius Nepos.
	L. Rutilius Flaccus.
	L. Rufrius Purpureo.
	A. Bæculonius Nepos.
	Q. Fictorius Nepos.
Pro-prætor in Furth. Spain.	*M. Tuccius Nepos.*
Quæstors.	*L. Aurelius Cotta.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Galba.
	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.
	Sp. Mummius Nepos.
	A. Terentius Varro.

	Q. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	C. Apustius Fullo.
Pro-quæstors.	*M. Aburius Geminus.*
	C. Sempronius Blæsus.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.

595. Y. of R.

294. *Consulship.*	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.
	C. POPILIUS LÆNAS, a second time.
Prætors.	Q. OPIMIUS NEPOS.
	L. CORNELIUS MERULA.
	C. ANTONIUS NEPOS.
	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	M' ACILIUS GLABRIO.
	Q. OGULNIUS GALLUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*A. Posthumius Albinus.*
	Ti. Veturius Philo.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Licinius Lucullus.*
	M. Manilius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Porcius Cato.
	M. Opimius Nepos.
	M. Licinius Stolo.
	M. Nævius Crispus.
	M. Urbinius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Rutilus.
	L. Oppius Salinator.
	Cn. Nævius Crispinus.
	C. Plætorius Nepos.
	C. Volumnius Flamma.
Quæstors.	*M. Junius Brutus.*
	Q. Nævius Matho.
	L. Julius Cæsar.
	Q. Fabius Buteo.
	Cn. Cicinius Nepos.
	Q. Catius Nepos.
	Q. Catius Achilles.
	C. Numisius Nepos.
Pro-consul in Liguria.	M. Fulvius Nobilior. He triumphs over the Ligures.
Pro-quæstors.	*Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.*
	C. Apustius Fullo.
	Q. Catius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.

596. Y. of R.

295. *Consulship.*	SEX. JULIUS CÆSAR.
	L. AURELIUS ORESTES.
Prætors.	L. Stertinius Nepos.
	M. Tuccius Nepos.
	M. Helvius Blasio.
	T. Annius Luscus.
	Q. Fulcinius Trio.
	Sp. Carvilius Maximus.
Curule Ædiles.	*T. Quinctius Flamininus.*
	Sp. Posthumius Albinus Magnus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Cn. Tremellius Flaccus.*
	L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Livius Drusus.
	C. Aurelius Scaurus.
	T. Villius Tappulus.
	C. Silius Nerva.
	C. Lætorius Mergus.
	A. Gabinius Nepos.
	M. Minucius Thermus.
	L. Fabricius Luscinus.
	T. Mænius Nepos.
	Q. Papirius Turdus.
Quæstors.	*Q. Fabius Maximus Æmilianus.*
	Claudius Unimanus.
	L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus.
	Q. Fabius Pictor.
	M. Aurelius Scaurus.
	L. Valerius Tappus.
	L. Cornelius Blasio.
Pro-prætor in Furth. Spain.	*Q. Ogulnius Gallus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*Q. Catius Nepos.*
	C. Apustius Fullo.
	Q. Cotius Achilles.

597. Y. of R.

296. *Consulship.*	L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS LUPUS.
	C. MARCIUS FIGULUS, a second time.
Prætors.	Q. Fulvius Nobilior.
	Q. Marcius Rex.
	P. Porcius Læca.
	P. Licinius Muræna.

	C. Afranius Stellio.
	Sex. Digitius Nepos.
Curule Ædiles.	*L. Mummius Nepos.*
	L. Atilius Regulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M' Acilius Balbus.*
	L. Rutilius Flaccus.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Ælius Pætus.
	M. Fufius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	C. Titius Nepos.
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	M. Atilius Serranus.
	C. Cosconius Nepos.
	M. Junius Silanus.
	P. Sempronius Blæsus.
	C. Minucius Augurinus.
Quæstors.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.*
	C. Lælius Nepos.
	L. Hostilius Mancinus.
	C. Nigidius Figulus.
	C. Valerius Tappus.
	Ser. Fabius Pictor.
	P. Cornelius Sylla.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
Pro-quæstors.	*Q. Fabius Pictor.*
	L. Cornelius Blasio.
	L. Valerius Tappus.

598. Y. of R.

297. *Consulship.*	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA.
	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, a second time.
	The former triumphs over the Dalmatians; the latter over the Ligures.
Prætor in Further Spain.	M' Manilius Nepos.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Porcius Cato.*
	C. Sempronius Rutilus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Oppius Salinator.*
	M. Licinius Stolo.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
	P. Juventius Thalna.
	C. Sempronius Tuditanus.
	Cn. Helvius Blasio.

	C. Atinius Labeo.
	A. Arunculeïus Cotta.
	M. Auburius Geminus.
	C. Veturius Nepos.
	C. Sempronius Blæsus.
	T. Numicius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*Q. Servilius Cæpio.*
	Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
	Q. Pompeïus Nepos.
	M. Titius Nepos.
	T. Juventius Thalna.
	L. Cæcilius Denter.
	C. Arunculeïus Cotta.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*P. Porcius Læca.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Valerius Tappus.*
	Ser. Fabius Pictor.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.

599. Y. of R.

298. *Consulship.*	Q. OPIMIUS NEPOS.
	L. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	The latter died in his office; and in his room was chosen
	M' ACILIUS GLABRIO.
Censors.	M' Valerius Messala.
	C. Cassius Longinus.

The Fifty-fifth Lustrum.

Prætor in Further Spain.	L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ser. Sulpicius Galba.*
	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Livius Drusus.*
	A. Gabinius Nepos.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Aurelius Cotta.
	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
	A. Terentius Varro.
	C. Apustius Fullo.
	M. Porcius Licinus.
	Cn. Pupius Nepos.
	Sp. Mummius Nepos.

	Q. Bæbius Tamphilus.
	Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
	Sex. Roscius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*C. Terentius Varro.*
	L. Calpurnius Piso.
	L. Scribonius Libo.
	Cn. Calpurnius Piso.
	M. Popilius Lænas.
	A. Licinius Nerva.
	L. Lollius Nepos.
	Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus.
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Cæcilius Denter.*
	Ser. Fabius Pictor.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.

600. Y. of R.

299. *Consulship.*	Q. FULVIUS NOBILIOR.
	T. ANNIUS LUSCUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	L. MUMMIUS NEPOS.
Curule Ædiles.	*C. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	M. Fufius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Titius Nepos.*
	Q. Ælius Pætus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Junius Brutus.
	C. Numicius Nepos.
	Cn. Sicinius Nepos.
	C. Claudius Canina.
	M. Claudius Marcellinus.
	Q. Cotius Achilles.
	Q. Nævius Matho.
	Q. Catius Nepos.
	Sex. Tullius Nepos.
	C. Flavius Fimbria.
Quæstors.	*P. Licinius Crassus.*
	Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus.
	D. Junius Brutus.
	M. Pinarius Posca.
	C. Ælius Tubero.
	P. Ælius Ligus.
	L. Acilius Glabrio.
	L. Flaminius Nepos.
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Cæcilius Denter.*
	Ser. Fabius Pictor.

601. Y. of R.

300. *Consulship.*	M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, the third time.
	L. VALERIUS FLACCUS. He died in his office.
Prætor.	MARCUS PORCIUS CATO. He died in his prætorship.
Prætor in Further Spain.	M. ATILIUS SERRANUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Æmilianus.*
	Q. Fabius Pictor.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Veturius Nepos.*
	P. Juventius Thalna.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Scatinius Aricinus.
	M. Atilius Serranus.
	Claudius Unimanus.
	L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus.
	M. Aurelius Scaurus.
	L. Valerius Tappus.
	Ti. Sempronius Blæsus.
	C. Petillius Spurinus.
	Q. Fulvius Flaccus.
	M. Atilius Bulbus.
Quæstors.	*P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus.*
	L. Hostilius Tubulus.
	M. Licinius Crassus.
	C. Lutatius Cerco.
	C. Cluvius Saxula.
	C. Atilius Serranus.
	Sex. Antistius Nepos.
	Sex. Albinus Carrinus.
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Flaminius Nepos.*
	L. Cæcilius Denter.
	L. Mummius. Appian only affirms that he triumphed over the Lusitanians.

602. Y. of R.

301. *Consulship.*	L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS.
	A. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	SER. SULPICIUS GALBA.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	L. Aurelius Cotta.

Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Hostilius Mancinus.*
	C. Plautius Hypsæus.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Lælius Nepos.
	C. Nigidius Figulus.
	L. Posthumius Tympanus.
	M. Fulcinius Nepos.
	M. Plætorius Nepos.
	M. Statilius Nepos.
	C. Valerius Tappus.
	M. Cincius Alimentus.
	C. Mulvius Nepos.
	C. Ricilius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*L. Furius Philus.*
	D. Junius Silanus Manlianus.
	C. Hostilius Mancinus.
	Ser. Fulvius Flaccus.
	Sex. Atilius Serranus.
	L. Duronius Nepos.
	C. Popilius Lænas.
	Q. Petillius Spurinus.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	C. Aurelius Scaurus.
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Cluvius Saxula.*
	Sex. Albinus Carrinus.
	Sex. Atilius Nepos.
	L. Flaminius Nepos.

603. Y. of R.

302. *Consulship.*	T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.
	M' ACILIUS BALBUS.
Prætors.	C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.
	Q. ÆLIUS PÆTUS.
	M. ALBINUS GEMINUS.
	M. FUFIUS NEPOS.
	C. TITIUS NEPOS.
	L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA.
Curule Ædiles.	*Cn. Servilius Cæpio.*
	Q. Servilius Cæpio.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Junius Brutus.*
	Q. Cotius Achilles.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Pompeïus Nepos.
	M. Furius Crassipes.
	C. Aurunculeïus Cotta.
	L. Cæcilius Denter.

	C. Trebonius Asper.
	M. Titius Nepos.
	M. Toranius Nepos.
	T. Juventius Thalna.
	M. Turpilius Nepos.
	A. Trebius Gallus.
Quæstors.	*L. Æmilius Paulus.*
	C. Terentius Varro.
	C. Licinius Crassus.
	Q. Calpurnius Piso.
	P. Manilius Nepos.
	P. Gallonius Nepos.
	M. Atinius Labeo.
	Q. Stertinius Nepos.
Pro-prætor in Macedon.	*C. Cosconius Nepos.*
Pro-quæstors.	*C. Popilius Lænas.*
	Sex. Albius Carrinas.
	Q. Petillius Spurinus.

The Third Punic War.

604. Y. of R.

303. *Consulship.*	L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS.
	M' MANLIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	C. VETILIUS NEPOS.
Prætor in Macedon.	P. JUVENTIUS THALNA.
Other Prætors.	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS ÆMILIANUS.
	A. TERENTIUS VARRO.
	Q. FABIUS PICTOR.
	Q. BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Ap. Claudius Pulcher.*
	Ser. Fabius Pictor.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Cæcilius Metellus.*
	Claudius Unimanus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Scribonius Libo.
	L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi.
	Cn. Calpurnius Piso.
	A. Licinius Nerva.
	Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus.
	Sp. Mæcilius Tullus.

	M. Popilius Lænas.
	L. Lollius Nepos.
	Sp. Antius Restio.
	C. Urbinius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*M. Claudius Marcellus.*
	Cn. Servilius Geminus.
	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.
	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus.
	M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina.
	P. Furius Philus.
	C. Fulvius Flaccus.
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*M. Aburius Geminus.*
Pro-quæstors.	*P. Manilius Nepos.*
	Q. Stertinius Nepos.
	Sex. Albius Carrinus.
	P. Gallonius Nepos.
	Q. Petillius Spurinus.

The Secular Games celebrated the fourth time.

605. Y. of R.

304. *Consulship.*	SP. POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS.
	L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONIUS.
Prætors.	L. AURELIUS COTTA.
	Q. NÆVIUS MATHO.
	C. NUMISIUS NEPOS.
Prætor on board the fleet ordered for Africa.	L. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	C. PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS.
Prætor in Macedon.	Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus.*
	M. Pinarius Posca.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*C. Lælius Sapiens.*
	C. Nigidius Figulus.
Tribunes of the People.	D. Junius Brutus.
	C. Ælius Tubero.
	L. Acilius Glabrio.

M. Pomponius Nepos.
Q. Apronius Nepos.
P. Licinius Crassus.
P. Ælius Ligus.
L. Volumnius Flamma.
C. Fundanius Fundulus.
M. Sextilius Nepos.

Quæstors. *Ser. Sulpicius Galba.*
L. Cornelius Lentulus.
P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus.
T. Didius Nepos.
P. Rupilius Nepos.
P. Popilius Lænas.
Ap. Claudius Centho.
M. Sergius Silus.

Pro-consul in Africa. M. Manilius Nepos.

Pro-prætors in Sicily and Hith. Spain. *Q. Fabius Pictor.*
Q. Bæbius Tamphilus.

Pro-quæstors. *Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus.*
P. Manilius Nepos.
P. Furius Philus.
Q. Petillius Spurinus.
P. Gallonius Nepos.
Q. Stertinius Nepos.

606. Y. of R.

305. *Consulship.* P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRIC. ÆMILIANUS.
C. LIVIUS MAMILIANUS DRUSUS.

Censors. L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus.
L. Marcius Censorinus.

The Fifty-sixth Lustrum.

Prætors. M. Junius Brutus.
L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus.
Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
Q. Cotius Achilles.

Prætor on board the fleet designed for Africa.	M. ATILIUS SERRANUS.
Prætor in Further Spain.	CLAUDIUS UNIMANUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*Sp. Mummius Nepos.*
	Q. Pompeius Nepos.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*M. Titius Nepos.*
	M. Furius Crassipes.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Flaminius Nepos.
	L. Lutatius Cerco.
	C. Atilius Serranus.
	C. Genucius Nepos.
	C. Mænius Nepos.
	L. Hostilius Tubulus.
	C. Cluvius Saxula.
	Sex. Antistius Nepos.
	M. Licinius Crassus.
	Ti. Memmius Nepos.
Quæstors.	*M. Cosconius Nepos.*
	C. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus.
	L. Plautius Hypsæus.
	P. Cornelius Cethegus.
	T. Posthumius Tympanus.
	Ser. Sulpicius Paterculus.
	M. Titinius Curvus.
	P. Virginius Rutilus.
Pro-consul in Africa.	L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius.
Pro-prætor on board the fleet in Africa.	*L. Hostilius Mancinus.*
Pro-prætor in Macedon.	*Q. Cecilius Metellus.*
Pro-prætor in Sardinia.	*Q. Nævius Matho.*
Pro-quæstors.	*Ser. Sulpicius Galba.*
	P. Rupilius Nepos.
	Ap. Claudius Centho.
	M. Sergius Silus.
	P. Manilius Nepos.
	Q. Stertinius Nepos.

607. Y. of R.	
306. *Consulship.*	CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.
	L. MUMMIUS ACHAICUS. He triumphs over the Achaians and Corinthians.
Prætor in Hither Spain.	C. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS.
Prætors in several other places.	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS.
	CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO.
	C. VALERIUS TAPPUS.
	SERVIUS FABIUS PICTOR.
	L. POSTHUMIUS TYMPANUS.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Popilius Lænas.*
	A. Licinius Nerva.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Scribonius Libo.*
	Cn. Calpurnius Piso.
Tribunes of the People.	Sex. Atilius Serranus.
	C. Hostilius Mancinus.
	Sex. Albius Carrinas.
	C. Popilius Lænas.
	M. Furius Luscus.
	Ser. Fulvius Flaccus.
	D. Junius Manlianus.
	L. Duronius Nepos.
	A. Virginius Nepos.
	C. Furius Aculeo.
Quæstors.	*C. Atilius Serranus.*
	L. Rupilius Nepos.
	P. Mucius Scævola.
	P. Cornelius Lentulus.
	L. Cornelius Sulla.
	L. Cornelius Cethegus.
	M. Titinius Nepos.
	C. Licinius Nerva.
Pro-consul in Africa.	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus. He triumphs over Africa, Carthage, and Asdrubal.
Pro-prætor on board the fleet in Africa.	*M. Atilius Serranus.*
Pro-prætor in Macedon.	*Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus.* He triumphs over Macedon and the false Philip.

Pro-prætor in Sicily.	*L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus.*
	Ser. Sulpicius Galba.
Pro-quæstors.	*L. Plautius Hypsæus.*
	T. Posthumius Tympanus.
	M. Sergius Silus.
	Ap. Claudius Centho.
	P. Virginius Rutilus.

Carthage and Corinth destroyed by the Romans.

608. Y. of R.

307. *Consulship.*	Q. FABIUS MAX. ÆMILIANUS.
	L. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS.
Prætor in Hither Spain.	C. LÆLIUS SAPIENS.
Prætors in different Countries.	SP. MUMMIUS.
	M. TORANIUS.
	T. JUVENTIUS THALNA.
	M. PINARIUS POSCA.
	C. ARUNCULEIUS COTTA.
Curule Ædiles.	*M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina.*
	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi.*
	D. Junius Brutus, afterwards *Callaïcus.*
Tribunes of the People.	C. Licinius Crassus.
	Q. Calpurnius Piso.
	P. Manilius.
	Q. Petillius Spurinus.
	Q. Stertinius.
	M. Servilius.
	P. Gallonius.
	C. Terentius Varro.
	M. Atinius Labeo.
	L. Arennius.
Quæstors.	*C. Sempronius Tuditanus.*
	M. Perpenna.
	C. Memmius Gallus.
	M' Aquilius.
	C. Livius Salinator.
	P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura.
	Q. Antonius Balbus.
	C. Persius Flaccus.

609. Y. of R.

308. *Consulship.*	SER. SULPICIUS GALBA.
	L. AURELIUS COTTA.
Prætors	M. Titius.
	Q. Servilius Cæpio.
	L. Lollius.
	Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus.
	Q. Pompeius.
	M. Furius Crassipes.
Curule Ædiles.	*Sex. Atilius Serranus.*
	C. Hostilius Mancinus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*D. Junius Silanus Manlianus.*
	L. Hostilius Tubulus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Claudius Marcellus.
	C. Calpurnius Piso.
	C. Furius Brocchus.
	L. Lætorius Plancianus.
	C. Papirius Turdus.
	C. Fulvius Flaccus.
	C. Æbutius Carus.
	C. Lucretius Trio.
	D. Quinctius.
	C. Servilius Casca.
Quæstors.	*Cn. Octavius.*
	L. Valerius Flaccus.
	T. Annius Luscus.
	A. Gabinius Nepos.
	Sp. Lucretius Gallus.
	T. Villius Tappulus Annalis.
	L. Cornelius Sisenna.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	C. Lælius Sapiens.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	Q. Fabius Maximus Æmilianus.

610. Y. of R.

309. *Consulship.*	AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER, who triumphs over the Salassi.
	Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS.
Prætors.	M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina.
	M. Popilius Lænas.

	M. TITIUS.
	Q. POMPEÏUS, &c.
Curule Ædiles.	*P. Furius Philus.*
	L. Cornelius Lentulus.
Plebeian Ædiles.	*Ser. Fulvius Flaccus.*
	L. Duronius.
Tribunes of the People.	Titius Didius. The other nine are unknown.
Quæstors.	*C. Marcius Figulus.*
	C. Antonius Nepos.
	L. Aurelius Orestes, &c.

611. Y. of R.

310. *Consulship.*	L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CALVUS.
	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS.
Censors.	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus.
	L. Mummius.

The Fifty-seventh Lustrum.

Prætors.	L. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS.
	A. LICINIUS NERVA.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Fannius Strabo. The other nine are unknown.
Quæstors.	*L. Tremellius, Flaccus, Scrofa, &c.*
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus.

612. Y. of R.

311. *Consulship.*	CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO.
	Q. POMPEIUS.
Prætors.	D. JUVENTIUS SILANUS MANLIANUS.
	L. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, &c.
Tribunes of the People.	P. Mucius Scævola. The other nine are unknown.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	Q. Cæcilius Macedonicus.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus.

613. Y. of R.

312. *Consulship.*	C. LÆLIUS SAPIENS.
	Q. SERVILIUS CÆPIO.
Prætors.	L. Cornelius Lentulus, &c.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Memmius Gallus. The other nine are unknown.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	Q. Pompeïus.

614. Y. of R.

313. *Consulship.*	CN. CALPURNIUS PISO.
	M. POPILIUS LÆNAS.
Prætors.	C. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus.
	L. Calpurnius Piso.
Tribunes of the People.	A. Gabinius.
	Ti. Claudius Asellus. The other eight are unknown.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	Q. Servilius Cæpio.

615. Y. of R.

314. *Consulship.*	P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO.
	D. JUNIUS BRUTUS CALLAICUS.
Prætors.	T. Didius, &c.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Curatius. The other nine are unknown.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	M. Popilius Lænas.

616. Y. of R.

315. *Consulship.*	M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA.
	C. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, who abdicated.
Prætors.	P. Manilius Nepos.
	M. Claudius Marcellus.
Tribunes of the People.	L. Cassius Longinus, who published a law for voting by tablets.
	M. Antius Briso. The other eight are unknown.
Quæstors.	*T. Sempronius Gracchus, &c.*
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	D. Junius Brutus Callaicus.

617. Y. of R.

316. *Consulship.* P. FURIUS PHILUS.
SEX. ATILIUS SERRANUS.

Censors. App. Claudius Pulcher.
Q. Fulvius Nobilior.

The Fifty-eighth Lustrum.

Prætors. P. Mucius Scævola.
P. Cornelius Lentulus, &c.

Tribunes of the People. L. Furius Brocchus. The other nine are unknown.

Pro-consul in Hith. Spain. M. Æmilius Lepidus.

Pro-consul in Furth. Spain. D. Junius Brutus Callaïcus.

618. Y. of R.

317. *Consulship.* SER. FULVIUS FLACCUS, who triumphs over the Vardæi, a people of Illyricum.
Q. CALPURNIUS PISO.

Prætors. C. Calpurnius Piso.
M. Cosconius Nepos.

Tribunes of the People. P. Rupilius Rufus. The other nine are unknown.

Pro-consul in the country of the Veneti in Italy. Sex. Atilius Serranus.

619. Y. of R.

318. *Consulship.* P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS.
ÆMILIANUS, a second time.
C. FULVIUS FLACCUS.

Prætors. C. Hostilius Mancinus.
L. Plautius Hypsæus, &c.

Tribunes of the People. C. Fannius Strabo. The other nine are unknown.

Pro-consul in Furth. Spain. D. Junius Brutus Callaïcus.

620. Y. of R.

319. *Consulship.*	P. MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.
	L. CALPURNIUS PISO.
Prætors.	T. ANNIUS LUSCUS RUFUS.
	C. OCTAVIUS, &c.
Curule Ædile.	Q. *Lucretius Flavus Vespillo.*
Tribunes of the People.	Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, who was killed in his office.
	M. Octavius Cæcina.
	Q. Mummius.
	L. Rubrius Varro.
	P. Apuleïus Saturninus.
	Q. Ælius Tubero, &c.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	D. Junius Brutus Callaïcus.
Pro-consuls in Campania.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus.
	Cn. Servilius Cæpio.

621. Y. of R.

320. *Consulship.*	P. POPILIUS LÆNAS.
	P. RUPILIUS.
Prætors.	C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.
	C. MARCIUS FIGULUS, &c.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. Pompeïus Rufus. The other nine are unknown.
Pro-consul in Furth. Spain.	D. Junius Brutus Callaïcus, who triumphs over the Lusitanians and Gallicians.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	P. Cornelius Scipio Afric. Æmilianus, who takes Numantia, and obtains a triumph at Rome.

622. Y. of R.

321. *Consulship.*	P. LICINIUS CRASSUS MUCIANUS, the Pontifex Maximus.
	L. VALERIUS FLACCUS, the flamen of Mars.
Censors.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus.
	Q. Pompeïus.

The Fifty-ninth Lustrum.

Tribunes of the People. C. Papirius Carbo. The other nine are unknown.

Pro-consul in Sicily. P. Rupilius, who received the honour of an ovation, after he had reduced the slaves in Sicily.

623. Y. of R.

322. *Consulship.* C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
M. PERPENNA.

Tribunes of the People. C. Atinius Labeo. The other nine are unknown.

Pro-consul in Asia. P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus.

624. Y. of R.

323. *Consulship.* C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, who triumphs over the Iapidians, a people of Istria.
M. AQUILLIUS.

Pro-consul in Asia. M. Perpenna.

625. Y. of R.

324. *Consulship.* CN. OCTAVIUS.
T. ANNIUS LUSCUS RUFUS.

Pro-consul in Asia. M. Aquillius.

626. Y. of R.

325. *Consulship.* L. CASSIUS LONGINUS.
L. CORNELIUS CINNA.

Pro-consul in Asia. M. Aquillius.

627. Y. of R.

326. *Consulship.* M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.
L. AURELIUS ORESTES.

The secular games, for the fourth time.

Censors.	Q. Fabius Max. Servilianus. L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus, who both abdicated.
Prætor in Sicily.	T. Quinctius Flamininus.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Junius Pennus. The other nine are unknown.
Quæstor in Sardinia.	*C. Sempronius Gracchus.*
Pro-consul in Asia.	M. Aquillius, who triumphs.

628. Y. of R.

327. *Consulship.*	M. PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS. M. FULVIUS FLACCUS.
Censors.	Cn. Servilius Cæpio. L. Cassius Longinus.

The Sixtieth Lustrum.

Prætors.	C. Fannius Strabo. L. Opimius. Q. Fabius Maximus, &c.
Pro-consul in Sardinia.	L. Aurelius Orestes.
Pro-quæstor in Sardinia.	*C. Sempronius Gracchus.*

629. Y. of R.

328. *Consulship.*	C. CASSIUS LONGINUS. C. SEXTIUS CALVINUS.
Pro-consul in Transalpine Liguria.	M. Fulvius Flaccus.
Pro-consul in Sardinia.	L. Aurelius Orestes.
Pro-consul in Fregellæ.	L. Opimius.
Pro-consul at Hith. Spain.	Q. Fabius Maximus

630. Y. of R.

329. *Consulship.*	Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS BALEARICUS.
	T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.
Prætors.	SEX. JULIUS CÆSAR.
	Q. MARCIUS REX.
	Q. ÆLIUS TUBERO.
	L. JULIUS CÆSAR, &c.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Sempronius Gracchus.
	Aufeïus Nepos. The other eight are unknown.
Pro-consul in Transalpine Gaul.	C. Sextius Calvinus.
Pro-consul in Sardinia.	L. Aurelius Orestes.
Pro-consul in Hith. Spain.	Q. Fabius Maximus.
Pro-consul in Transalpine Gaul.	M. Fulvius Flaccus, who triumphs over the Ligures, Vocontii, Saluvii, &c.

631. Y. of R.

330. *Consulship.*	CN. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.
	C. FANNIUS STRABO.
Tribunes of the People.	C. Sempronius Gracchus.
	M. Livius Drusus.
	Q. Rubrius Varro.
	M. Bæbius Tamphilus. The other six are unknown.
Pro-consul in the Baleares islands.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
Pro-consul in Transalpine Gaul.	C. Sextius Calvinus, who triumphs over the Ligures, Vocontii, Saluvii, &c.
Pro-consul in Sardinia.	L. Aurelius Orestes, who triumphs over the Sardinians.

632. Y. of R.

331. *Consulship.*	L. OPIMIUS.
	Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS.

Prætor in Asia.	QUINTUS MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.
Tribunes of the People.	M. Minucius Rufus. L. Calpurnius Piso Bestia. C. Licinius Nerva. The other seven are unknown.
Quæstor in Asia.	*P. Rutilius Rufus.*
Pro-consul in Transalpine Gaul.	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus.
Pro-consul in the Baleares islands.	Q. Cæcilius Metellus Balearicus.

THE END OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

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